

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

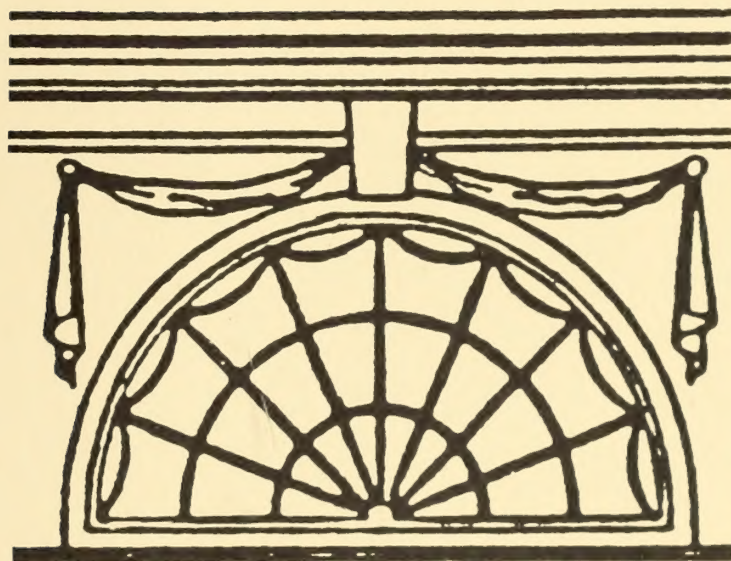
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site

Hyde Park, New York

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Architectural Data Section

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Sites
Hyde Park New York

By

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PREFACE

The Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) is interpreted to the year 1945. The rationale for this date was provided by FDR himself. He began plans in the late 1930's to donate his home to the federal government as a National Historic Site (NHS). His wishes included that nothing be altered once the property changed hands. As it happened, FDR died in the spring of 1945, at which time the members of his family gave up their rights of ownership.

Research for this historic structure report (HSR) on the Home of FDR was begun by the author in October 1983, but was ended in December of that year in order to address and complete work directed by the Office of the President of the United States. Research and physical investigation recommenced in October 1986, and continued sporadically until completion in January 1989. Although only "nondestructive" types of investigation were permitted, many available technical means were employed to study the house's architectural fabric and to analyze it comparatively.

Several aspects of terminology in this report need explanation. Room names and numbers are those instituted when the house was restored following the 1982 fire; they differ in some respects from the room names seen on the 1941 Historic American Building Survey drawings (Appendix B). Also, a number of abbreviations are used throughout the report. Members of the Roosevelt family, after their first citation in the text, are referenced subsequently by their first names. Likewise, after their initial citation in the footnotes, Roosevelt family members are referenced by their initials.

Other abbreviations apply to the National Park Service (NPS) and its administration of the site. In keeping with the Park Service's use of four-letter codes for its parks, the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site is in some cases abbreviated as ROVA NHS, with the Home of FDR being shortened to HOFR, or simply the Home. At the time this report was written, the author was on the staff of the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (NAHPC), North Atlantic Region (NAR), National Park Service (NPS). The NAHPC has since become the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NECRC); the NAR has become the Northeast Field Area (NEFA).

No extensive amount of research could be accomplished without the generosity of many persons. The completion of this HSR was made possible through the help of others, including the staff at the FDR Presidential Library and the staff at the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site. I would like to particularly thank the interpreters, housekeepers, and security personnel who were stationed at the Home during my research; the administrative staff in the Park offices; the members of the Conservation Laboratory under the direction of Craig Jessup; Diane Boyce, who has filled all of the aforementioned roles at one time or another; Park curator Don McTernan; Chief of Maintenance Henry von Brookhoven; and Superintendent Duane Pearson, whose patience in accepting all of the interruptions related to completing this report has been admirable.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

SETTING

The Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is located on the Albany Post Road (U.S. Route 9) in Hyde Park, New York. Hyde Park is situated in Dutchess County, 80 miles north of New York City and six miles north of Poughkeepsie. The Home is one of three separate sites within the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site that is operated by the National Park Service, a branch of the Department of the Interior. Adjoining the Home's tract of land is the parcel occupied by the FDR Presidential Library, which is operated by the General Services Administration. While the Home and the estate surrounding it had been deeded but not fully turned over to the federal government prior to FDR's death, the land occupied by the Library had been donated to the federal government and built upon during the last decade of FDR's life. Both the estate and the Library are nestled between the Albany Post Road and the Hudson River, with the Home having a commanding view of the river, just south of Hyde Park's town center.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 32nd President of the United States, and the only president to serve more than two terms. It was he who guided the nation out of the Great Depression following the stock market crash of 1929 and through the majority of World War II. His other accomplishments prior to the presidency included a post as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the governorship of New York. Perhaps his greatest achievement was his survival of polio and his learned defiance to not let it interfere with his public life. The majority of his accomplishments were achieved after surviving his bout with polio.

FDR was born and raised in the house at Hyde Park. Although the house was smaller and in a different form at the time of his birth in 1882, it grew as Franklin aged and subsequently with Franklin's own growing family. Probably constructed as a Federal farmhouse near the turn of the 19th century, its first major renovations occurred in the mid-19th century when it was converted into an Italianate villa. Franklin's father bought the property in 1867 and continued to make small renovations to the house until his death in 1900. The most drastic alterations, however, were those that took place in 1915 under the direction of Franklin and his mother, which transformed the Italian villa into a sprawling Colonial Revival structure. The documentation shows that although the house technically was owned by Sara, she allowed her son to leave his mark on the design of the new mansion, most notably with the use of fieldstone as an exterior finish and in the planning of the Library/Living Room. Little has been done to the Home since the 1915-1916 renovations were completed. In order to maintain that sense of continuity, FDR mandated that no changes were to occur to the Home after his death so that future generations could grasp the feeling for how he and his family had lived. Obviously the significance of the Home depends upon its relationship to its occupants rather than to its architecture. It is really important only because of FDR. Although Eleanor was a significant person in her own right, her mother-in-law, Sara, dominated the house and their lives together. Since Sara died only four years before Franklin, and Eleanor had her own separate house by that time, the Home is really a reflection of Sara and Franklin's lives, with only a sprinkling of influence by other family members.

CHAIN OF TITLE

The ownership of the property on which the Home of FDR stands was researched by Frederick L. Rath, Jr. in 1946, George Y. Wilkins in 1949 and 1950, and indirectly by Charles W. Snell in 1981 for his *Historic Structure and Grounds Report* on the neighboring Bellefield Mansion and Estate. The following record of the chain of title for the Home of FDR was drawn from all of these sources, but principally from Wilkins' "A Report on the Birthplace and Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt." A somewhat different record entitled "Abstract of Title" was prepared with the deed of conveyance in 1943 and is included in this report as Appendix H.

Date: May 27, 1697
Source: Patents, New York State, Book 7, p. 87
Grantor: Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Colony of New York
Grantee: Great Nine Partners' patent
Note: The Great Nine Partners partnership was headed by Col. Caleb Heathcote.

Date: May 8, 1699
Source: Record Book of the Nine Partners, p. 1
Grantor: Great Nine Partners, divided river frontage in nine approximate equal lots
Grantee: William Creed - Lot 6 (Great Nine Partners Deed of Partition, May 8, 1699; New York Historical Society, New York, NY)
Note: The lot on which the Home of FDR now stands was the sixth of the nine subdivisions.

Date: 1717
Source: Will of William Creed, New York County Wills, Book 8, p. 45
Legator: William Creed estate
Legatee: Lot 6 - north half to Augustine Creed, south half to William Creed (grandsons)

Date: April 7, 1733
Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 1, pp. 178 and 409
Grantor: William Creed
Grantee: Theodorus and Cornelius Van Wyck
Note: This sale contained the south half of Lot 6 on which the Home of FDR now stands.

Date: September 1734
Source: Record Book of the Nine Partners, p. 3
Note: There was a meeting of all claiming title to the Nine Partners Patent. Claims were adjusted and a Deed of Partition was signed by all members. The Van Wycks exchanged the south half of Lot 6 with John Everson for land that he owned elsewhere in the patent.

Date: 1772
Source: Will of John Everson, New York County Wills, Book 28, p. 215
Legator: John Everson
Legatee: Elsey Ray Everson (wife)

Date: 1780
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 7, p. 334
 Note: Elsey Ray Everson records individual deed to the south half of Lot 6.

Date: 1793
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 12, p. 16
 Grantor: Elsey Ray Everson
 Grantee: John and Cornelius Ray (nephews)

Date: 1796
 Source: Will of John Ray, New York County Wills, Book 41, p. 643
 Legator: John Ray
 Legatee: Helena Roosevelt Ray (wife)

Date: December 2, 1799
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 17, p. 188
 Grantor: Cornelius Ray, acting as administrator for his cousin's estate as well as himself
 Grantee: John Johnston - north half of south half of Lot 6 (80 acres)
 Mrs. Anne Crooke Barber - south half of south half of Lot 6 (76 acres) on which the Home of FDR now stands
 Note: Cornelius Ray divided the south half of Lot 6 into two parts.

Date: 1810
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 22, p. 30
 Grantor: Anne Crooke Barber Broome and William Broome
 Grantee: Captain Richard Whiley

Date: February 21, 1811
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 24, p. 527
 Grantor: Captain Richard Whiley
 Grantee: John Johnston
 Note: John Johnston recombined the south half of Lot 6 with this purchase.

Date: 1820
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 28, p. 321
 Foreclosure on 76 acres of south half of south half of Lot 6.
 Recipient: Henry H. Cruger

Date: 1820
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 30, p. 100.
 Foreclosure of 80 acres of north half of south half of Lot 6.
 Recipient: William Henderson

Date: 1823
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 30, p. 98
 Grantor: Henry H. Cruger
 Grantee: William Henderson
 Note: This parcel included the south 76 acres of the south half of Lot 6.

Date: 1826
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 36, p. 473
 Grantor: William Henderson's widow and children
 Grantee: Ephraim Holbrook
 Note: William Henderson died intestate.

Date: 1843
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 75, p. 216
 Grantor: Ephraim Holbrook
 Grantee: James Boorman

Date: 1845
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 79, p. 281
 Grantor: James Boorman
 Grantee: Josiah Wheeler (son-in-law to Boorman)
 Note: This parcel included only the south 76 acres of the south half of Lot 6.

Date: 1867
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 140, p. 329
 Grantor: Josiah Wheeler
 Grantee: James Roosevelt

Date: 1900
 Source: Will of James Roosevelt, Dutchess County Wills, Book 15, p. 303
 Legator: James Roosevelt
 Legatee: Sara Delano Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Date: July 18, 1939
 Source: Title III, Pub. Res. No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session
 Donation of parcel of land with the structure thereon known as the Home of FDR in Hyde Park, New York, to be designated as a National Historic Site.

Date: December 29, 1943
 Source: Deeds, Dutchess County, Book 613, p. 209
 Grantor: Franklin D. and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
 Grantee: United States of America
 Note: The Home was designated as a National Historic Site on January 15, 1944, and the title to the property was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior on November 21, 1945.

ORIGINAL HOUSE

Date of Construction

The central, rectangular part of the existing Home of FDR remains from a very early date. While there is little disagreement on that point, the exact date of construction is unclear. George Y. Wilkins, Park Historian from August 1948 to January 1951, summed up the dilemma in his Historian's Monthly Narrative Report for November 1949:

I am not at all pleased with results to date on the origin of the old part of the Roosevelt mansion. Generally we quote from Franklin D. Roosevelt's notes "Tradition says that the old part of the house was constructed in 1826 by Ephraim Hollbrook (sic)." A detailed study of his notes revealed nothing to indicate that he had any genuine information on the subject. Unfortunately the local newspapers of that period (1790-1830) carried almost no local news. Deeds to the land and mortgages on the land had absolutely no description of any improvements. As of right now I can do not [sic] better than quote F.D.R. on the age of the house.

Two months later Wilkins reports in the same journal:

I devoted three days to an intensive search of the Roosevelt house in hopes that I might find a date, initials, or some other inscription that would give me a clue as to its age. Study of the materials used (oak timbers and home made bricks and the hand sawed, rough dimensioned lumber) lead me to believe that the center part of the house was constructed about 1800. I have found maps which show a house and barn located in 1792 where the house is now situated.

Wilkins wrote a report in 1950 in which he compared the methods of construction at the Home to a study conducted by Helen W. Reynolds between 1920 and 1930. Her study concentrated on the Hudson River Valley in the time frame between 1685 and 1815. Wilkins' comparison led him to believe that the original part of the Home was built between 1790 and 1805, due to the "mortised and pegged joints, the crude bricks filling the walls, and the roughly sawed, unevenly dimensioned timbers."¹

The 1792 maps to which he refers may actually have been two maps dated January 17, 1793, found in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office, Book no. 12, pages 134-135 (figs. 1-2). The larger map clearly designates the Widow Everson's land but does not seem to show any structures on the property. The second map delineates at least two buildings on the property. A deed from 1793, passing the property from Elsey Ray Everson to her two Ray nephews, mentions "buildings, outbuildings, and other improvements on the place."²

¹ George Y. Wilkins, "A Report on the Birthplace and Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," 1950, p. 12 (footnotes). Research files, ROVA NHS.

² Dutchess County Clerk's Office, Book 12, p. 16.

Given the physical and documentary evidence, it is possible that the structure shown on the one map and mentioned in the Everson-Ray deed is the core of the existing Home of FDR. As Wilkins mentioned, he could find no evidence in later deeds of improvements to the land, such as the construction of a different house. However, local documentary research may not be able to provide the whole picture. Indications are that Elsey Ray Everson was a resident of New York City, and that both of her nephews were successful New York businessmen.³ Thus, any family papers or record of their holdings other than in deeds would probably be found in New York City, rather than in Dutchess County or Hyde Park. This is an avenue of research that should be pursued.

Even FDR fluctuated on the origins of the structure. In 1931 in a letter to Helen W. Reynolds he stated:

My father always said that the original square of the present house was built about 1826 by Ephraim Holbrook and that the Wheelers added the tower and the first north wing in 1845.⁴

By 1939, however, he wondered if the house did not date as far back as 1800, because of the type of construction found in the main walls during the 1915 renovation.⁵

In 1945 he dictated notes on Hyde Park that were transcribed after his death.⁶ He again refers to the date of construction of the “square Hudson River type house which today is part of the main house” as occurring during the Holbrook ownership.⁷ It appears that FDR relied on his father’s memories of local legend rather than scholarly evidence, since no documentation has been uncovered to support construction of the original house in 1826.

Some information is provided by a mortgage dating to 1824, which refers to 170 acres located 24 chains and 57 lines southward from the line between Lots 6 and 7 and east of the Hudson River to the Highland Turnpike (Albany Post Road), with all edifices and buildings thereon.⁸ This mortgage would include the property at Bellefield (the Newbold-Morgan estate), which contained structures prior to 1824 and at least part if not all of FDR’s holdings west of the Albany Post Road.

³ Wilkins, p. 7.

⁴ Letter, FDR, Warm Springs, to Helen W. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie, October 13, 1931. In Elliott Roosevelt, ed., *FDR His Personal Letters 1928-1945, I*. (New York: Dwell, Sloan, and Pearce 1950), pp. 222-224.

⁵ Letter, FDR to Reynolds, August 2, 1939. Research files, ROVA NHS. In this letter, FDR erred in three respects: he said that the renovations occurred in 1912, which is incorrect; that the walls were filled with mud and hair, which is in direct contrast to the historian’s findings of bricks in the walls; and that the timbers were hand-hewn, when they were actually sawn.

⁶ FDR, “History of the President’s Estate at Hyde Park, N.Y., with Anecdotes” (stenographic record of reminiscences of Franklin D. Roosevelt in conversation with Dr. Francis S. Ronalds at Hyde Park, January 13, 1945). Research files, ROVA NHS.

⁷ FDR, “History of the President’s Estate,” p. 2.

⁸ Dutchess County Clerk’s Office, Book 30, pp. 207-209.

Unfortunately, the terms used to describe the structures on the property are not sufficiently clear to prove the existence of the core of the FDR house at that time.

In summary, the physical evidence and the documentation indicate that the original part of the Home could have been built prior to 1793, during Elsey Ray Everson's ownership, or some years thereafter. The date "circa 1800" has been assigned to this work for ease of reference.

Original Appearance

There is no documentary evidence from ca. 1800 concerning the appearance of the original house. A conjectured design has been developed based on remaining physical evidence, on knowledge of similar houses built in the Hudson River Valley, and on later documentary and photographic evidence.

Overview

The main house was a rectangular block two and one-half stories high, 46 feet wide by 39 feet deep, and set on a stone foundation. This is based on extant stone foundation walls and early photographs taken in the 1880's (figs. 8-9). Although the photographs were taken after the house's first major remodeling ca. 1850 during the Wheeler occupancy (1845-1867), these elements were not changed at that time. A smaller kitchen wing was centered on the main block's north wall.

Main Block

Exterior Elements

Framing

Investigations conducted prior to this report ascertained that the main house is of frame construction with mortised and pegged joints, brick-filled walls, and roughly sawed, unevenly dimensioned timbers.⁹

Walls

The main house was probably three bays wide and covered with clapboards. These are seen in the photographs from the 1880's. Also, clapboards remain in place under the stucco applied in 1915. The first-story plan from the 1915 alterations (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6) does contain information that suggests five bays were reduced to three at that time: the drawing calls for two areas at the south end of the east wall to be constructed with new wood. These areas look much like window openings, and indeed probably were, but ones that were added between 1893 and 1901. (They do not appear in figure 8, nor in figure 12, a 1893 painting of the house.)

⁹ Wilkins, p. 12 (footnote).

Doorways and Windows

The front doorway of the main house was undoubtedly centered on the east elevation. This was the customary practice of the day, and it would have been consistent with the original first-floor plan. It is also the location of the present-day doorway, although the photographic and documentary evidence indicates that the doorway itself was altered ca. 1850 and again in 1915.

The east elevation of the main house had two windows, one on either side of the front doorway. These were not equidistant between the doorway and the corners of the house, but were slightly offset toward the latter. This seems attributable to the original first-floor plan, which had three rooms across the front of the house but only two rooms across the back. The windows' offset position allowed them to be centered on the interior walls of their respective rooms. The second story of the east wall had three windows, placed directly above the three first-story openings. All of the east-elevation windows contained six-over-six sashes.

The two window openings on the rear (west) elevation did not align with the two on the front, for two reasons. First, there was no center doorway or window on this elevation; both were precluded by the wall that divided the two rooms along this side of the house. Second, the rear rooms were larger than the front ones, so centering the windows on their walls produced a different spacing. The rear window openings probably also contained six-over-six, double-hung sashes, but they were converted to French doorways at a later date, and no evidence remains. There were three windows at the second story of the west elevation: two directly above the two on the first story, and a center window made necessary by the existence of three rooms along the rear of the second story. All three of these windows contained six-over-six sashes.

The locations and appearance of doorways and window openings on the north and south side walls are unknown. Most likely one window opening existed in each of the four rooms on the first and second stories, on their respective north and south exterior walls. Also, at least one window opening probably existed in the gable ends at the third story.

Roof

The original main house probably had a simple gable roof with a ridge oriented north-south. This is what is seen in the early photographs, with the addition of cross gables. The cross gables were probably added during the ca.-1850 remodeling of the house, since it was a common Italianate feature.

The first roof covering is unknown. The ca.-1880's photographs show slate, which may have been original. Slate was used as a roofing material prior to the Revolution,¹⁰ and was available in the Hyde Park vicinity at least as early as 1802.¹¹ However, the roof was altered during the Italianate remodeling by the Wheelers, who added cross gables, and the slate could have been introduced then.

¹⁰ Charles E. Peterson, ed., *Building Early America*, The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia (Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976), p. 138.

¹¹ "Early Roofing Materials," *APT Bulletin*, Vol. II, Nos. 1-2 (1970), p. 35.

Chimneys

The original main house had two interior chimneys aligned symmetrically, parallel to the ridge but just to its west. These chimneys, which are seen in the early photographs, were built to serve fireplaces. Mortar analysis indicates that the chimneys and fireplaces were extensively repointed during the ca.-1850 remodeling, and perhaps even rebuilt. Mortar samples from the basement suggest that the same mortar was used in the foundation walls and chimney bases of the main house, the south tower added ca. 1850, and the original kitchen wing (Appendix E). Either a major interior repointing occurred during the ca.-1850 alterations, or else the fireplaces, chimneys, and foundation walls were rebuilt at that time.

Finishes

The original color of the house is unknown. Figure 8 shows the house as having a light-colored body and dark trim, with the same bichromatic treatment used on the chimneys, chimney pots, and front doorway. This scheme is reminiscent of the Italianate style, and so figure 8 is thought to be the earliest photograph of the house. The house appears to be a darker color in the other early depictions, more in keeping with the later Victorian era. These depictions include photographs taken before 1887 and in 1900, and the Lounsbury painting dating to 1893.

Interior Elements

No documentary evidence has been found relating to the original interior plan of the house, and only limited physical evidence could be obtained without damage to existing finishes. As with the exterior, conjectured plans (fig. 3) have been developed based on the physical evidence, on knowledge of similar houses built in the Hudson River Valley, and on later documentary and photographic evidence.

First Story

Plan. Apparently the original main house did not have a center stair hall extending the full depth of the house, as was customary during the Federal period. Instead, it is thought to have had a center entry hall that extended only halfway into the house. This would have resulted in three rooms across the front (east) side of the house, and two across the west side. The entry hall did not contain the main stairway, which was probably a straight run at the north end of the main house (see the subsequent section “Main Stairway”), nestled between the front and rear rooms.

Physical evidence for this can be found in the basement. The only support wall in the main house’s basement today runs north-south, directly below the extant north-south structural partition in the first story. This wall is of original brick construction. There is no evidence of any other east-west support walls that would have supported a front-to-back center hall.

This plan is confirmed by a study of other Federal houses in the Hudson River Valley, displaying this type of arrangement. The Samuel Morse estate, Locust Grove, is located south of Hyde Park in Poughkeepsie; it has an original first-floor plan in which the main stairway was located north of the center entry hall. Bellefield, the estate directly to the north of FDR’s, also originally had a center entry hall that extended halfway into the house, with a room on either side of the entry hall and the main stairway off to one side. The back half of the house contained only two rooms.

This plan is similar to the one conjectured for the Home. Montgomery Place, built in 1803-1804, was of similar plan, except the main stair hall occupied a front quarter of the house, to the side of the entry hall.

The locations of original doorways and windows have been deduced based on the positions of extant doorways and window openings; on physical and documentary evidence of doorways and windows now missing; and on knowledge of usual building practices. However, all of the architraves and perhaps the doors appear to date to the first major remodeling of the house ca. 1850, as will be described subsequently.

Entry Hall. The original entry hall was in the center of the east side. A doorway in the south wall led to the southeast room. This wall is no longer standing, but pictorial evidence suggests the doorway was at the east end of the wall. Figure 10 is a photograph taken of the South Parlor between 1887 and 1915; it shows an open doorway, through which one can see the southeast room and the doorway in question. The entry hall also had two doorways in the west wall, one to the West Drawing Room (D114) and one to the Dining Room (D115). The wall and both doorways exist today.

As will be explained subsequently, the main stairway is thought to have ascended northward from the northwest corner of the entry hall. Necessity would have required a hall to the north kitchen wing. The most likely location for this hallway would have been west of the stairway, parallel to the east wall of the Dining Room.

Southeast Room. Documentation from later years suggests something of the original appearance of this room, which in 1915 became part of today's Entrance Hall. Its west wall had a fireplace and a doorway to the southwest room, or West Drawing Room. Its north wall had a doorway at its east end to the original entry hall. The fireplace shared a chimney with the fireplace in the southwest room (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6). Care was taken during construction to center the fireplace on the west wall. This meant that the fireplace was offset from the fireplace in the southwest room, since the southeast room was smaller than the southwest room. While the room's west wall and its doorway (D112) exist today, the fireplace and the entire north wall were removed in 1915.

The documentation for the conjectured ca.-1800 room includes a photograph of the ca.-1850 room in the south tower (or South Parlor) taken between 1887 and 1915 (fig. 10). It shows not only a doorway from that room to the southeast room, but also the doorway from the southeast room to the entry hall.

In addition, documents pertaining to the 1915 remodeling contain some information about the area as it existed prior to the remodeling. (In the absence of information to the contrary, this area is thought to have remained basically unchanged from its original construction until 1915.) The 1915 plans (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6) do not show the partition that separated the southeast corner room from the entry hall, but do indicate the existence of the fireplace on the west wall. A personal letter from Sara to Franklin dated September 2, 1915, mentions both the partition and the fireplace:

...I think it still doubtful about taking away the partition between hall and library, they are not sure about beam and continuing ceiling. If the wall is left we can build the old book case in if you want to but if it all becomes hall, I do not want the book case built in just next the front door as you enter.

Also if the library becomes hall, I would rather take away the chimney and fireplace just as it is on the second floor. We never want a fire in the hall, close on the gallery! It would be in the way and without sense....¹²

Main Stairway. The original main stairway at first-story level no longer exists, having been altered in 1892 into its current configuration.¹³ Again, a conjectured design for it (figs. 3-4) has been developed based on physical evidence, on knowledge of similar houses built in the Hudson River Valley.

It is thought that the original first-story main stairway (to the second story) was a “dog-leg” stair that sat directly under the present-day second-story stairway (to the third story). A long flight ascended from the north side of the entry hall northward to a large landing that ran the entire width of the stair enclosure. This landing was level with, and provided access to, the second story of the kitchen wing. From the landing, a short flight ascended southward to the second story of the main house.

The primary piece of physical evidence for this is the present second-story stairway (to the third story), which paint and molding analysis indicates is original. It is a dog-leg stair, with a long lower flight, a wide landing, and a short upper flight. The stringer of the long lower flight of the second-story stairway has a beaded edge, a typical Federal-period feature. This ca.-1800 bead was covered with plaster, either accidentally or deliberately, when the wall was later replastered. Recent removal of the plaster from the bead exposed early paint finishes that had been concealed under the plaster. Four finishes were found: three of lead-based paints, and a final grained finish (paint samples HOFR 01 P257-258). Major renovations occurred ca. 1850, and in 1892 and 1915; it seems likely that the replastering was part of one of these. Given that grained finishes often lasted much longer than the standard 10-year average of interior painted finishes, the three painted finishes could date to the house’s construction and early years, and the grained finish could date to the ca.-1850 renovation. This narrows the date of the replastering to 1892 or 1915. As stated previously, the alterations of 1892 did not involve any changes to the second-story stairway; the 1915 alterations to the house were much more sweeping. Therefore, the replastering probably occurred in 1915. Thus

¹² Letter, SDR to FDR, September 2, 1915.

¹³ Diary, SDR, entry dated May 4, 1892. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

knowing that the present second-story stairway is original, customary building practice would have located the corresponding first-story stairway directly beneath it.

The length of both flights of the original first-story stairway can also be determined. The present landing of the first-story stairway was twice as wide as it is now. (The east half was obliterated when the long flight of the stairway was rebuilt in 1892.) Visually reconstructing the missing east half of the landing, the long lower flight would have stopped just short of D115, the south doorway to the Dining Room (see figure 4).

The original appearance of the short upper flight of the first-story stairway was very similar to its present form. However, it was located one tread-width farther north than the present flight (see figure 4). The uppermost riser of this flight would have been located directly beneath the uppermost riser of the corresponding flight to the third story. This is based on an examination of the original west-wall baseboard at the top of this stair (fig. 5). It does not stylistically match the current stair trim, and shows the cut made in 1892 to accommodate the repositioned stair.

Northeast Room. It is likely that a small room existed in the northeast corner of the house, bounded on the west by the original main stairway and on the south by the entry hall. Its exterior east wall had one window, based on the early photographs. No evidence of such a room remains. Its existence is postulated on typical building practices of the day, and a later documentary reference to a butler's pantry somewhere in this general vicinity. If it was a pantry, it may not have had a doorway to the entry hall. It undoubtedly would have had a doorway under the main stairway, to provide access to the Dining Room, and one in the north wall, to the kitchen wing.

Southwest and Northwest Rooms. The two large rooms along the back half of the main house were of equal size. The southwest room was later known as the West Drawing Room; the northwest room became the Dining Room.

Both had fireplaces centered on their east walls; these remain today, supported by original fireplace supports in the basement. However, their original mantels have since been replaced. Each room had two interior doorways on its east wall, and one window centered on its west wall. The two rooms were probably connected by a doorway, but its appearance is unknown: the present doorway appears to date to the ca.-1850 remodeling. The Drawing Room probably had a window centered on its south wall. The Dining Room had a north-wall doorway to the kitchen wing, which remains today as D119.¹⁴ The room may also have had a window in its north wall, located near the west end of that wall in order to clear the adjacent kitchen wing. A window opening is extant here today (W114), but—as will be explained subsequently—it may date to ca. 1850.

The plaster walls of the Dining Room, and perhaps those of the West Drawing Room, were papered or covered with some other type of wall covering continuously prior to 1887. This is based upon the still-unpainted condition of the original plaster remaining in the Dining Room.

¹⁴ In interviews conducted in the late 1940's, William Plog—the estate superintendent in the early 1900's—stated that D119 (the doorway from the Dining Room to the Butler's Pantry) was added in 1915. However, the molding profiles of the architrave and the recessed door panels match the early ones in the room. As will be explained later, this doorway was blocked prior to 1915 and reopened in that year; Plog's memory was apparently confused by this work.

Second Story

Plan. The second story of the main house (see figure 3) consisted of a north-south center hall and five bedrooms, three across the front and two across the back. Between the latter two rooms was a smaller space. It appears that most of this space was a dressing room for the southwest bedroom, while the east end was a east linen closet opening to the hall.¹⁵ Whether the room's subdivision was original to the structure is unknown.

Southeast Bedroom. The southeast bedroom, now the Blue Room, was originally larger than it is today; it extended westward all the way to the southwest bedroom. It had a fireplace on its west wall, and two doorways in its north wall. Both of these doorways remain. There were two windows, one in the east and one in the south wall. The east window remains as W210; the south window was converted to a doorway ca. 1850.

East Center Room. The east center room may have been a bedroom or a dressing room for the southeast bedroom. It was about the size of the northeast bedroom (now the Boyhood Room); it probably encompassed today's East Bath, East-Bath Toilet, and perhaps the Boyhood Room's closet. There was probably a south-wall doorway to the southeast room and a west-wall doorway to the hall. Such doorways remain today as D220 and D222, respectively. There may have been either a doorway to the northeast room or a closet in the north wall, since the architrave for present-day D223 appears to have been reused. The east wall had one window, which remains today as W213. Its sashes match those of other second-story windows thought to be original: W212, W216, W217, and W218.

Northeast Bedroom. The northeast bedroom (now FDR's Boyhood Room) may have had two windows originally, the existing east window and one in the north wall. The entrance to the room had to be in its present location, due to the proximity of the adjacent main stairway.

Hall. The original second-story hall ran from the main stairway at the north end of the main house southward to the southeast bedroom. This latter location is today marked by a jog in the east wall of the hall.

Main Stairway. The north end of the hall contained the main stairway to the third story. As explained previously, the present stair is thought to be the original one. It is a dog-leg stair: a long lower flight ascends from the second floor northward to a wide landing, and a short upper flight ascends from the landing southward to the third story of the main house. Its long lower flight is not shown in figure 4, but the landing and the short upper flight are seen. Originally, the landing did not access the kitchen wing: at that time, no livable space existed on that level of the kitchen wing.

Northwest and Southwest Bedrooms. The northwest and southwest bedrooms were larger than the others. Both had fireplaces in their east walls. The northwest bedroom (now the Pink Room) was the same size as it is today, but it did not have its four extant closets (D230, D234, D235, and D236), and it had fewer doorways (D229, D237, D238 are later). The west window (W218) is probably original to the structure. There may have been another window in the north wall, where doorway D237 now exists.

¹⁵ Interview (transcribed) between George Y. Wilkins, George Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Plog, December 9, 1948. Research files, ROVA NHS.

The southwest bedroom (now the Chintz Room) retains more of its original appearance. Even the two east-wall closets may be original, based on two facts. First, their wood floors are not part of the pattern of the 1902 floor, suggesting that the closets were installed prior to 1902. (The 1902 floorboards are narrow, with a seven-board-wide border. The border runs in front of the closets, not under it.) Second, all of the doorway and window architraves and doors in the room are of identical early design, including those of the closets. This indicates a common installation date. The architrave of the north-wall doorway (D227) to the present West Bath matches the architraves elsewhere in the room. As stated previously, the present doorway (D229) from the northwest bedroom is a later addition, based on its unique architrave molding. Thus, the dressing room was accessible only from the southwest bedroom.

Third Story

The third story of the main house would not have been a very inviting space until the cross gables and additional windows were installed ca. 1850. It therefore was probably used as an attic or for servants' rooms. It was accessed by the main stairway as described previously.

It is remotely possible that the northwest room had a working fireplace. Figure 8 indicates that the main house's north chimney had three flues ca. 1881, one more than needed for the two fireplaces on the first and second stories. This suggests that another fireplace existed somewhere in the north side of the house. It is tempting to think that the third flue was for a kitchen fireplace in the basement of the main house. However, examination of the northern chimney in the basement did not reveal any evidence of a working fireplace. All of the masonry has been whitewashed several times, but one would still expect to see joints delineating a firebox. Also, the support is not massive enough to contain or support what might have been a kitchen fireplace dating to the early 19th century. Thus, the third story is the only remaining location for the third fireplace. Alternatively, the third flue may have served the house's first central-heating system, which was installed prior to the 1880's. This would mean that the original chimney was "retrofitted" with flues many years after its construction. Only the tracing of the three flues of the north chimney can solve this mystery.

Kitchen Wing

General Information

It is thought that the original main house had a small north kitchen wing from its earliest years, which was later expanded into today's service wing. This is based on two facts: the wing contained a large cooking fireplace, and the main house has no evidence of having had such a necessary feature. Also, a kitchen wing to one side of the main house was not at all unusual in the early part of the 19th century in the Hudson River Valley.¹⁶

¹⁶ Helen W. Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965).

The large cooking fireplace is recalled by a massive fireplace support in the service-wing basement that clearly predates the Italianate remodeling of the house ca. 1850. The size of the fireplace support suggests that the kitchen wing is at least contemporaneous with the main house. It is even possible that the kitchen wing predates the main house: it may have been the house cited in the 1792 deed.

Exterior Elements

The gable-roofed kitchen wing was considerably smaller than the main house. It was only two stories high, and its stories were lower. In addition, it was not as deep as the main house; since it was centered on the north side of the main house, its east and west walls were set back from the east and west walls of the main house. The wing's exterior west wall survives today as the west wall of the service wing (minus the addition at the north end). Its east wall was located symmetrically to the west wall in relation to the main house. Its north wall was situated where the east-west extension begins, now jutting out past the rest of the service wing.

Interior Elements

First Story

The location of the fireplace support in the basement of today's service wing suggests that the original cooking fireplace was located adjacent but perpendicular to the wing's west wall, with a space behind it. There may have been a stair to the second story at the south end of the wing, in the same general location as the existing stair. The molding profiles of the baseboard on either side of the existing stair are different from others in the room, indicative of some type of change, but the date and nature of that change are uncertain.

There was also probably a stair to the basement. The most usual location for it would have been below the stair to the second story. Recollections of the Roosevelt family's employees state that a stair to the basement was located on the east side of the original kitchen wing prior to 1915.¹⁷ However, all evidence of this stair has been lost, so its age is not known.

Second Story

It appears that the second story of the original kitchen wing was half a story lower than that of the main house. This is based on two facts. First, the floor level of this area is still half a story lower, despite numerous additions and remodelings, including the construction of a third story over it in 1915. Second, the main stairway has always had a landing at this level, to provide access between the main house and the second story of the wing, even after some of it was rebuilt in 1892. The second story of the wing could also be accessed by the stair from the first story of the wing.

¹⁷ Interview with Mrs. William A. Plog, December 1, 1948. In Charles Snell, "Documentation of Roosevelt Home Floor Plans," *Development Outline - Contents, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site* (February 13, 1957), p. 9. Research files, ROVA NHS.

Aside from the stairways, the original interior layout of the second story of the kitchen wing is unknown. There may have been a fireplace at this level. Early photographs show two flues in the kitchen chimney. Assuming one connected to the kitchen fireplace, the other could have served a bake oven or a second-story fireplace. (There is no evidence of a working fireplace in the basement of the kitchen wing.) No evidence of a second-story fireplace remains today.

Deed Book No. 12,
pp. 134-135.
January 17, 1793

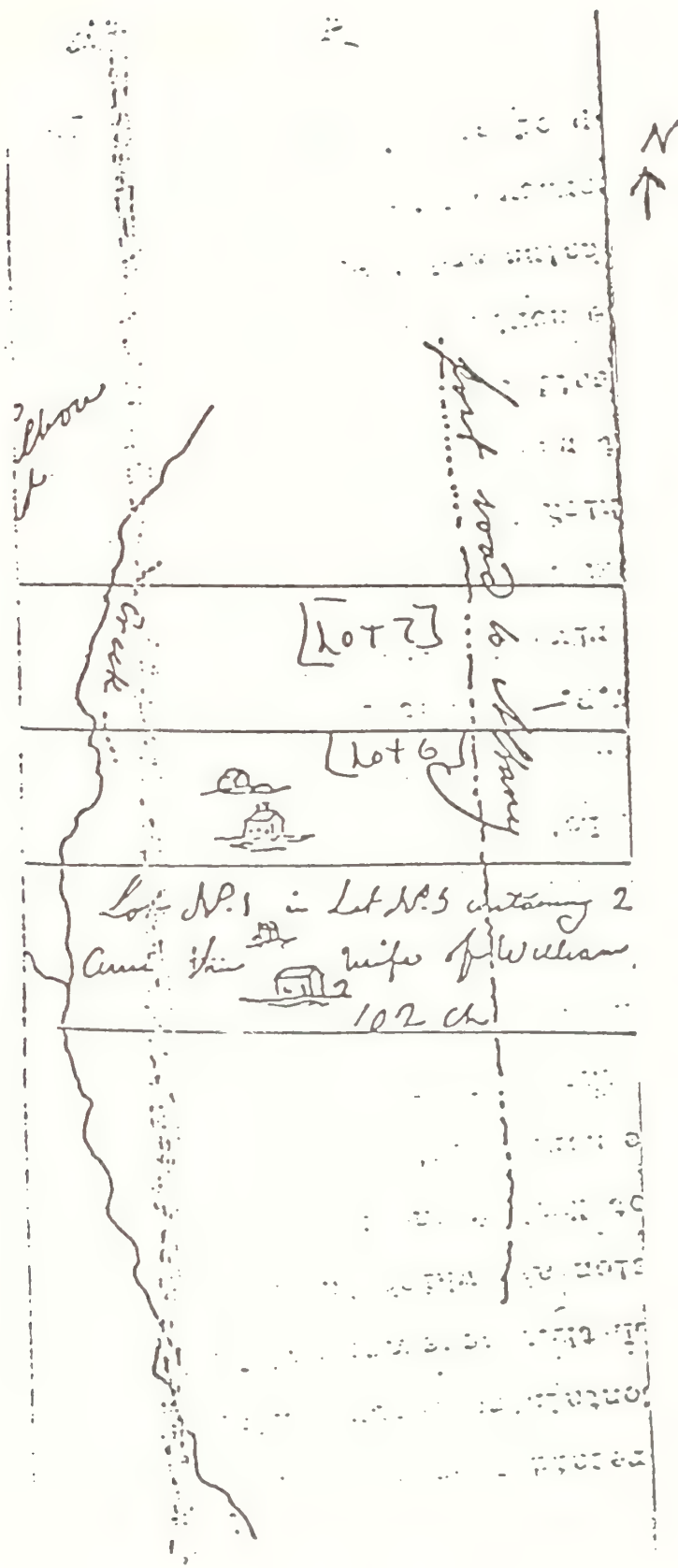


Figure 1. Map of Building Lots 5, 6, and 7, January 17, 1793.

Root Book No. 12,
pp. 134-135
January 17, 1793

REFERENCE TABLE

2 c Spanish houses
 6 house in position of houses
 1 house in position of buildings
 1 house in position of plantation
 1 house in position of plantation

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

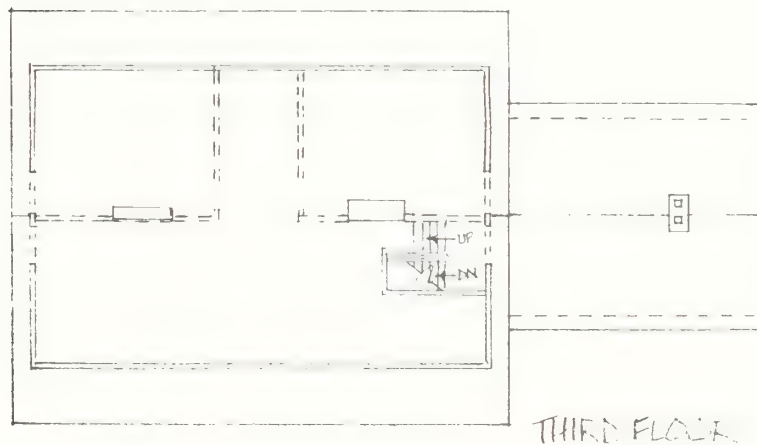
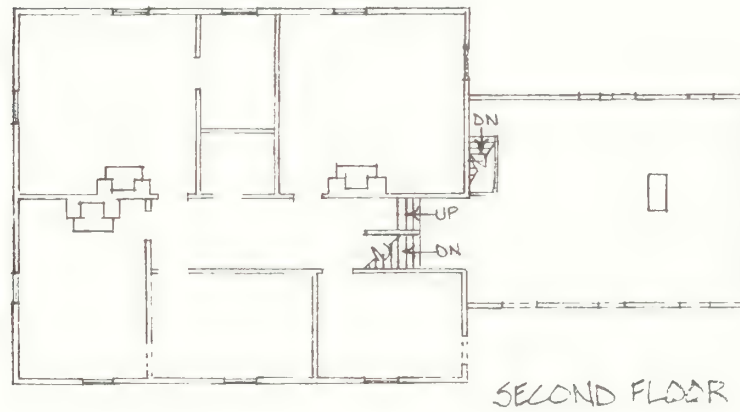
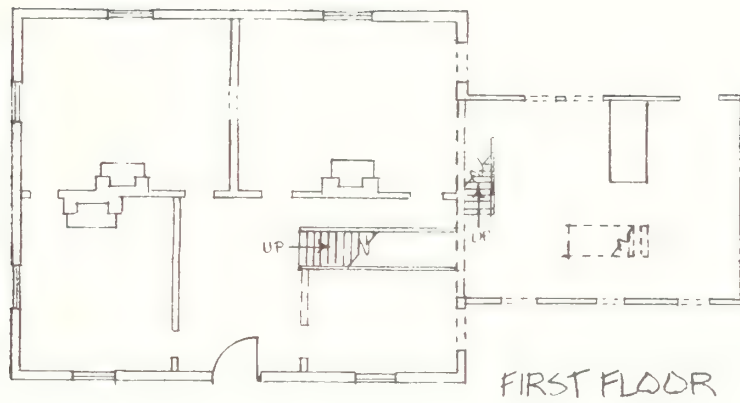
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 Lot 100 I. in lot 100
 Lot 100 I. in lot 100

ERSONS LAND

Lot 100 I. in lot 100
 Lot 100 I. in lot 100
 Lot 100 I. in lot 100

Lot 100 I. in lot 100
 Lot 100 I. in lot 100
 Lot 100 I. in lot 100

Figure 2. Map of Building Lots 5, 6, and 7, January 17, 1793.



=== CONJECTURAL

NOT TO SCALE

Figure 3. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans for ca. 1800.

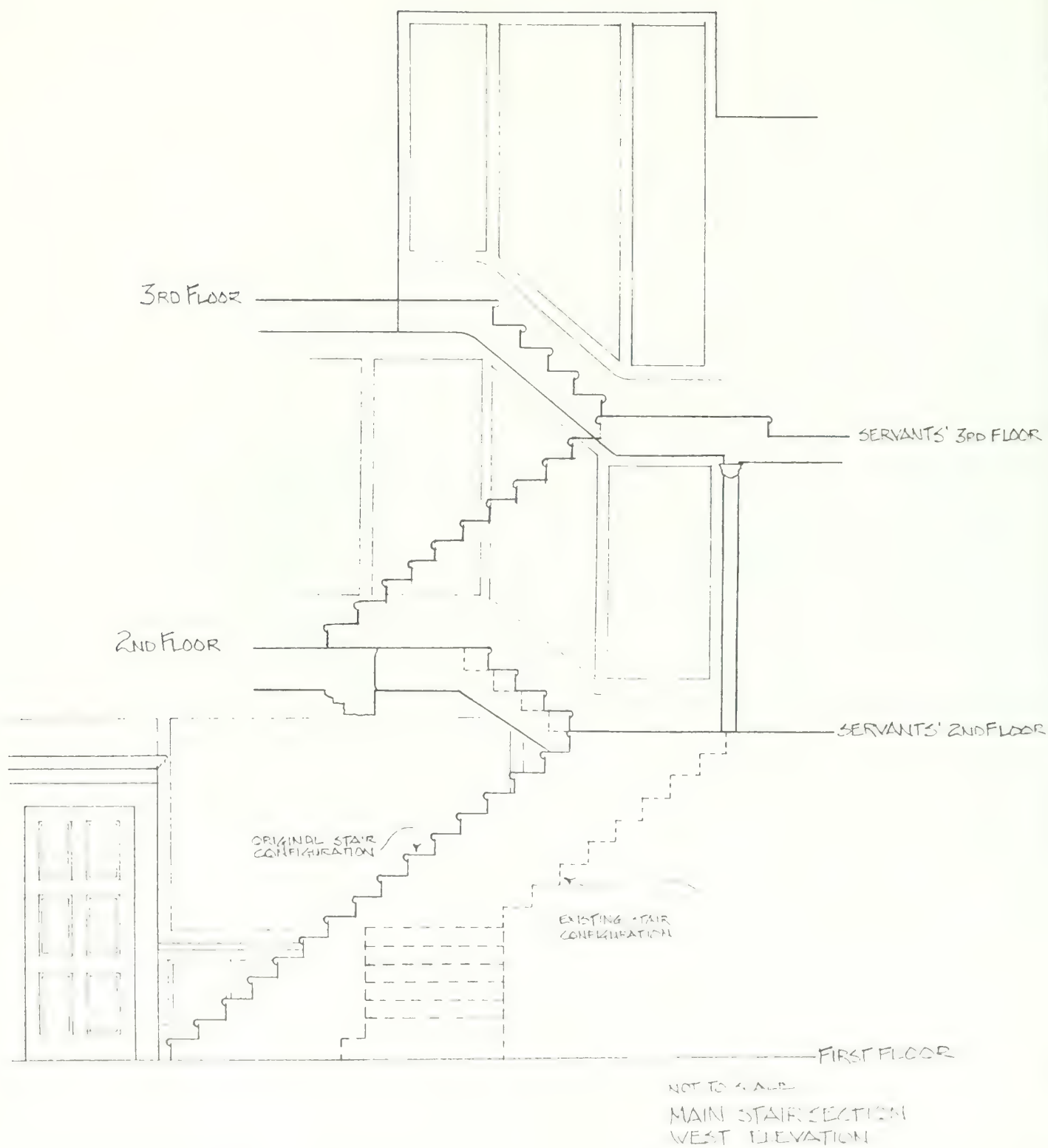


Figure 4. Home of FDR: Conjectural drawing of original main stairway.



Figure 5. Home of FDR: Second story, altered original baseboard at top of main stairway from first story.

WHEELER ALTERATIONS: 1845-1867

Although not documented in research material, stylistic details suggest that a great deal of renovation occurred between 1845 and 1867. During these 22 years the house was occupied by one family, that of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Wheeler, and it is believed that they remodeled the earlier farmhouse in the Italianate style. Although the physical evidence indicates that the Wheeler renovations occurred throughout the period 1845-1867, they are referenced in this report as dating to ca. 1850, for ease of citation.

The photograph assumed to be the earliest one extant (fig. 8) depicts the probable exterior appearance of the house at the time the Wheelers vacated it. The rectangular form of the early house is still discernible, but to it have been added a number of characteristically Italianate elements: a center cross gable that provided more headroom in the third story; a three-story tower at the southeast corner; a “piazza” across the entire front of the house and around the tower; a veranda along the rear (west) elevation; a bracketed cornice; and chimney pots, which clearly identify the number of flues in each chimney. It is possible that the Wheelers also built the east-west extension at the north end of the original kitchen wing. (As will be explained shortly, neither the physical nor the documentary evidence can determine whether this extension dates to ca. 1850 or somewhat later.)

Main House

Exterior Elements

Addition of South Tower

One of the major additions during this time period was a fairly square, three-story Italianate tower with a pyramidically hipped roof, which was built at the southeast corner of the main house.

On the first story, a covered “piazza” was built around all three sides of the tower. This tied into the piazza built across the front (east) side of the house at that time. One rectangular window with double-hung, six-over-six sashes was centered on each of the east and west elevations, while a double French doorway was centered on the south elevation (fig. 14). Three rectangular windows also were used on the second story of the tower. One each was centered on the east, south, and west elevations, level with the second-story windows of the main house. All three windows probably had double-hung, six-over-six sashes originally, although the south window was later altered. The third story had only arched windows with four-over-four sashes. A triple window with a wooden balcony was centered on the south wall (fig. 15); the center arch may have contained a false window since the early photographs depict it only close-shuttered. Double windows were centered on the east and west elevations; the east pair also had a small wooden balcony (fig. 13). A single window was located on the north elevation near the east corner.

Addition of Cross Gables

A large cross gable was added to the east and west roof slopes during the ca.-1850 remodeling. Each cross gable contained a single arched window with four-over-two sashes (figs. 8-9).

Changes in Fenestration

Windows Converted to Doorways

Most, if not all, of the first-story windows on the east and west elevations of the main house were probably changed at this time to double French doorways with transoms. Figures 8 and 9 show the east and west elevations, respectively, after the ca.-1850 renovations. Figure 8 suggests that the east elevation's south window was converted to a French doorway topped by a transom and flanked by full-length shutters. The elevation's north window is not discernible. It was not necessarily converted to a French doorway: as explained previously, the interior room here may have been used for service purposes. Figure 9 shows the openings on the west elevation, one at the West Drawing Room (Room 105) and at the Dining Room (Room 106). The photograph alone is not conclusive. However, the opening at the West Drawing Room still remains, and it is a double French doorway topped by a transom.

Windows Added to the First Story

It is thought that the bay window in the south wall of the West Drawing Room was added during this period. The sashes in the three windows (W106, W107, W108) of the bay match those of the east window (W102) of the Snuggery and the east window (W210) of the Birth Room. Both of the latter windows are in the south tower and are therefore known to date to ca. 1850. All are double-hung sashes with six-over-six lights, except for the lower sash in the center window (W107), which is a single-light replacement sash.

It is likely that the window in the north wall of the Dining Room (W114) was created at this time. The muntin profile of its six-over-six sashes match those of the sashes in the ca.-1850 bay window. A corresponding window may have been created on the second story: such a one was extant prior to 1915. However, it was converted to a doorway at that time, and no evidence remains as to its date of origin.

Windows Added to the Third Story

Two new arched windows were centered in the north gable end, adjacent to one another but not so close as to be considered a double window. These windows appear to resemble those in the ca.-1850 cross gables (fig. 8), but since their shutters were closed when the photograph was taken, their sash configuration is not known. Another pair of arched windows were added to the south elevation, just west of the tower addition (fig. 15). These windows also are shuttered in the photograph, and their sash configuration is likewise unknown.

Interior Elements

Figure 6 depicts the conjectured floor plans of the house after the ca.-1850 renovations.

Basement

The interior foundation walls and chimney bases of the original main house and kitchen wing were apparently repointed during the ca.-1850 remodeling. Mortar analysis suggests that the mortar in these locations is the same as that used for the foundation and chimney of the ca.-1850 south tower. While such a repointing would be highly unusual, the alternative—a complete rebuilding of the original foundation walls and chimney bases ca. 1850—would be even less likely.

First Story

After the addition of the tower, the first story of the main house probably contained six rooms, the original five and the tower room.

South Tower

As constructed, the first story of the tower was a single room with a fireplace on the north wall (fig. 10). It was known as the South Parlor during the early years of Roosevelt-family occupancy.¹⁶ The South Parlor was connected to the main house by a doorway that led to the southeast room adjacent to the entry hall. The doorway was slightly off-center in the north wall, east of the fireplace in the room. A window with interior shutters faced the east lawn, a double French doorway in the south wall opened onto the piazza, and a third opening faced the west lawn. In Figure 9 it appears that this third opening was a window with six-over-six sashes, rather than a French doorway.

The doorway and window architraves in the room date to the construction of the tower. The profile of the doorway architrave is unique (Appendix B, sheet 29), befitting the room's formal status. This molding was probably reused during the 1915 renovation. Based on extant window W105, the profile of the window architrave was very similar to that of the doorway architrave.

Main House

There is no indication that the floor plan or the main stairway of the original house was altered during the ca.-1850 remodeling. However, it appears that identical new doorway and window architraves were installed throughout the first and second stories of the main house, and perhaps new doors. The window architraves had a recessed dado panel below the window opening.

A large number of these identical elements remain today. They are depicted in Appendix B, as follows: sheet 21; sheet 29 - Architrave, Drawing Room; sheet 31 - Dining Room, Original Window, North Side; and sheet 32. Previously, these elements have been considered to be original to the construction of the house ca. 1800, because of their ubiquity and similarity to typical Federal designs. However, the molding analysis performed for this report found too many discrepancies to

¹⁶ Diary, SDR, entry dated July 8, 1887. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

support this idea. For example, the typical architrave appeared in locations clearly dating to ca. 1850 (e.g., W105, W114, and W210).

As explained in the discussion of exterior elements, other changes were made by the Wheelers to selected doorways and windows. The West Drawing Room and Dining Room each had a west-wall window converted to a French doorway; the West Drawing Room received a south bay window, equipped with pocket doors to close off the bay; and the Dining Room gained a window in its north wall. It is probable that the double pocket doorway in the wall between the two rooms also dates to ca. 1850: its architrave molding is an elongated version of the typical ca.-1850 architrave molding. All of this work employed the same architraves as found throughout the rest of the main house, and so probably occurred when the latter were installed.

Second Story

The second story of the main house probably consisted of seven rooms after the ca.-1850 remodeling: the five original chambers and one dressing room, and the second-story tower room (see figure 6).

South Tower

The second-story tower room is today known as the Birth Room (Room 206). It is thought that its present appearance closely resembles its original appearance, with a north-wall fireplace and doorway (D219) that leads to the southeast bedroom (today's Blue Room). However, the room initially had a dressing room 4 feet 9 inches wide along its west side, with two closets inside the dressing room, one at either end.¹⁹ The space occupied by the dressing room was taken in 1915 to help create a hallway to the new south wing. The north and south end walls of the dressing room were demolished, as were both closet walls and their doorways. However, careful examination of drawings made for the 1915 remodeling (Appendix A, Drawing No. 7) revealed small cross-hatchings on both east and west walls of the dressing room, approximately 4 feet in from what had been the end walls. These markings indicate new woodwork, according to the plan's key, and probably represent the former locations of the closets' walls.

It is likely that the decorative parquet floor in the main part of the room today is original to the construction of the tower. First, there is no documentation that the floor is a later addition. Since this room was the master bedroom for James Roosevelt and his wife, any change would most likely would have been noted in a diary or other record. Second, the baseboards in the room have a molding profile typical of the Italianate style.

Both of the room's doorways (D218 and 219) and the east window (W210) appear to be original to ca. 1850, since the moldings of their architraves are the same. The east window's interior blinds and six-over-six sashes also probably date to that time. When the tower was constructed, there was also a window in the south wall of the room and one in the west wall of the dressing room. These most likely matched the east window. The existing window at the east end of the north wall is a later addition.

¹⁹ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

Main House

There is no information that the second-story floor plan or main stairway of the original house was altered during the ca.-1850 remodeling. The only change that seems likely was the conversion of the southeast bedroom's south-wall window to a doorway, to access the newly built tower room. However, as explained previously, it appears that identical new doorway and window architraves were installed throughout the second story of the main house, and perhaps new doors. The window architraves had a recessed dado panel below the window opening.

Third Story

The construction of the tower ca. 1850 added a room to the third story, as well. As stated previously, the tower room had windows in all four of its walls. This level of the main house also became more usable, due to ca.-1850 alterations that provided more head room and better natural light. These alterations included the construction of the east and west cross gables, which contained arched windows, and the installation of other arched windows in the north and south end walls.

There is no evidence that the plan of the third story was changed ca. 1850. However, the addition of the cross gables and windows now made it more feasible to construct bedrooms or rooms in the third-story attic. The stairway down to the second story seems to have remained centered on the north wall of the main house, where it is today.

Kitchen Wing

Exterior Elements

The most significant change that may have occurred ca. 1850 to the kitchen wing was the addition of an east-west extension at the north end of the wing. Physical evidence makes it clear that the extension was not part of the original kitchen wing. A photograph of the rear of the house taken prior to 1887 (fig. 9) shows a seam in the slate roof where the two sections meet. Other proof can be found in the foundation. In the 1915 drawings for renovation (Appendix A, Drawing No. 5), the architects depicted two windows in what would have been the north foundation wall of the original kitchen wing. These two windows open to an unexcavated section under the east-west extension. The western opening is currently filled with a brick patch, while the eastern opening shows remnants of a brick enclosure that has been reopened. If the east-west extension had been part of the original kitchen wing, no windows would have been located here. The windows undoubtedly opened to the north yard before the extension was added. Also, mortar analysis (Appendix E) supports different construction periods for the kitchen wing and the east-west extension.

The primary uncertainty concerns the date of the east-west extension. Figure 8 (ca. 1881) shows the kitchen wing, but unfortunately its north end—including the area of the east-west extension—is hidden by foliage. The earliest image that shows the extension (fig. 9) does not also depict the octagonal addition, which was built in 1887. The extension thus could have been built anytime from ca. 1850 to 1886. As will be explained subsequently, documentation exists from 1872 that might suggest the construction of the extension at that time. Unfortunately, the natural-cement

mortar used for the extension's foundation is technologically consistent with a date of either ca. 1850 or 1872. Previous researchers inaccurately concluded that the extension was added in 1900.²⁰

The addition of the east-west extension seems to have turned the original kitchen wing into more of a service wing, judging by the fact that the second story of the extension contained four servants' bedrooms. Therefore, the kitchen wing will subsequently be called the service wing.

The fenestration of the service wing prior to 1887 (fig. 9) is not known. Comparison of molding profiles (Appendix F) indicates that the first- and second-story west windows of the original kitchen wing were changed to match those of the east-west extension. With the exception of the two windows in the Butler's Pantry (W118 and W119), these windows have not been changed since.

The earliest frontal depiction of the house that shows the service wing is the 1893 oil painting (fig. 12). By this time, the east-west extension had been added, and a small addition had been built in the southeast corner where the kitchen wing joined the main house. The second story of the east elevation of the wing is obscured in the painting by foliage. However, the first-story fenestration is visible, and it did not match that of the west elevation. One window opening was located in each of the three sections of the wing: the southeast addition, the original kitchen wing, and the east-west extension. Each opening held one set of double-hung sashes. The second story in the painting is obscured by foliage.

Interior Elements

For purposes of discussion, this section will assume the east-west extension was added during the ca.-1850 remodeling. As stated previously, this actually could have happened anytime up until 1887.

First Story

Little is known about the interior plan of the service wing relating to the ca.-1850 remodeling. Subsequent alterations have left little evidence of interior partitions. It is possible that the original cooking fireplace was replaced with a stove; such technology was available then. The stair to the second story, and any existing stair to the basement, may have been retained.

Second Story

Four servants' rooms and a hall comprised the second story of the extension after its construction. This is known because three of the rooms and the hall remain today; they are stylistically compatible with a date of ca. 1850, and they show no signs of having been altered. (The fourth room was later converted to a stairway.)

²⁰ Snell, "Documentation of Roosevelt Home Floor Plans," pp. 9-10.

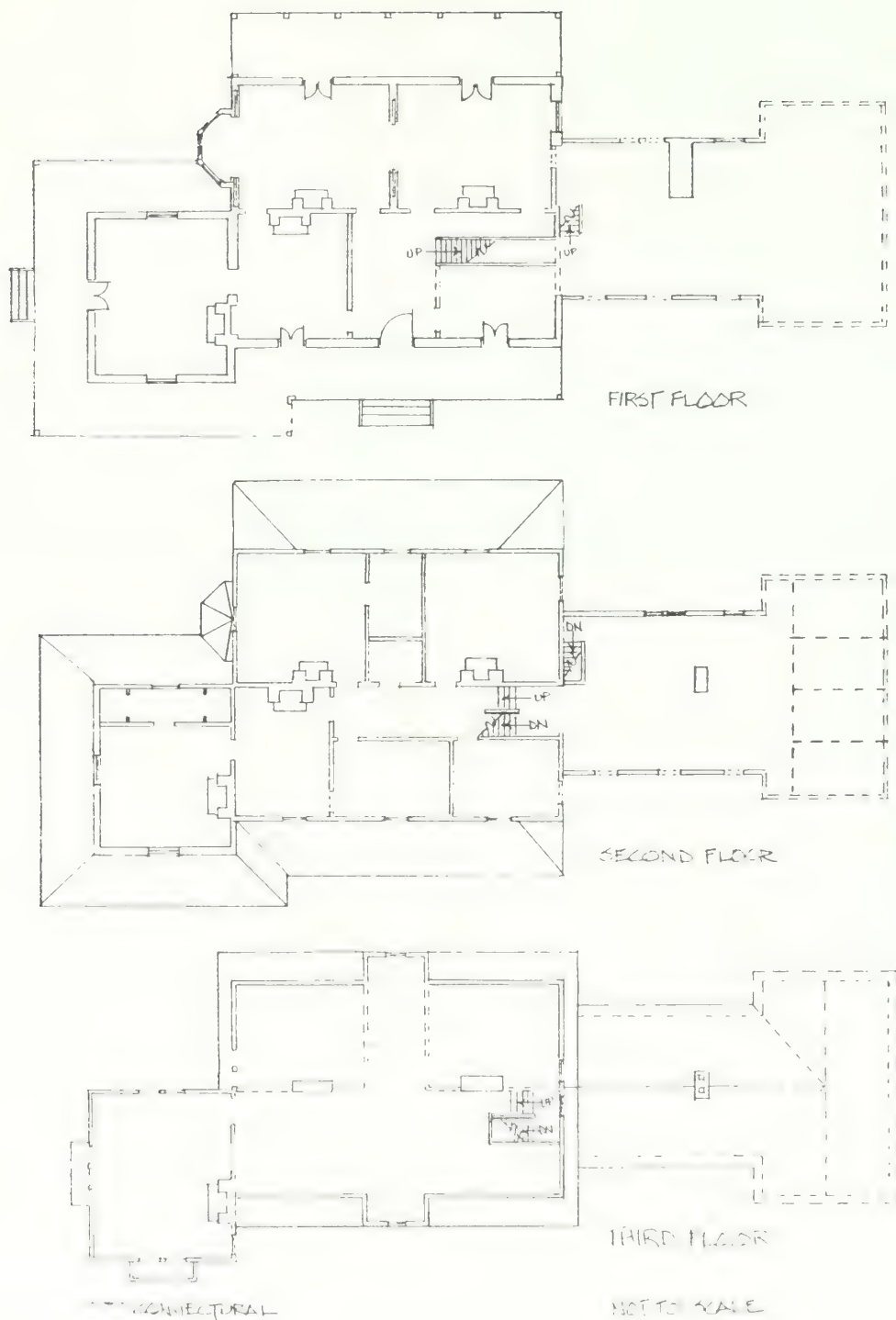


Figure 6. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans after renovations ca. 1850 (1845-1867).

EARLY ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1867-1880

In 1867 the property was purchased by James Roosevelt (Franklin's father) and his first wife Rebecca. Their home, Mt. Hope, had burned to the ground in 1865 while they were in Europe. Rebecca writes in her diary, "Our loss is total. Nothing left but three lamps and a little bedding."²¹ By the spring of 1867, Rebecca's diary entries refer specifically to the Home of FDR:

Monday April 29

He came back in good spirits, having bought the Wheeler place.

Sunday May 26 BRIARSTONE

...we are almost at home downstairs, but much remains to be done on the second story.

Saturday June 1

Mrs. Travis and I put down the hall carpet and stair carpets.

Friday June 7

...Got the wash basin and oil cloth all finished in the pantry.

Thursday June 13

...Piazza painted...

Franklin claimed that the estate had been called "Springwood" by the Wheelers,²² but Rebecca's diary entry and an 1867 map of Hyde Park refer to it as Brierstone.²³ The spellings vary between the two sources, but it appears Brierstone was the proper name of the estate until it was changed at a later date. The Beers' map of Hyde Park in 1891 labeled the property "Springwood,"²⁴ but by then Sara Roosevelt had lived there for 11 years, and she may have been the source of the name change.

²¹ Diary, RHR, entry dated September 17, 1865. FDR Library, Vol. I.

²² Letter, FDR, Warm Springs, to Helen W. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie, October 13, 1931. In Elliott Roosevelt, *Personal Letters 1928-1945*, pp. 222-224.

²³ Frederick W. Beers, *Atlas of New York and Vicinity from Actual Surveys* (New York: 1867), plate 45.

²⁴ Beers, *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley From New York City to Troy* (New York: 1891), plate 19.

In 1870 Rebecca entered into her diary the fact that they started a new furnace.²⁵ This may represent the first central heating system in the house. Historian Charles Snell states that it was the first, and that it was a coal-burning furnace located at the site of Oil Burner A.²⁶ This area of the basement is directly underneath the Dining Room.

A November 11 diary entry refers to the plumbers installing new wash tubs in 1870.²⁷ The East Bath in the main house, and the southwest bathroom in the service wing, were the only bathrooms on the second story prior to 1915.²⁸ Past Park Historians have deduced that Rebecca's diary entry referred to the installations of these two bathrooms (see figure 7).²⁹ This conclusion seems somewhat tenuous. First, the term "wash tubs" is not customarily used to mean bathroom fixtures. Second, the fact that these bathrooms existed prior to 1915 does not mean they were created in 1870. Nevertheless, no better date is offered by either the documentation or the physical evidence. This report will thus cite the date of the bathrooms as "ca. 1870."

The creation of the East Bath involved the subdivision of the original middle bedroom on the east side of the house into three areas: the East Bath (Room 211); the East-Bath Toilet (Room 211A), which had a small closet protruding into the adjacent northeast bedroom (Room 213); and a south-wall closet for that bedroom. All three of these spaces are shown in the 1915 drawings, and they exist today. The only change has been the removal of the toilet room's closet, which occurred sometime between 1915 and 1941.

As explained previously, much ca.-1850 trim remains in the present East Bath. The absence of certain other early features confirms the plan shown in the 1915 drawings. For example, the baseboard on the east, north, and west walls of the East Bath is different than that on the south wall. This is understandable, since the north wall was added to create the separate East-Bath Toilet and Boyhood Room closet.

Paint analysis indicates that the walls and ceiling of the East Bath were replastered at some point, either in 1870 or 1915. Samples taken from the lower scored plaster walls, the upper smooth plaster walls, and the ceiling (HOFR 01 P026, HOFR 01 P053-055) all reflect the same stratigraphy of only seven or eight paint finishes.

There are a few anomalies in the physical evidence. First, the architrave of D223, from the East Bath to the East Bath Toilet, is an early element, even though the doorway sits in the later north wall. It thus was probably reused here from another location. As stated previously, it is possible that the original room had a doorway or closet in its north wall. Either of these would have been removed when the East Bath Toilet was created, freeing up an early architrave for reuse nearby.

²⁵ Diary, RHR, entry dated October 27, 1870. FDR Library, Vol. III.

²⁶ Snell, "Documentation of Roosevelt Home Floor Plans," p. 3. See also Appendix B, drawing no. 1).

²⁷ Diary, RHR, entry dated November 11, 1870.

²⁸ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

²⁹ Snell, "Documentation of Roosevelt Home Floor Plans," p. 12.

Second, paint analysis shows that the window's stool is a later replacement. (Sample P025, taken from the stool, has only three white layers of non-lead paint.)

The other bathroom thought to have been created in 1870—the southwest bathroom in the service wing—is also shown in the 1915 drawings. It was in the same location as today's Southwest Servants' Bath (Room 217), but appears to have been smaller. Former Roosevelt employees remembered the service-wing bathroom as predating 1915; they also recall a "water closet (i.e., a separate room for the toilet)."³⁰ It is likely that the water closet was contemporaneous with the bathroom: this was the same design used for the East Bath. The most likely location for the water closet was where the Valet Room is today.

In January 1870, Rebecca noted the desire to purchase new tiles for the "hall" fireplace.³¹ The entry hall never had a fireplace; what Rebecca called the "hall" may have been the southeast room adjacent to the entry hall, which did have a fireplace. The fireplace and the room's partition walls were removed in 1915, and little evidence can be gleaned from the remaining architectural fabric. The only other reference in Rebecca's diary from that year pertains to overseeing paper hangers in May.

The original "lift," or elevator, in the house was installed in 1872 in the service wing, rising from the kitchen area to the second story.³² This lift would have predated all of the additions built along the east side of the wing, and so must have been located within the area of the original kitchen wing. The Plogs seem to recall it as being on the east wall, north of the location of the existing lift and just south of a stair to the basement (see figure 7).³³ On the second story, the lift may have been located where the light shaft is currently located in the Trunk Room.

The day after Rebecca used the lift for the first time, she made an entry into her diary "House full - painters, carpenters, and cleaners."³⁴ It is thought that Rebecca may have been referring to the construction of the east-west extension of the original kitchen wing: research has not discovered any alternative renovations during this period.

It also is possible that Rebecca's reference was to the conversion of the southeast corner room into a library. Her last diary entry that pertains to the house at Hyde Park is dated October 31, 1873, where she refers to the installation of a tile hearth in the "Library."³⁵ Here she calls the Library by name, as opposed to calling it the "hall," as she did in 1870. This change in terminology may signify that the southeast room had been made over into a library. Alternatively, it may mean only that Rebecca used the terms "hall" and "Library" interchangeably.

³⁰ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

³¹ Diary, RHR, entry dated January 13, 1870. FDR Library, Vol. III.

³² Diary, RHR, entries dated April 26 and May 12, 1872. FDR Library, Vol. IV.

³³ Interview with Mrs. Plog, December 1, 1948, and interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

³⁴ Diary, RHR, entry dated May 13, 1872. FDR Library, Vol. IV.

³⁵ Diary, RHR, entry dated October 31, 1873. FDR Library, Vol. IV.

Rebecca died in 1876, and James did not remarry until 1880.³⁶ Sara's entries in her diary begin in 1880 after she moved into her new husband's house. These became almost the sole primary source of documentation until the turn of the century.

³⁶ Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, October 1950. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

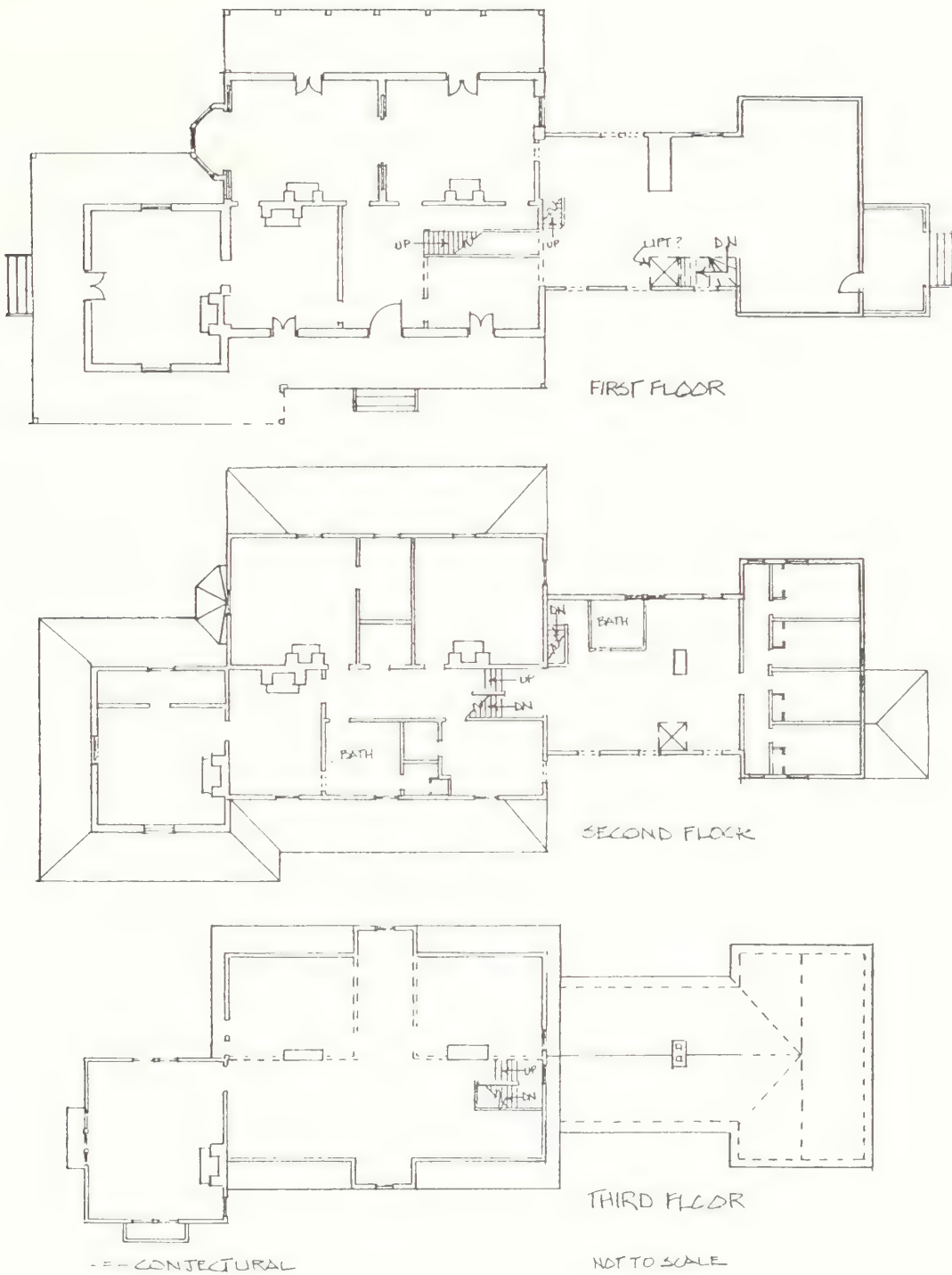


Figure 7. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans for 1880.

ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1881-1890

Much of what Sara documented during this time period is not very specific when it concerns the house. In October 1881, she commented that photographs of the house were taken to illustrate the new county book.³⁷ Whether figure 8 is a product of this photographic session is unclear. However, this is the only photograph of the early structure that depicts the house as being light-colored with dark trim. For this reason, it is assumed to be the earliest photograph, possibly taken in 1881.

Two entries from 1882 suggest cosmetic changes to the structure. In March Sara noted that painters finished painting and were paid \$84, and that painters and slaters were at work in September.³⁸ The first entry does not distinguish between interior or exterior painting, but the second entry suggests exterior work, due to the mention of slaters. There are several possibilities. One is the construction of the east-west extension of the service wing, if it had not been built already. Another is the small addition to the southeast end of the service wing, which was built between ca. 1881 and 1893 (compare figures 8 and 12). A third possibility is simple repair work, i.e., the roof being reslated and the exterior repainted. Finally, perhaps the work was performed on an outbuilding. Whichever the case, the house was painted in a dark color scheme sometime prior to 1887 (fig. 9), before the Smoking Room was added, but after the service-wing extension was built.

The only other entry from 1882 that has direct correlation to the house is the installation of a Franklin stove in the Nursery.³⁹ However, it is unclear as to what room was actually involved. The term Nursery has traditionally been applied to the third-story tower room, at least for Franklin's children. However, an earlier entry from March refers to the Nursery as the north room, and it implies the north room on the second story.⁴⁰

The year 1887 saw the second major alteration to the house: the addition of the Smoking Room and Dining Room Alcove at the northwest corner of the main house.⁴¹ Sara's diary documents the addition with two entries, one from June 14 and one from September 16.⁴²

The Alcove covered over the ca.-1850 French doorway in the center of the west wall (fig. 9), which had led to the rear Veranda. The doorway was retained and enlarged into an arched opening to provide access to the Alcove. Molding analysis confirms this work. The sides of the

³⁷ Diary, SDR, entry dated October 2, 1881. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

³⁸ Diary, SDR, entries dated March 11 and September 11, 1882. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

³⁹ Diary, SDR, entry dated November 19, 1882. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁴⁰ Diary, SDR, entry dated March 2, 1882. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁴¹ Diary, SDR, entry dated June 14, 1887. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁴² Diary, SDR, entries dated June 14 and September 16, 1887. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

archway were finished with recessed paneling, whose moldings match those of the Alcove's interior paneled window blinds.

The appearance of the Smoking Room today is very much like that after its construction. It was nearly octagonal in shape, and almost all surfaces were covered with wood. The room had a fireplace on its north wall. Eleanor claimed that the fireplace never worked very well, and that the room became a catch-all for everyone.⁴³ The room was indeed lined with bookshelves, providing ample space to deposit loose ends.

Physical evidence indicates that the Dining Room was redecorated when the Alcove and Smoking Room were added. Molding profiles and paint analysis suggest the raised-panel wainscot and canvas wallcovering now in the Dining Room date to this period. It is true that raised-panel wainscot of the Dining Room differs from the recessed paneling of the arched doorway to the Alcove. However, the baseboard and wainscot-cap profiles of both areas match, so one can assume that both types of paneling were installed at the same time. Perhaps the difference stemmed from a desire to distinguish the Dining Room as a more formal area.

Paint analysis suggests that the new baseboards and dado caps was grained when installed (samples P015 and P080). They were painted white or off-white probably once and perhaps twice afterwards before receiving its current finish of green. The raised paneling was only varnished, not grained initially (sample P042).

The canvas wall covering was installed above the wainscot, directly over the unpainted plaster wall. The lack of paint suggests the exclusive use of wallpaper prior to 1887; unfortunately, all earlier wall coverings were stripped during the 1887 redecoration. Paint samples taken from the canvas contain only the two latest finishes of non-lead green paint (samples P014, P081), and no evidence of paint or earlier wallpaper exists between the plaster wall and canvas.

The ceiling was also canvas. Paint analysis suggests that the ceiling canvas was applied before the wall canvas (sample P076), since it retained two or three early layers of lead-base paint followed by non-lead layers (Appendix D). Documentation in the form of the caretaker's log and an interview with the Roosevelts' painter suggests that the ceilings were always calcimined prior to 1915.⁴⁴ This was no doubt the finish on the ceiling in 1887.

A few alterations were made in other rooms in 1887, as well. As stated previously, a bay window was built in the south wall of the West Drawing Room ca. 1850, with the windows having six-over-six sashes. At some point, the lower sash of the center window was replaced with the single-pane sash extant today. Since that sash's molding profiles match those of doorways and windows added in 1887 (D117, from the Alcove to the veranda; W109-110, the Alcove's two west windows; and W111-113, the Smoking Room windows), the sash was undoubtedly installed in 1887. This purpose of this action may have been to provide a better view of the Hudson River.

⁴³ ER, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Hyde Park, Personal Recollections of Eleanor Roosevelt* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), p. 7.

⁴⁴ William A. Plog, memorandum book, February 1903, April 1906, and 1924. Research files, ROVA NHS. Also interview (transcribed) between George Palmer and John Clay, January 6, 1949. Research files, ROVA NHS.

Sara also recorded the replacement of mantels in both the South Parlor and the master bedroom on the second story of the tower.⁴⁵ The fireplace in the Parlor (now within the Snuggery) received an old Italian mantelpiece (fig. 10); a new wooden one was installed in the tower bedroom, or Birth Room.

Figure 11 depicts the floor plans of the house at the end of this time period.

⁴⁵ Diary, SDR, entry dated July 8, 1887. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.



Figure 8. Home of FDR: Front (east) elevation, ca. 1881.



Figure 9. Home of FDR: Rear (west) elevation, before 1887.



Figure 10. Home of FDR: First-story South Parlor, between 1887 and 1915.

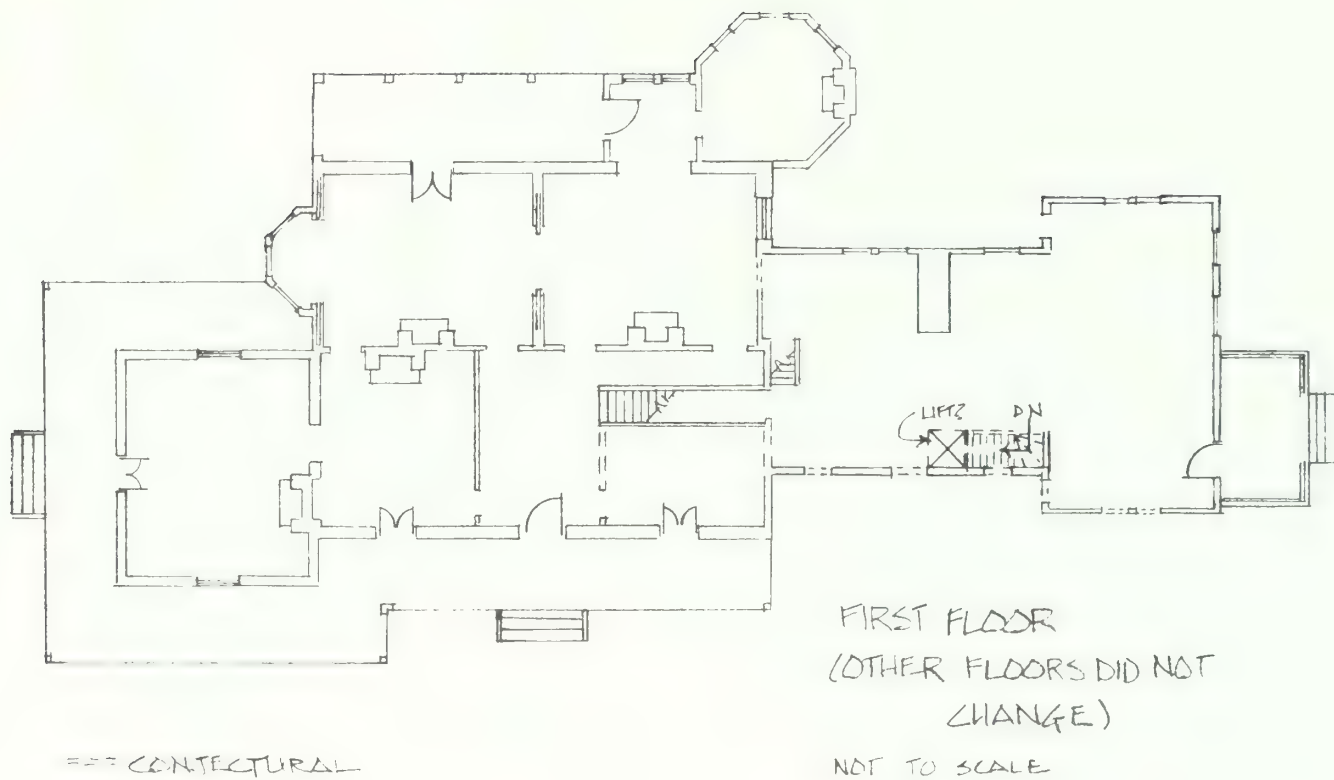


Figure 11. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans for 1890.

ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1891-1900

The last decade of the 19th century saw several alterations to the house. Two of them probably occurred in 1892. One was the combining of the original entry hall and the northeast corner room to form a larger entry hall, and the reconstruction of the original first-story main stairway in the enlarged hall. (The original southeast corner room was not changed.) It is believed that the rebuilt stairway was not changed during the 1915 renovations,⁴⁶ and so is the same stairway, with the same trim, that exists today. The other ca.-1892 alteration was the construction of an addition at the southeast corner of the service wing.

The best documented of the two changes is that concerning the main stairway. In Sara's diary on May 4, she writes:

Before leaving home arranged with the architect Mr. Haight, to change our hall and staircase. James always meant to do it and thought it feasible and is glad Mr. Haight endorses his ideas.⁴⁷

By July 21, Sara notes that the hall is not quite done.⁴⁸

As explained previously, it is thought that the original main stairway from the first to the second stories was a "dog-leg" stair (fig. 3). In 1892, the walls forming the northeast corner room were removed, and the long lower flight of the stairway was replaced with a more-fashionable L-shape stairway (compare figures 3 and 16). One wide tread led to a low landing in the northeast corner of the house. From there, one short flight of steps ascended east to west to a quarter-round landing. A second flight ascended south to north from the quarter-round landing; it cut across the east half of the original full-width landing and ran all the way to the second story of the service wing. The west half of the original landing remained.

The short upper flight of the original stairway was also probably rebuilt at this time, in a position one-tread depth farther south (fig. 8). This is based on two facts. First, the baseboard at the top of the short stair (fig. 9) appears to be an original element cut to accommodate the rebuilt stair. Second, the supposed position of the original short stair would place its top tread directly below the top tread of the corresponding stair at the third-story level. Since most stairways were constructed directly under one another when spanning more than one story, it would be logical for the treads to line up in this manner.

The reconstruction of the stairway in 1892 seems to have precipitated alterations to the first-story doorways and windows on the east elevation. As explained previously, it is thought that the south opening on the elevation was converted to a French doorway ca. 1850; the status of the north opening was unknown. By 1893, however, both south and north openings appear to have been

⁴⁶ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

⁴⁷ Diary, SDR, entry dated May 4, 1892. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁴⁸ Diary, SDR, entry dated July 21, 1892. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

converted to floor-length windows with full-length shutters (fig. 12). This may have been done to make the two openings match. The north opening could not have remained a doorway, if it had been so previously, because the low landing of the new stairway was there. Both openings could have been converted to full-length windows, however, with a false sash at the bottom of the north opening. Indeed, figure 12 shows the bottom shutters of the north opening in a closed position, possibly to conceal the false sash.

Careful examination of the recessed-panel wainscot on the west wall of today's Entrance Hall provides evidence about the appearance and size of the entry hall after the 1892 renovations. Varnished natural wood paneling with a cap molding covers the wall north of D114. By contrast, all of the paneling and cap in the southern half of the wall is grain-painted, with slightly different molding profiles.

The natural wood paneling is thought to date to 1892 or earlier. It matches the paneling on the 1892 stairway; it could have been installed at that time. Alternatively, it could have predated the stairway, with the latter having been designed to match it. The same type of paneling was probably on the south wall of the former entry hall, and perhaps on the east wall. The grained wood paneling was added in 1915, in an apparent effort to match the natural-wood paneling. However, the only baseboard remaining from the 1892 era is a section at the extreme north end of the west wall, north of D116.

The change in the west-wall paneling marks the former location of the wall that separated the entry hall from the original southeast corner room. This wall, which was removed in 1915, was immediately south of D114 (the north doorway to the West Drawing Room). There is no corresponding paneling change on the east wall of today's Entrance Hall, due to the extensive alterations associated with the replacement of the front doorway and windows in 1915.

The low landing of the stairway has the same type of natural-wood paneling on its north wall. However, this paneling was obviously taken from elsewhere in the room, then disassembled, cut, and reassembled to fit this location. Evidence for this is two-fold. First, the wood grain of the section's recessed panels runs vertically, rather than horizontally like the rest of the room's natural-wood paneling. Second, the nature of the paneling's joints where it meets the staircase trim indicates that it was reworked to fit here. The date of this work is unclear. An original wall was taken down in 1892: if the entry hall had paneling prior to 1892, then salvaged paneling would have been available for reuse in 1892. However, since correctly designed paneling was made for the stairway in 1892, it seems likely that similar paneling would have been made for the north wall of the stairway. It is thus more likely that the north-wall paneling was reworked and installed in 1915, when the demolition of the entry hall's south wall would have provided spare paneling for reuse.

The wood trim applied to the plaster walls above the wainscot was probably not part of this work. As will be cited subsequently, a notation by William Plog suggests that this trim was added in 1903.

There may have been a stair to the basement directly under the first-story stair, entered by a doorway directly under the first-story landing. If so, it was demolished, and all evidence of it has been covered over or destroyed.

A small south closet was installed under the 1892 stair, which exists today. The paneling of the closet door (D120) matches the 1892 wainscot paneling; the floor of the closet shows no evidence of alterations, being a complete floor designed specifically for that small space. The door also displays the typical 1892 finish of natural varnished wood. Inside the closet, the ceiling consists of the underside (soffit) of the main stairway. It and the walls are sheathed with matched boards probably dating to 1892.

The reconstructed stairway did not entirely occupy the northeast corner of the main house. A small space remained north of the main stairway after the alteration. This space is today occupied by the east closet of the North Vestibule (Room 104A) and the Toilet (Room 111). The plans from 1915 (Appendix A, Drawing 6) indicate that: (a) neither the east closet nor the toilet nor their doorways existed prior to 1915; and (b) access to the space was from the North Vestibule or the service wing.

The small space alone would not have been much of an asset to the Roosevelts' floor plan. However, when one also considers the construction of the southwest addition to the kitchen wing just north of this space, a larger scheme emerges.

The date of this two-story southeast addition to the service wing is not precisely documented. However, various pieces of evidence indicate that it was also built in 1892. First, the addition is initially seen in the 1893 painting (fig. 12). Second, an entry in Sara's diary from February 1892 mentions "an army of carpenters at lunch."⁴⁹ This could have referred to the addition; no other major alterations are known to have occurred at that time.

Third, the addition seems to have served as a butler's pantry, based on a later documentary reference about another addition in 1900. The addition had direct access to the Kitchen, but not to the Dining Room. However, physical evidence shows that the addition had a wide doorway in its south wall, leading to the small space behind the main stairway. The reason for the retention of the small space when the stairway was rebuilt becomes clear: together, these rooms would have provided an efficient pantry/service area for the Dining Room.

The addition appears to have had one window in the east wall of each story facing east.

In the spring of 1893, the Roosevelts extended the west veranda along the south wall of the main house, where it connected with the piazza that wrapped around the tower and continued across the front of the house.⁵⁰ The photograph from 1900 shows the new section of piazza connecting the two earlier sections (fig. 14), but unlike the other two, it had no roof. A short stair at the south end of the west side of the new section descended to the lawn. Latticework under the new section appears to have been made to match the existing latticework of the other sections.

⁴⁹ Diary, SDR, entry dated February 27, 1892. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁵⁰ Diary, SDR, entries dated March 26 and April 4, 1893. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

Sometime between 1893 and 1901, two more windows were added to the south half of the east elevation of the main house. This is based on the plans for the 1915 alterations (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6), which call for two areas here to be constructed with new wood. Both areas resemble window openings. These were probably casement windows: a 1901 photograph (fig. 17) shows a section of a casement window just south of the front entrance. The windows are known to postdate 1893, because they do not appear in the 1893 painting of the house (fig. 12).

Sara records in her diary on January 6, 1894, that “James had 2 men here all day cleaning the leaders [downspouts] and putting wire over the orifices.”⁵¹ This sounds like a typical maintenance activity, but an unusual one for January.

In June 1896, Sara notes that she “had Walkhead up about papering and painting.”⁵² Walkhead and Dubois was a Poughkeepsie firm that seems to have been employed often to paper or paint the Roosevelt home. Although the rooms involved in the work were not specified, they were probably the South Parlor, the West Drawing Room, and the Dining Room. This is based upon the fact that the rest of the main house was redone seven years later, when she hired the same firm for painting and papering.⁵³ Mr. Plog’s log delineated the locations of the 1903 work, which seems to have been concentrated on the second story, with some work on the third story, and possibly in the 1892 entry hall, and the library on the first story.⁵⁴

In January 1899, a fire started in the basement under the entry hall floor.⁵⁵ Although it was extinguished, it apparently caused enough damage to have part of the floor replaced. Franklin wrote from Groton, “It is nice that the hall floor is finished, and I hope the wood matches the rest...”⁵⁶ Photographs from 1946 (figs. 32-33) show no evidence of floor patching. Also, there is no scar left by the demolition of the partition that formed the library prior to 1915. Thus, the floor may have been replaced in 1915. Evidence of charred joists under the Hall floor can be seen today from the basement.

Two major improvements took place in 1900. A bedroom was added over the Smoking Room; it is known today as the Little Green Room. Also, the east side of the service wing was further enlarged.⁵⁷

Figure 14 clearly shows the finished room over the Smoking Room, with its balustrade around the flat roof. The room was not the exact same shape as the Smoking Room. Rather, the

⁵¹ Diary, SDR, entry dated January 6, 1894. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁵² Diary, SDR, entry dated June 5, 1896. Book 1, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁵³ Diary, SDR, entry dated January 17, 1903. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁵⁴ Plog, memorandum book, February 1903.

⁵⁵ Diary, SDR, entry dated January 16, 1899. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁵⁶ Letter, FDR to Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, January 26, 1899. In Elliott Roosevelt, *FDR His Personal Letters, Early Years* (New York: Dwell, Sloan, and Pearce, 1947), p. 252.

⁵⁷ Diary, SDR, entries dated May 19 and June 22, 1900. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

west half forms half of an octagon, while the east half forms half a square. This layout required that the second story overhang the first story at the northeast corner of the addition. The only access into the new bedroom was a doorway in its east wall, leading to the northwest bedroom in the main house. This doorway still exists.

The 1915 plans (Appendix A, Drawing No. 7) suggest that the room originally had four windows. Three of these remain today: on the south and southwest facets of the room, and on the northwest facet. The fourth window was on the west facet (fig. 27); apparently this window was removed in 1915. The plans also show a fireplace that was probably original, but which was closed off and plastered over sometime prior to 1941 (fig. 27). This may have been a consequence of its poor drawing capabilities.

The 1900 addition to the east wall of the original kitchen wing essentially filled in the niche between the previous (ca.-1892) addition here and the even-earlier (ca.-1850) east-west extension of the kitchen wing. The niche can be seen in figure 12 (1893); figures 12 and 18 show the area after the 1900 addition. The east wall of the addition was flush with those of the ca.-1892 addition and main house, and protruded slightly beyond that of the east-west extension. A cross gable was built at the center of the addition, to emulate the facade of the main house. It is unlikely that this treatment was repeated on the west side of the kitchen wing: this portion of the service wing was not enlarged, and no cross gable is seen in the 1915 plans.

The interior plan of the service wing after the 1900 addition (fig. 16) can only be surmised by using the 1915 plans. Demolition of interior partitions was not recorded on these plans, but new construction was. Sara's diary entry on the completion of the addition sheds some light on the first-floor plan. She wrote:

Carpenters about finished room over smoking room and addition on the front near pantry and in kitchen.⁵⁸

The implication is that the 1900 addition was built next to the butler's pantry of the era (now Room 108) and directly onto to the kitchen.

On the second story, the 1900 addition created the space now occupied by the Trunk Room (Room 224).

The only other alteration known to have occurred ca. 1900 took place on the south elevation of the tower. At the second story, a wooden Stick-style panel was added above the window, and the window's presumably six-over-six sashes were replaced with a single piece of plate glass. The photograph that predates 1887 (fig. 9), when examined with a magnifying glass, shows only clapboards above the second-story window. By October 1900, the "picture window" was installed (figs. 14-15). The panel seems to have been crafted to hide the mechanism for sliding the sash up into the wall, thereby allowing the window to open in warmer weather.

⁵⁸ Diary, SDR, entry dated June 22, 1900. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.



Figure 12. Home of FDR: Oil painting of front (east) elevation, May 1893.



Figure 13. Home of FDR: East elevation, October 1900.



Figure 14. Home of FDR: South elevation, October 1900.



Figure 15. Home of FDR: Closer view of south elevation, October 1900.

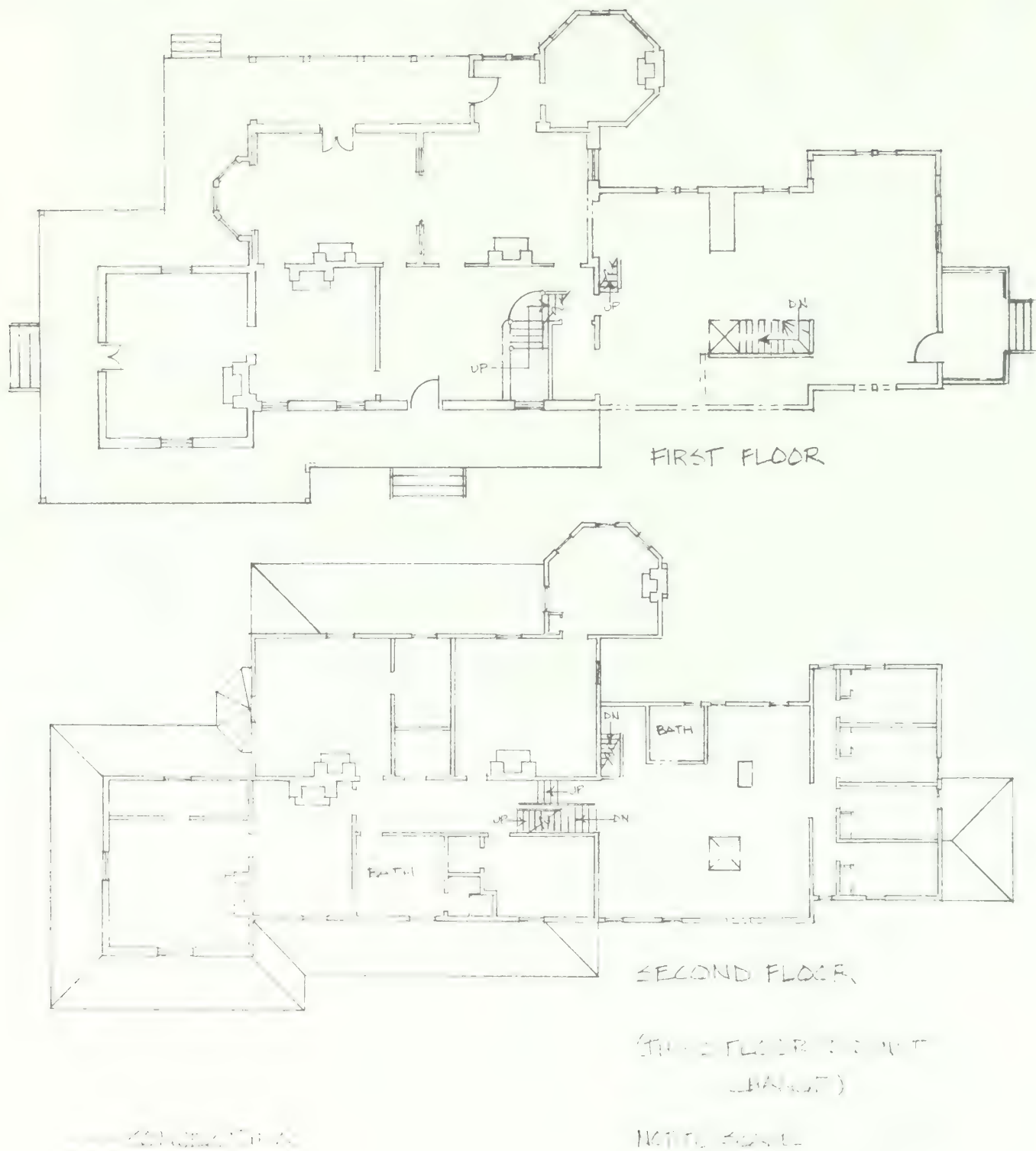


Figure 16. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans for 1900.

ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1901-1914

A series of improvements were made to the house between 1901 and 1914. Most of them were relatively minor. However, several significant alterations were made to the third story of the main house in 1910, including the addition of two west dormers and a bathroom. The following is a chronological account of these improvements and alterations.

In 1902 it seems that a great deal of attention was paid to the floors of the house. A new Dining Room floor was laid in May by a New York firm,⁵⁹ and Sara comments in her diary how nice it looked.⁶⁰ New floors were laid in the guest bedrooms and Library by people named Titus and Ryan, respectively.⁶¹ The guest bedrooms probably included the Chintz and Pink Rooms. The Little Green Room had just been completed two years prior, and would not have needed a new floor. Whether the floor in the Boyhood Room was replaced at this time is unclear. An entry immediately following the record of the guest bedrooms and Library floor installation states: "...painted by Walkhead and Dubois."⁶² It is difficult to interpret if only the library was painted, or if the guest bedrooms were also painted. In October the sills in the front entry hall were replaced,⁶³ the kitchen received a new faucet, and a vent was put in the vegetable cellar.⁶⁴

Some type of drainage system was either installed or improved during 1902. Plog's memorandum book mentions drain pipes being laid on the property, and the mason finishing the building of catch basins.⁶⁵ In December he notes that they started "to open ditch leads from drain from House."⁶⁶ The references to exterior plumbing continued in 1903. New lead pipes were installed from the house to the laundry,⁶⁷ and the plumber installed a "No. 3 Valve" in a ram by the house.⁶⁸

⁵⁹ Plog, memorandum book, May 1902.

⁶⁰ Diary, SDR, entry dated June 18, 1902. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁶¹ Plog, memorandum book, August 1902.

⁶² Plog, memorandum book, August 1902.

⁶³ Plog, memorandum book, October 1902.

⁶⁴ Plog, memorandum book, October 1902.

⁶⁵ Plog, memorandum book, October 1902.

⁶⁶ Plog, memorandum book, December 17, 1902.

⁶⁷ Plog, memorandum book, April 17, 1903.

⁶⁸ Plog, memorandum book, May 1903.

Interior improvements also took place during 1903. Sara records in her diary in January that she arranged with Walkhead to paint and paper while she was in Boston.⁶⁹ Plog's memorandum book goes into more specific details. The four bedrooms and the Morning Room (southeast room in the main house) were to be painted; the second-story bedrooms were to be papered, as well as the maid's room, presumably on the third story; the attic was to be papered and painted; the second-story hallway, and the front entry hall were to be painted, new panels installed, and presumably the ceiling was to be calcimined; and the Library was to be painted, papered, and calcimined.⁷⁰ The "new panels installed" were most likely the wooden molding strips extant today on the plaster walls of the Entrance Hall, arranged to resemble paneling. It is known that these were installed sometime between 1892 and 1915.

Plog mentions the installation of the panels by carpenters, and the alteration of a dressing room. The panels may have been installed in the entry hall. The dressing room was most likely the west room between the Chintz and Pink Rooms, now the location of the West Bath. This is based on three facts. Any alteration to Sara's dressing room in the tower would probably have been recorded in her diary, but this work was not. Also, the architrave moldings of the doorway between the Pink Room and West Bath are unlike any others in the house, suggesting a unique date of installation. Finally, the architrave is similar to those in the Little Green Room, which are known to have been installed in 1900. Thus, a date of 1903 is very credible for this doorway. This means that prior to 1903, when the east side of the current Bath was still a linen closet,⁷¹ the west side was a dressing room accessed only through the Chintz Room. The new doorway made it also accessible to the Pink Room.

Plog also notes that the carpenters "put in 2 closets."⁷² The location of these closets is unclear. They were not those in the southwest bedroom (Chintz Room); as explained previously, these were probably installed prior to 1902.

All of the closets in the Pink Room rest on the border of a floor similar to that in the Chintz Room, and so were added after the 1902 floor. The three closets north of the fireplace were not drawn on the 1915 plans, indicating that they postdated 1915. Thus, the closet at the south corner of the west wall of the Pink Room may have been one of the closets added in 1903. A second candidate would have been the extant closet in the Little Green Room. Alternative possibilities would include the closets added to Sara's dressing room, to which Mrs. Plog refers in her interview,⁷³ and to the former dressing room in the location of today's West Bath. None of the alternative possibilities can be verified, since all physical evidence of these closets was destroyed in 1915.

⁶⁹ Diary, SDR, entry dated January 17, 1903. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁷⁰ Plog, memorandum book, February 1903.

⁷¹ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

⁷² Plog, memorandum book, February 1903.

⁷³ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

Plog's same entry mentioned some masonry work done in the "little room."⁷⁴ Since Eleanor stated that the fireplace never drew well in the Smoking Room,⁷⁵ perhaps this work was done either in that room or in the Little Green Room above it.

In May, Sara recorded in her diary: "All the new paint and papers done while I was in Boston by Walkhead is most satisfactory."⁷⁶ In the same month, Plog notes that the bell wires were installed, and that they were repaired from the house to the stable.⁷⁷ This is the first documentation of the existence of a call-bell system. This entry implies that the wires between the house and the stable existed prior to this date, while the house wires were new.

Plog also documented the installation of a cold room in October 1903.⁷⁸ Interviews with the Plogs in the late 1940's revealed that the cold room was next to the Dining Room, under the stairway in the southwest corner of the service wing.⁷⁹ This room would have blocked the original doorway D119, leading from the Dining Room to the Butler's Pantry; it was not uncovered until 1915. This led the Plogs to state, in interviews conducted in the late 1940's, that the doorway was added in 1915. However, the molding profiles of the doorway's architrave and door match those of the four Federal-style doorways in the Dining Room and West Drawing Room.

In 1904, maintenance of the house seemed to take precedence. In January, Sara "had a man up from N.Y. about [the] fireplace in West drawing room."⁸⁰ Exactly what was done to the fireplace was not mentioned. Again in March, Sara mentions the bricks in the South Parlor fireplace were "pointed up."⁸¹ Once the warmer weather came, the roofs were mended;⁸² the stoops were repaired;⁸³ and the veranda, grapery, and greenhouse were painted, and the trim was touched up.⁸⁴

⁷⁴ Plog, memorandum book, February 1903.

⁷⁵ ER, *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, p. 7.

⁷⁶ Diary, SDR, entry dated May 6, 1903. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁷⁷ Plog, memorandum book, May 1903.

⁷⁸ Plog, memorandum book, October 20, 1903.

⁷⁹ Snell, "Documentation of Roosevelt Home Floor Plans," p. 8.

⁸⁰ Diary, SDR, entry dated January 24, 1904. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁸¹ Diary, SDR, entry dated March 24, 1904. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁸² Diary, SDR, entry dated May 3, 1904; Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library. See also Plog, memorandum book, May 4, 1904.

⁸³ Plog, memorandum book, May 4, 1904.

⁸⁴ Diary, SDR, entry dated May 4, 1904. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

In October the whole house was repainted.⁸⁵ Either Sara was excited about a new paint scheme, or the house was in dire need, because she underlined the entry in her diary.⁸⁶

John Clay, in a recorded interview from 1949, remembered painting the exterior of the house.⁸⁷ He thought he had first done it in 1902, but it seems the interior of the house was painted then. From Sara's diary and Plog's memorandum book, it was clearly 1904 when the exterior was painted; Clay recalled that the colors used then were a dark olive green with Indian red trim.⁸⁸

Franklin and Eleanor were married in 1905, but little was done to the house relative to that event. The only record of work done that year was in the spring, when the stoop was painted, as well as the Dining Room and the Hall.⁸⁹ Perhaps it was during this period that the Dining Room paneling and trim lost its original (1887) grained finish and was painted white (see Appendix D). John Clay recalled painting the Dining Room green, but unfortunately the interviewer failed to ask him when that redecoration occurred.⁹⁰

The service wing and servants' areas received attention in 1906. The ceilings in the attic room and servant's room on the third story were calcimined, while the servants' rooms (probably in the east-west extension) and the Kitchen and Dining Room (possibly the servants' dining room) were painted.⁹¹ An apparent attempt to modernize the kitchen was also made, with the installation of a new range and new linoleum on the floor.⁹²

Franklin and Eleanor's first child, Anna Eleanor, was born the day before the range was installed.⁹³ She was the first of five surviving children, which would eventually put demands on the size of the house.

⁸⁵ Plog, memorandum book, October 1904.

⁸⁶ Diary, SDR, entry dated October 10, 1904. Book 2, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁸⁷ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

⁸⁸ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

⁸⁹ Plog, memorandum book, April 1905.

⁹⁰ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

⁹¹ Plog, memorandum book, April 1906.

⁹² Plog, memorandum book, May 4 and 5, 1906.

⁹³ Elliott Roosevelt, ed., *FDR His Personal Letters 1905-1928* (New York: Dwell, Sloan, and Pearce, 1948), p. 85.

In September and November of the same year, the plumber installed another ram near the house and repaired a pipe in the house.⁹⁴ This ram may have been one of two that pumped water from the reservoir to the water tanks in the attic of the house.

The major event of 1908 was the addition of electricity to the house. The wiring began in August,⁹⁵ and the installation of fixtures started in early September.⁹⁶ By September 18, the project was completed, moving Sara to write twice in her diary, "Electric light is turned on electric light is turned on," emphasized by the underlining.⁹⁷

Minor repairs also took place during that year. Linoleum was put down in the attic and three bedrooms,⁹⁸ but which three bedrooms are not specified. A new floor was laid in the South Parlor;⁹⁹ Sara selected some wallpaper, but did not note its intended location;¹⁰⁰ a new hearth was installed in the Library fireplace (which no longer exists); and the ceiling in the third story was repaired.¹⁰¹

By 1909, the house needed another coat of paint. Plog specifically notes that only one coat was applied to the house, laundry, gutters, and piazzas.¹⁰² Presumably the same color scheme was used as in 1904, since John Clay referred to painting the old house only in the dark olive green body with Indian Red trim.¹⁰³ The boiler in the house was also replaced in 1909.¹⁰⁴ This reference may pertain to the hot-water heater or the furnace; it is the only known reference since 1870 relating to the heating system.

⁹⁴ Snell, "Documentation of Historical Base Map," *Development Outline - Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, National Historic Site*, December 1956, p. 17. Research files, ROVA NHS.

⁹⁵ Plog, memorandum book, August 1908. See also SDR, diary entry dated August 18, 1908; Book 3, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁹⁶ Diary, SDR, entry dated September 8, 1908. Book 3, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁹⁷ Diary, SDR, entry dated September 18, 1908. Book 3, Box 67, FDR Library.

⁹⁸ Plog, memorandum book, May 1908.

⁹⁹ Plog, memorandum book, August 1908.

¹⁰⁰ Diary, SDR, entry dated July 17, 1908. Book 3, Box 67, FDR Library.

¹⁰¹ Plog, memorandum book, December 20, 1908.

¹⁰² Plog, memorandum book, March 1909.

¹⁰³ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁰⁴ Plog, memorandum book, July 7(?), 1909.

The improvements to the third story in 1910 made that area much more livable, and may represent a first attempt to deal with the space needs of the growing Roosevelt family. Sara notes on July 2, "I had George Irving, and told him what changes I want on the 3rd story."¹⁰⁵ Plog records that the work began that same month: he says that the carpentry firm of Freer, Irving, and Ackert began to install dormers in Marie's room and the other room, and enlarge the windows of the attic and bathroom.¹⁰⁶ (Marie was either the governess or the maid.) This entry indicates that the work also included the enlargement of existing third-story windows. Of these, the "attic" windows were the ca.-1850 arched windows in the north and south sides of the house. These included the pair of windows in the south wall of the southwest bedroom (W303-304); the single window in the north wall of the northwest bedroom (W312); and presumably the single window that existed in the north wall of the stairwell prior to 1915. The bathroom window mentioned by Plog was the ca.-1850 arched window in the west cross gable. All of these openings were converted to rectangular openings with casement sashes, as used in the dormers.

Plog's July 1910 reference is also important in that it is the first to mention a bathroom on the third story. The following month, he records that a toilet, bathtub, and wash basin were installed on the third story in August 1910, presumably in the west center space.¹⁰⁷ This is the present-day West Bath (Room 304). The fact that Plog mentioned a bathroom in his July notes might suggest that a bathroom existed on the third story prior to August 1910. This seems unlikely: there was no other early plumbing along the west side of the house. Two scenarios are more plausible: either Plog was already thinking of the unfinished space as a bathroom, or else he entered his notes after the actual work was done. There is also a remote chance that this bathroom was not created until 1915. The evidence for this will be cited subsequently in connection with the 1915 remodeling campaign.

In August, the areas where the new dormer windows were installed were plastered, as was the basement.¹⁰⁸ There is evidence of an earlier plastered ceiling in the east half of the main house in the basement, but the plaster ceiling was removed and replaced with an early type of plasterboard in most areas. The same August entry in Plog's memorandum book states that the mason built a new cistern, but does not specify where this took place. Plog had a separate entry for the same time frame referring to the installation of a new tank over the attic.¹⁰⁹ This tank was undoubtedly part of the house's water system, and the cistern may have been related to its installation. Also in August, ventilating sashes were installed in the roof, and the newly altered rooms of the attic; and the Library and South Parlor were painted and papered.¹¹⁰ In addition, a new sink and drip boards were put in the Butler's Pantry.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁵ Diary, SDR, entry dated July 2, 1910. Book 3, Box 67, FDR Library.

¹⁰⁶ Plog, memorandum book, July 1910.

¹⁰⁷ Plog, memorandum book, August 1910.

¹⁰⁸ Plog, memorandum book, August 1910.

¹⁰⁹ Plog, memorandum book, August 1910.

¹¹⁰ Plog, memorandum book, August 1910.

¹¹¹ Plog, memorandum book, August 1910.

The year 1911 saw additional minor repairs, all recorded in Plog's memorandum book. One entry notes that 16 shutters were made for frames, but whether these were for window frames or cold frames for the garden is unclear.¹¹² In April, the woodwork in the Kitchen and Servants' Dining Room was painted.¹¹³ This is the first specific, but second possible, entry referring to a Servants' Dining Area prior to 1915. Although the interior plan of the service wing is unknown before 1915, it seems clear that somewhere on the first story, probably next to the kitchen, was an area used by the servants when eating their meals.

Also in April, a new marble mantel was installed in the Dining Room, probably the same one that is extant today, and the plumber turned on the water for the warmer season.¹¹⁴ At this same time, Plog notes that closet bowls were broken and pipes had to be repaired, possibly from the winter freeze. It was not until August that he records, "Plumber put in new closet bowl in Madam closet."¹¹⁵ This toilet was probably the one in the East Bath, since it was the only one on the second story of the main house at the time, and the closest bathroom to the master bedroom. The basement also received some attention in 1911. Two new windows were installed and the basement floor was repaired.¹¹⁶ Since a concrete floor was poured in the basement ca. 1975,¹¹⁷ there is no evidence of what material existed there before or how it was repaired.

A man—presumably a carpenter, due to the types of repairs noted in the entry—worked "around [the] smoking room at [the] house" in September 1912.¹¹⁸ The specifics of his task were not recorded, and it is difficult to interpret if his work took place inside or around the outside of the room.

¹¹² Plog, memorandum book, February 14, 1911.

¹¹³ Plog, memorandum book, April 19, 1911.

¹¹⁴ Plog, memorandum book, April 1911.

¹¹⁵ Plog, memorandum book, August 1911.

¹¹⁶ Plog, memorandum book, September 1911.

¹¹⁷ NPS trip report, Blaine Cliver to Ross Holland, April 22, 1976. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

¹¹⁸ Plog, memorandum book, September 1912.

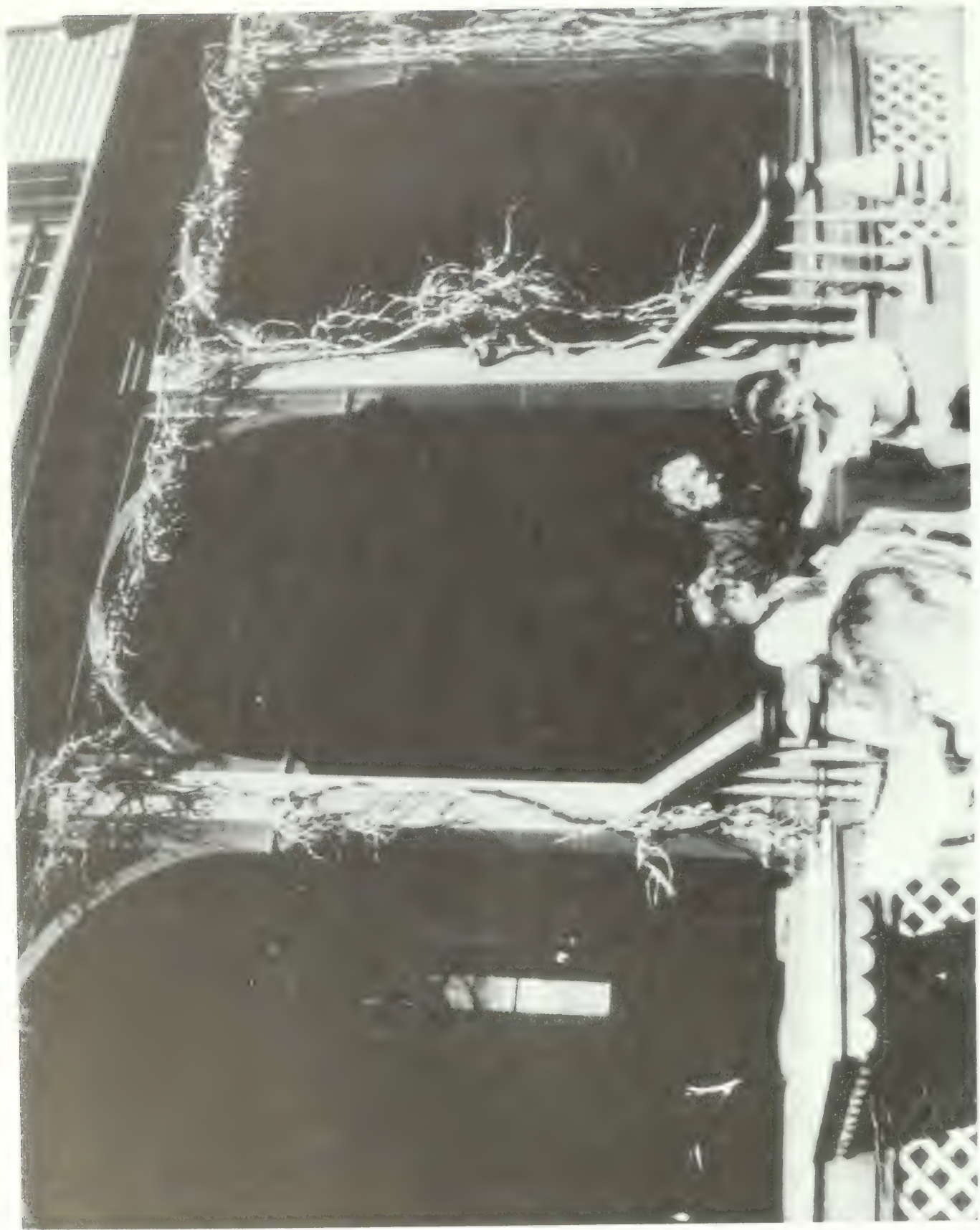
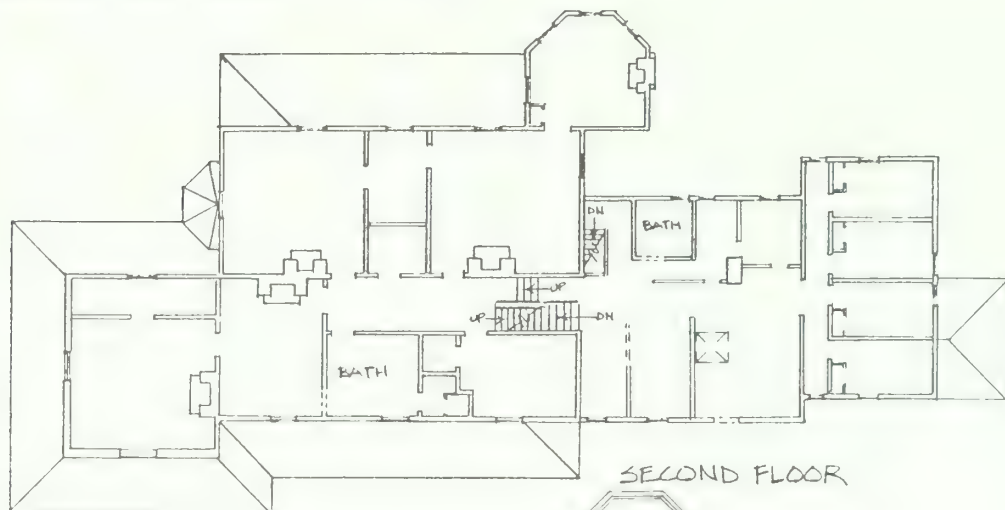
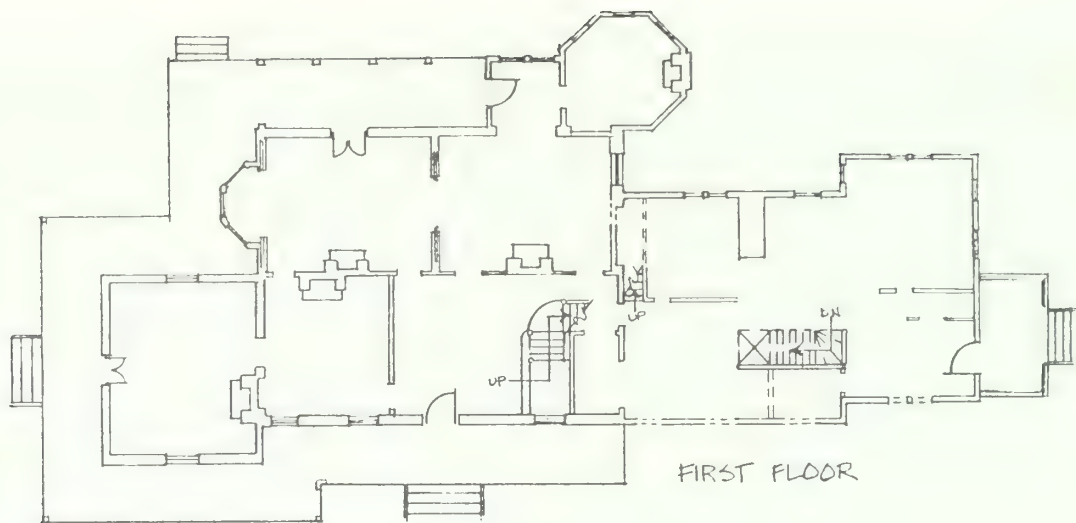


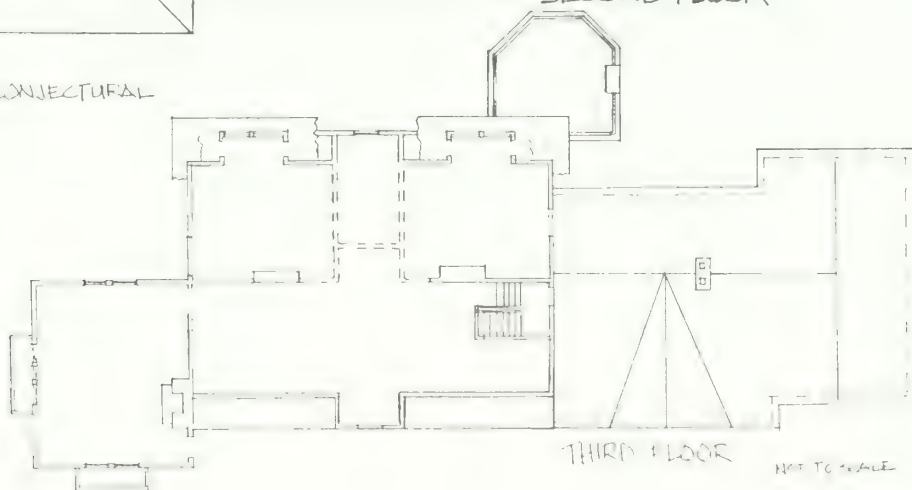
Figure 17. Home of FDR: Front (east) porch, April 1901.



Figure 18. Home of FDR: View from the northeast, between 1900 and 1915.



CONJECTURAL



NOT TO SCALE

Figure 19. Home of FDR: Conjectural floor plans for 1914.

MAJOR ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1915-1916

The most significant alteration to the house occurred in 1915 through 1916, when the "Tuscan villa" was transformed into a Colonial Revival mansion. It seems that thoughts of enlarging the house had been prevalent for quite some time. Franklin wrote from England while on his honeymoon in 1905, "...and the plans for Hyde Park now include not only a new house but a new farm, cattle, trees, etc...."¹¹⁹ The implication from this quote suggests that even prior to 1905 they had discussed renovations to the house. Bellefield, the mansion immediately to the north of the Roosevelt property, was enlarged between 1909 and 1911 by McKim, Mead, and White.¹²⁰ Perhaps this action finally motivated the Roosevelts to act, because by April 1915 the plans were well underway.¹²¹

Construction Work

Letters, generally between Sara and Franklin, but also to and from Hoppin and Koen, the architects for the alteration, chronicled the changes. Another important source was the recollections of John Pennington, who was the Superintendent of Construction during the project. Even 30 years after the completion of the alteration, his memory was startlingly accurate. An undated letter from Sara to Franklin suggests that Charles Platt of New York may have been their first choice of architect:

Our dear Platt is so overpowered with work that he is not interested in this sort of thing. F.L.V.H. [Francis Hoppin] is full of taste and will do anything for me with pleasure and enthusiasm and is in our neighborhood just now."¹²²

¹¹⁹ Letters, FDR to SDR, September 7, 1905. In Elliott Roosevelt, *Personal Letters 1905-1928*, p. 84.

¹²⁰ Snell, *Bellefield Mansion and Estate, Historic Structure, and Grounds Report (Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York)*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, December 1981, p. 24.

¹²¹ "Alterations and Additions to House of Mrs. James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N.Y.," plans and elevations, Hoppin and Koen Architects, 244 Fifth Avenue, NYC, April 30, 1915.

¹²² Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, Tuesday, Hyde Park (undated). FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #4.

In fact, Pennington recalled:

It is my belief from conversations with the Owner, that the Project would not have been undertaken if the house had to be taken down, at least it would not have been anything like it is at present. One well known Architect declined to undertake the Project unless the old building could be taken down.¹²³

No doubt the architect to whom Pennington referred was Platt, as mentioned in Sara's letter.

The first part of Sara's undated letter suggests that Franklin was involved from the start: he prepared a set of drawings that were given to the architect at the very beginning of the project.

Francis Hoppin came to see Aunt Kassie about something, he is doing a little work for Mr. Vanderbilt. I showed him your drawings and he is enthusiastic and says "Franklin has got the idea exactly," and he especially loves alterations and is very successful. He had taken away the drawings, and is going to "play with them," and make a design for me "to play with." I think I could afford an addition of brick and hollow tile and stucco the rest of the house. The field stone would be much more expensive, and very heavy. I decide on nothing now, but comfort is what I want. I ought to paint this house but I again postpone it. He says the present main house ought to have a good 3rd story, and the wings to be lower. If this is done it makes a really old fashioned (sic) house, and we could shut off the new wing entirely and not heat it, if we came to picnic in winter which would be more cozy and far less expensive. If I do this I must have separate plumbing so as to turn off the water.¹²⁴

Almost as a postscript, to support her argument, Sara added: "With a brick wing I think we could stucco the old part to correspond."

This letter indicates that Franklin's drawings proposed the use of fieldstone for the additions, but that Sara was worried about its cost. The finished product shows that Franklin had his way, but Sara remained concerned about expense throughout the construction. In another undated letter, she suggested that Franklin take a look at a Georgian mantel that one Nellie B. wanted to donate from her house.¹²⁵ She went on to ask Franklin to take Frank Hoppin with him, to see if it can be copied for the other fireplace. Due to this suggestion, it seems that Sara intended the mantel to be installed in the new Library/Living Room, but apparently her suggestions went unheeded. Whether the mantel was used elsewhere in the house is unknown.

¹²³ John Pennington, "An Essay on the Additions and Alterations to the Residence of the Late Sara Delano Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York, 1915-1916," December 1947, p. 4. Research files, ROVA NHS.

¹²⁴ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, Tuesday, Hyde Park (undated).

¹²⁵ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, Sunday Morning, Algonac, Newburgh, NY (undated). FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

Franklin apparently disagreed with the architect's specification for laying the floor with the sleepers in concrete. Franklin's suggestion would have cost an additional \$1197 for the south wing alone, but in this letter Sara was less aggressive about trying to convince him to pursue the less-expensive method.¹²⁶ The method that Franklin preferred was not stated. Sara also records in the same letter that "the verandah (sic) is down, except just the front stoop,..." It is interesting to note that this letter bears the same date as the surviving architectural drawings (Appendix A), and that demolition had begun at the same time the drawings were issued. The drawings continued to go through some changes, noted by freehand additions to the drafted set of plans and by comparison to the finished product, most of which is extant today. Plog also chronicled the beginning of construction in his log book. His April entry noted, "Start to put new additions to house," along with an entry referring to a new kitchen range.¹²⁷

During this major alteration, Franklin was an Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Josephus Daniels. Although in Washington a good part of the time or traveling on official business, he managed to maintain some control over planning and construction. Two letters from May 1915 to people who wished to provide a product or service during the alteration were written by Franklin.¹²⁸ Interestingly, he clearly stated that the project pertained to either his mother's house or the house of Mrs. James Roosevelt, and not his. The May 6 letter also mentioned the contractor Mr. Brown. Elliot C. Brown, a classmate of Franklin's, was the general contractor for the project, and later "was inducted as a Commander in the Civil Engineering Corps" by Franklin during World War I.¹²⁹

The April drawings clearly show that Franklin had won his argument early on about the use of local fieldstone as sheathing material for the new wings. "Random Coursed Rubble Stone Work" was specified on each of the exterior elevations (Appendix A). A letter from Hoppin to Sara in June 1915 dealt with the combination of the stone and the color of stucco. The letter, addressed to his "Dear Cousin Sallie" (Hoppin was distantly related to Sara), cited the little cottage at Bellefield as an example of the use of fieldstone, and suggested that a light cream color rather than a brown or gray stucco would provide the proper aesthetical match.¹³⁰ Hoppin obviously convinced the Roosevelts that the light stucco was the best treatment, because it remains today as the covering over the original clapboards. The letter also began to broach the subject of the Library/Living Room, in which Franklin was most active in designing but not until later in the year. Snell's research in 1954 cites what little local documentation can be found concerning the renovation at Springwood. The *Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier* from June 27, 1915, informed the public that "...Mrs. James

¹²⁶ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, 47 East 65+ Street, April 30, 1915 (?). FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹²⁷ Plog, memorandum book, April 1915.

¹²⁸ Letters (transcribed), FDR to Henry J. Lumb, May 6, 1915, and to Asbestos Wood Manufacturing Corporation, May 27, 1915. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park 1912-1916.

¹²⁹ Notes taken by Frederick L. Rath, Jr., on March 11, 1948, from *Franklin D. Roosevelt* by Hatch (?), p. 100.

¹³⁰ Letter, Francis Hoppin to SDR, June 23, 1915. FDR Library, Roosevelt Family Papers, Papers of Sara D. Roosevelt, Box No. 70, Folder SDR Correspondence 1880, 1887-1919.

Roosevelt is closing her home because of the building of additions there to and interior alterations.”¹³¹

The day before the article in the Sunday paper, Sara wrote to Franklin, “All work goes fast, now as the blue stone came.”¹³² Pennington noted that the bluestone steps and sills were the only stones not taken from the fence walls surrounding the fields at the farm.¹³³

The same letter from Sara intimated the changes in the water system:

I have decided to have Brown do the water supply and not connect the pond, he will leave things so it can be done later if necessary. He does it all piping, masonry, etc. which H.B. does not, so the figures are not more than they should be and would for the same work be less. I wrote Barbey a nice letter. Brown puts the pump near the Spring. I hope it will prove a perfect arrangement.¹³⁴

Snell, in his research for the Historical Base Map, noted that a new pump house on the grounds replaced the hydraulic rams in 1915 and that a new reservoir south of the pump house was constructed at the same time.¹³⁵ Plog noted that a new water tank was installed, and a new pump house and reservoir were built.¹³⁶

Throughout August, the correspondence between Franklin and Sara and Franklin and Eleanor mentioned meetings between Franklin and at least one of the partners, Hoppin or Koen.¹³⁷ On August 27, Sara wrote to Franklin about the bookcase plans needing an estimate, having suggested to Mr. Koen that he send them to Franklin.¹³⁸ Presumably these bookcases were to be located in the Library/Living Room, and Franklin’s involvement was ongoing. A letter dated September 2 from Franklin to his mother reaffirmed his concern. He wrote:

By the way what have H&K told you about the Library? Do please not let any contract till I have a chance to see the offer and to go into details of

¹³¹ *Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier*, June 27, 1915, p. 5.

¹³² Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, Saturday, Hyde Park, June 26, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹³³ Pennington, “Essay,” p. 11.

¹³⁴ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, June 26, 1915.

¹³⁵ Snell, “Documentation of Historical Base Map,” p. 17.

¹³⁶ Plog, memorandum book, 1915.

¹³⁷ Letters, FDR to ER, August 14, 1915, and FDR to SDR, August 29, 1915. Elliott Roosevelt, *Personal Letters 1905-1928*, pp. 277 and 290, respectively.

¹³⁸ Letter, SDR to FDR, August 27, 1915 (?), Friday, Tuxedo Park. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

construction, as I have several 'thoughts' and there is much to be decided about shelves etc.¹³⁹

Two letters written in September from Sara to Franklin are fairly illuminating about specific alterations to the house. The first was written on September 2:

I found the outside of the house much advanced and it will, as you and I thought, be lovely. Owing to some workman having cut a beam the centre of the house sank, Pennington now had found how it happened. Now nearly all the old plaster has cracked and sprung and fallen. I think I must have the hall and rooms all replastered, possibly, excepting the blue and pink bedrooms and little green room. At all events it must be done properly now, so that once in order, I have not to begin again. I think it still doubtful about taking away the partition between hall and library, they are not sure about beam and continuing ceiling. If the wall is left we can build the old bookcase in if you want to, but if it all becomes hall, I do not want the book case built in just next (to) the front door as you enter.

Also if the library becomes hall, I would rather take away the chimney and fireplace just as it is on the second floor. We never want a fire in the hall, close on the gallery! It would be in the way and without sense....¹⁴⁰

The structural problem that occurred during 1915 may never have been fixed correctly. Photographs of the second and third stories from the 1940's (figs. 29, 35) show stress cracks in the plaster. These same types of cracks are continuing today.

The major importance of this letter, however, lies with its documentation of the once-existing library, located in what is now the south end of the main Hall. The partition separating the old library from the old entry hall was removed as intended in the April drawings (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6), but so was the fireplace, the removal of which was not specified in the same drawing. The letter does confirm that a fireplace did exist on the second story directly above, in what had been the Morning Room. The bookcase located in the south wall of the main hall may be the "old book case" to which Sara referred. It is composed of different woods in its surrounding details, while its architrave is grained. In this case Sara's wishes were acknowledged, and the bookcase was not installed immediately next to the front door.

The second letter was written at the end of September:

I sent you the latest plans for the library. You must let Hoppin and Koen know your choice and get estimates, Personally I think you want plenty of room for books, books, books! Also I like simple wood work, with perfect finish even in a large room. I fear we shall have to leave the partition and give up our big hall, as the upstairs floor is found to be in bad condition and if the partition is removed one must have a new and level floor and new beams, etc. I have written for an estimate on it, at the same time saying

¹³⁹ Letter, FDR to SDR, September 2, 1915. In Elliott Roosevelt, *Personal Letters 1905-1928*, p. 294.

¹⁴⁰ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, September 2, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

that if expensive I should leave the partition as it is. I am going to Hyde Park on Oct. 5th to meet Frank Hoppin there on the 6th....¹⁴¹

The new Library details were just beginning to take form at this time. The big hall was obviously not "given up," so some structural compensation may have occurred during construction. Alternatively, perhaps new or old beams were "jerry-rigged" to provide the support required to take down the partition; such a solution could have become the existing structural problem. Some demolition would be necessary to ascertain what structural changes were made to the second floor in 1915 in order to allow the removal of the first-story partition.

Two days after this last letter was written, someone attempted arson at the construction site.¹⁴² Little damage was done because a night watchman discovered the blaze in time. Apparently excelsior had been placed under the first floor. No other mention was made about the incident; no documentation survives that might suggest that similar incidents continued, or that the culprit was apprehended.

Franklin seemed to review almost everything. One letter from the contractor tried to reduce his fears about the design of the water system. Apparently Franklin thought that the contractor's proposed design was less efficient than his own. The contractor went to great lengths to explain the disadvantages of Franklin's changes, and reassured him that:

The system as installed [was] in accordance with the best practice and that the operation of [the] same will be both for mechanical and practical purposes perfect.¹⁴³

Five days later Franklin sent a telegram to his mother informing her that he had sent the plans and a letter about the Library and water system.¹⁴⁴ The plans did not survive with this collection, but undated memoranda had been attached to the telegram, possibly by the Franklin Library staff.

The memorandum concerning the water supply seems to deal with two issues that were not covered by the contractor's letter. However, many pieces of information may be missing due to loss of documentation. Whatever the case, Franklin seems insistent that certain of his directives be followed.

¹⁴¹ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, September 25, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹⁴² Note dated September 28, 1915, photocopies with newspaper article, *New York Times*, September 27, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹⁴³ Letter, Elliot C. Brown to FDR, October 1, 1915. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park, 1912-1916.

¹⁴⁴ Telegram and memorandum, FDR to SDR, October 6, 1915. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park, 1912-1916.

The other memorandum referred to the bookcases in the Library/Living Room. In checking each of the eight points upon which Franklin extrapolated, it appears that his instructions were carried out to the letter on most points. His eighth point makes his role as client very clear:

It is absolutely essential that I give description of subdivision of closets, shelving, etc. I cannot do this until general outline of acceptable plan is sent me. As this will affect contract price there is no use to obtain bids until final general plan is accepted and details of subdivision sent on by me.¹⁴⁵

Franklin asserted his right to maintain control of the project that carried over at least until the completion of the Library/Living Room.

The following day, October 7, Sara writes to Franklin again:

Yesterday I had a good talk with F.L.V.H. [Hoppin], Mr. Koen and Mr. Brown. Of course your letter and plans did not come. We sat at Rosy's [Franklin's half-brother] waiting for them. I decided everything except the library and told Francis all you said and he is making another plan, tho he had a very good one yesterday to show me. I found a good deal done since my visit 3 weeks ago, and begin to feel encouraged and I think the house perfectly lovely.¹⁴⁶

By this time the house had obviously progressed to a point where Sara could envision its completed state. Having been under construction for more than five months, the majority of the exterior must have been near completion. Several photographs were taken during construction by John Pennington (figs. 20-24). One taken with two of the Roosevelt children may date to the late summer due to their attire, and the exterior finishes seem almost complete.

On October 23, Franklin wrote to Hoppin about the "glowing reports" he was receiving from people stopping by the house.¹⁴⁷ He also included details about the Library/Living Room, about his disappointment that the pilasters had to be given up, and about his delight that more shelving space had been achieved, including space on top of the bookcases for models and vases. Of course Franklin had a few "small items" more he wished to discuss with Hoppin, and hoped to meet him in New York the following week. Whether that meeting took place is unclear, because on November 14, Franklin wrote to Sara about his concern for the lack of news on the Library estimates.¹⁴⁸ In that letter he still wanted to change a few "small" details on the plans he had last seen. He admitted that he had spoken to Hoppin, but worried that the changes were not incorporated in the plans.

¹⁴⁵ Telegram and memorandum, FDR to SDR, October 6, 1915.

¹⁴⁶ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, October 7, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹⁴⁷ Letter, FDR to Francis L. V. Hoppin, October 23, 1915. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park 1912-1916.

¹⁴⁸ Letter, FDR to SDR, November 14, 1915. In Elliott Roosevelt, *Personal Letters 1905-1928*, p. 297.

A whole series of letters passed between Franklin and Hoppin and Koen through December and January concerning the Library/Living Room.¹⁴⁹ Generally the letters addressed the details of the glass vitrines, the sizes of cupboards, the interior arrangements of the cupboards, and the types of shelf supports to be used. By January 22, 1916, it appears that all of the details had been decided and work was ready to proceed.

A similar exchange of letters occurred between Franklin and Elliot Brown, the contractor, regarding the dresser in Franklin's dressing room.¹⁵⁰ The arrangement of drawers and closet space was the main concern. Although a sketch of an initial proposal survived with the correspondence, a final sketch mentioned in letters dated January 10 and January 13, 1916, did not. However, the final estimate was pared down to \$211.00.

In early January 1916, Elliot Brown and Franklin exchanged letters regarding the water system.¹⁵¹ Brown sent Franklin a layout that has not survived, while Franklin's reply complimented himself on the system. Apparently Franklin had won most of his battles over how the system should be designed. An earlier letter relating to the construction of the Dressing Room dresser also mentioned the water system:

The water supply is complete now and I hope that I will have an opportunity to go over it with you in the near future. I know that you will feel more than pleased with the installation. We are able at the present time to get all the water needed and more too with the ram along, and as I wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, I do not believe you will need to use the pump at any time outside of four or five summer months.¹⁵²

The pump was obviously designed to operate only when the ram failed.

¹⁴⁹ Letters, Hoppin and Koen to FDR, December 8, 1915; FDR to Hoppin and Koen, December 14, 1915; Hoppin and Koen to FDR, December 17, 1915; FDR to Hoppin and Koen, December 28, 1915; Hoppin and Koen to FDR, December 29, 1915; Hoppin and Koen to FDR, January 3, 1916; FDR to Hoppin and Koen, January 10, 1916; Hoppin and Koen to FDR, January 11, 1916; Hoppin and Koen to FDR, January 15, 1916; FDR to Hoppin and Koen, January 21, 1916; and Hoppin and Koen to FDR, January 22, 1916. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park, 1912-1916.

¹⁵⁰ Letters, Brown to FDR, December 13, 1915; FDR to Brown, December 20, 1915; Brown to FDR, December 22, 1915; FDR to Brown, December 30, 1915; Brown to FDR, January 10, 1916; FDR to Brown, January 13, 1916; and Brown to FDR, January 14, 1916. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park 1912-1916.

¹⁵¹ Letters, Brown to FDR, January 7, 1916; and FDR to Brown, January 11, 1916. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers 1913-1920, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park 1912- 1916.

¹⁵² Letter, Brown to FDR, December 13, 1915.

Little correspondence continued concerning the house except for an occasional entry. William Plog, the estate superintendent, wrote to Franklin in March of 1916:

Mr. Pennington is busy in [the] living room [,] they have most [of] the bookcases in place and quite a lot of the trim on...¹⁵³

By May 1916, probably only some finishing work and cleaning remained. A letter from Eleanor to Franklin was the first documentation of Eleanor even mentioning the renovation of the house, suggesting her lack of involvement in the planning:

We are all well and though I can't see much change in the house I suppose it is progressing. Mama said Plog would take the rough dirt off the bigroom today but nothing has been done as yet...¹⁵⁴

The "bigroom" may have meant the new Library/Living Room, the largest room in the house. This entry indicated that construction may have been completed, because by May 20, Sara laid the cornerstone on the finished Library.¹⁵⁵

One additional letter from Eleanor to Franklin dealt with the bell that now hangs in the arch of the loggia of the northeast addition:

The bell is here but without a clapper which Mama says is a slight disappointment! Shall we get the blacksmith to make one?¹⁵⁶

A memorandum in Franklin's papers during his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy notes that the "bell was captured on a Spanish gunboat in the Philippines in 1898. Its previous history is unknown, but it is evident from the inscription that it was once used as a church bell."¹⁵⁷

The inscription reads:

© S. N. J. V. AÑOSIA

Franklin probably considered the bell part of his naval history collection and therefore appropriate to incorporate it into his newly renovated home (fig. 48).

¹⁵³ Letter, Plog to FDR, March 24, 1916. FDR Library, FDR Assistant Secretary of Navy, Personal Papers, Box No. 65, Folder: Hyde Park 1912-1916.

¹⁵⁴ Letter, ER to FDR, May 1916. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box 15, Hyde Park.

¹⁵⁵ Diary, SDR, entry dated May 20, 1916. Box 68, FDR Library.

¹⁵⁶ Letter, ER to FDR, [May] 1916. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box 15.

¹⁵⁷ Memorandum, Navy Department, Assistant Secretary's Office, Washington, D.C., July 24, 1916. FDR Library.

The last of the correspondence about the house fittingly came from Sara to Franklin:

Every body [sic] is enthusiastic over the library and thinks it so homelike and not like a new room!¹⁵⁸

This letter from July suggested that all construction was finished and the house was now livable, including the Library/Living Room.

Perusal through financial records of Franklin and Sara indicate that payment for the entire construction project was paid by Sara.¹⁵⁹ Her check stubs to Elliot C. Brown Company totaled \$40,077.67 from July 10, 1915, to September 1, 1915. Other entries indicated that \$3,775.10 was paid to Hoppin and Koen. No checks were issued to either firm out of Franklin's checking account.¹⁶⁰

By March 1916, Sara had ordered two wallpapers from Henry A. Hapau, for which she paid by check, as well as repairs to a dumbwaiter.¹⁶¹ This dumbwaiter had to be the newly installed firewood lift between the basement of the new south wing and the Library/Living Room, unless they referred to the trunk and passenger lift as the dumbwaiter. Whichever the case, both of these were newly installed in 1915-1916, and one obviously required servicing early in its operational life.

Appearance After Remodeling

Exterior Elements

East (Front) Elevation

The alterations clearly transformed the house. The front elevation no longer presented the image of an idyllic country villa, but rather a stately mansion. The south Italianate tower was lowered slightly. A matching north tower was created by building a third story on part of the service wing, and by enlarging the same part of the service wing eastward. (Like the south tower, the north one had a chimney, but it was a false one.) From each of these towers projected the major two-story fieldstone additions: one at the south side of the house, housing the Library/Living Room on the first story, and the other at the northeast corner of the main house. The service wing was now camouflaged behind the new northeast wing. What had been clapboarded was stuccoed over, along with the new construction of the third story and the twin towers.

¹⁵⁸ Letter, SDR to FDR, July 6, 1916. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, Folder #5.

¹⁵⁹ SDR's check stubs, 1913-1916. FDR Library, Box 95.

¹⁶⁰ FDR's check stubs. FDR Library, FDR Family Business, Personal Papers, Box 24, 1912-1916.

¹⁶¹ SDR's check stubs, 1913-1916.

The raising of the gable roof of the main house on the east half obliterated the ridge from view and provided adequate space for a person to stand on the third story. A heavy denticular belt course separated the second from the third stories and joined the cornice of the south wing. The northeast wing was slightly lower so the top of its balustrade lined up with the projected molding of the belt course. The south wing was also balustraded, along with the entrance portico, the front terrace, and the roof platform that extended between the two main chimneys.

Several classical elements were incorporated into the exterior design of the east facade. A semicircular lunette window was centered on the third story, flanked on either side by one elliptical oculus window. The three elements were decorated by the addition of swags executed in stucco and extending from a wooden keystone centered at the top of each. The windows were separated by stucco pilasters that were crowned by urns above the cornice line. Three swag panels were installed on the east facade, two above the portico on the second story, and one above the second-story window of the projecting north tower. The latter detail was most likely introduced to balance the larger window in the corresponding location of the south tower. The semicircular portico was designed in the Roman Doric Style, with plain columns and a simple cornice composed of guttae, triglyphs, and dentils. The main entrance was composed of a double-width door capped by an elliptical fanlight.

The arched openings of the northeast wing provided space for a small loggia oriented north-south at the east end of the wing, which opened onto the terrace at its southern end. The east side of the loggia aligned with the east side of the new south wing.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the south wing was two bays wide and two stories high, with an eaves balustrade. The first story was partially covered by a one-story columned porch, whose flat, balustraded roof served as a deck for the second story. The roof of the wing itself provided a deck for the third-story Nursery, located in the old south tower.

West Elevation

The existing clapboards on the west (rear) elevations of the main house and service wing were stuccoed over, but otherwise little changed. A small two-story porch extending between the south wing and the main house on the west side of the south tower was also probably added at this time. Although it was not reflected in the 1915 plans (Appendix A), additional freehand pencil lines on the west elevation (Drawing No. 2) suggest that the client may have requested that the porch be added.

The drawings also show that the existing balustrade of the 1900 second-story octagon addition was to remain. It was removed before 1932 (fig. 26). The roof vent barely visible in the same illustration is reflected in the drawings (Appendix A, Drawing No. 8).

A full-width shed dormer on the west side of the new north tower provided enough height at the third-story level to include two small rooms for visiting servants. The dormer had two windows with six-over-six sashes.

A chimney was constructed for the basement furnace, extending from the foundation and threading through the roof just to the south of the peak of the west cross gable. Although the chimney was not reflected in the 1915 plans, a hand-sketched square was added to Drawing No. 6 (Appendix A), suggesting a forgotten detail. Because this chimney (fig. 28) is covered in stucco matching the rest of the house, and because its cap treatment is similar to the other chimneys (except those of the new wings), it was probably added during the 1915-1916 alterations.

North Elevation

One documented addition to the north wall of the main house was the construction of an enclosed second-story hallway extending between the east wall of the Little Green Room and the west wall of the service wing (Appendix A, Drawing No. 7). This provided direct access to the room, which previously had to be entered through the Pink Room. The hallway existed only at the second-story level; there was no corresponding space on the first story.

The north elevation of the service wing was altered mainly by the construction of the northeast addition (two stories high) and the north tower (three stories high). The north tower consisted of the addition of a third story over part of the existing service wing, and the eastward expansion of that part of the wing at all three stories. This created a tower comparable in size and projection to the older south tower. The service-wing chimney was also raised. The north entrance into the first story of the service wing was moved slightly, given a new porch and doorway, and a new exterior stairway accessed the basement (Appendix A, Drawing Nos. 5-6). The service porch as originally designed in April 1915 was made larger, as noted by the pencil additions to the plan (Drawing No. 6) and evident by the finished product, which is extant today.

Interior Elements

Fire-Protection Systems

One important aspect of the alteration was the fact that Franklin was concerned about the threat of fire. He requested that the new additions be “fire-proofed,” no doubt having some bearing on his selection of masonry for the new wings. Fire doors were installed on every level of the new wings (Appendix A). The doors were approved by the fire underwriters as “fire proof self-closing sliding doors” (Drawing No. 5). These had a fusible linkage that would melt in a fire, releasing a weight that would close the metal door and thus protect the room or rooms on the other side.

Basement Story

South Wing

Additions at the basement level included porch and terrace foundations and two basement rooms. The south-wing basement room matched the Library/Living Room above it in plan. A brick partition was constructed from the eastern bay to the north wall to section off the east side of the room for coal storage. The floor plan specified the partition to be constructed of reinforced concrete, but the brick partition extant today most likely was the original construction.

Northeast Wing

The basement room in the new northeast wing extended only to the west edge of the first-story loggia; the remainder of the new construction rested on an unexcavated foundation.

First Story

South Wing

The interior dimension of the Library/Living Room, exclusive of the bays, was 26 by 50 feet. This increased the first-story living space by a substantial amount.

Main House

Access to the new south wing was achieved by reducing the size of the South Parlor (the first story of the Italianate tower) by approximately two-fifths of its original size. The west section became the "Gallery," with a short stair of five risers accommodating the change in floor levels. Three French doors topped by a fanlight opened from the Gallery to the veranda. The South Parlor, because of its reduced size, became known as the "Snuggery."¹⁶²

The original entry hall was almost doubled in size by the removal of its south partition, which added to it the space of the original southeast room (former library). This created the present-day Entrance Hall. Great care was taken to have new elements match those of the 1892 entry hall. The primary difference was that the 1892 elements were natural wood, while the 1915 elements were grain-painted to resemble natural wood. Based on this fact, virtually all of the baseboards in the present Entrance Hall were installed in 1915.

A toilet and closet were added to the northeast corner of the main house, occupying space that may have been used as part of the service area prior to the alterations. The closet opened to the main house, while the toilet was accessible only from the service wing. The west half of the first story of the main house remained the same.

Service Wing

The majority of changes occurred in the service wing, but unfortunately these are the least documented. Some of the 1915 changes can be hypothesized by comparing what has been deduced to have existed prior to 1915 (fig. 19) with what exists today. Deductions of pre-1915 conditions were determined in three ways: by noting partitions marked as existing on the 1915 floor plan (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6); by considering certain structural factors; and by referring to interviews conducted with former Roosevelt employees.

The cold room installed in 1903 under the stairway along the south wall of the Butler's Pantry was removed, and doorway D119 became operational again. The cook stove was probably located over the north side of the original massive fireplace support in the basement. The basement stair was removed from the east wall of the original kitchen wing; a new basement stair was built

¹⁶² Interview between Frederick L. Rath, Jr., and Helen Roosevelt Robinson. Rath notes, research files, ROVA NHS.

in the northeast corner of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing, under the new stair to the second story. The first (1872) lift in the house was replaced with the present lift, located farther south than the old one.

Northeast Wing

A schoolroom on the south end and a servants' hall on the north end of the northeast wing were added. The schoolroom later became Franklin's study; the servants' hall remains today.

Second Story

South Wing

The April 1915 plan of the south wing apparently underwent some changes after it was drawn. Since the south porch was enlarged after the original concept was drawn (as previously discussed), its roof deck could then be accessed by all three bedrooms in the south wing. A fireplace was added to the west bedroom, and closet space between the west and middle bedrooms was rearranged. Although no record of these changes appears in correspondence from this period, it is generally believed that few changes occurred in the south wing after construction was completed. Therefore, the plan that is depicted in the 1941 HABS drawings (Appendix B, sheet 3) reflects the final design of the architects.

Main House

The second story of the main house underwent a few changes. The west window of the Little Green Room was closed. The construction of a hallway to that room required that a doorway be cut in the east wall of the room, to access the hallway. Another doorway was cut in the north wall of the Pink Room that also led to the new hallway. The former dressing room and linen closet between the Pink Room and the Chintz Room were converted to the West Bath. The 1915 plan of the second story (Appendix A, Drawing No. 7) suggest that the architects intended for this space to be a bedroom. (It contains the symbol for a bed—a rectangle with an "X" drawn in its center.) However, the Roosevelts obviously felt that a bathroom was more necessary. The work included the demolition of the possibly original partition that separated the closet from the dressing room.¹⁶³

The 1915 plans show a closet existing on the north wall of the East-Bath Toilet, protruding into FDR's Boyhood Room (Room 213). This closet no longer remains, but the date of its removal is unknown. Careful examination of molding profiles in the Boyhood Room and the East-Bath Toilet indicates that some alteration occurred to their shared wall, but does not provide a date more precise than 1915-1941.

The former Morning Room, in the southeast corner of the main house, was shortened in length to make room for a new hallway connecting the new south wing to the main house. This required that the original fireplace on its west wall be removed. The room became a small bedroom.

An interview with the Plogs, employees of the Roosevelts, revealed that what is now called the Chintz Room was known as the Blue Room when Franklin was alive, and what is called the Pink

¹⁶³ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

Room was known as the Green Room.¹⁶⁴ Although the Plogs' memories have proved to be less than perfect, which might make this information suspect, their nomenclature for the rooms is very different from what is used today. Nowhere was any documentation found for the justification of the current usage of the terms Blue Room or Chintz Room. In fact, Mrs. Plog was very clear that Franklin had used the Blue Room in the southwest corner of the main house after he had been stricken with polio. Sara did refer to a blue room, pink room, and little green room in a 1915 letter to Franklin, which appears to coincide with the current Chintz, Pink, and Little Green Rooms, respectively.¹⁶⁵ It is reasonable to understand that the Little Green Room's name may have been derived from the big Green Room adjacent to it, but this apparently was a mistake in the Plogs' recollection. The historic names for the rooms therefore appear to be the Blue, Pink, and Little Green Rooms, respectively.

The former master bedroom in the south tower had its dressing room taken, also for the new hallway connecting the new south wing to the main house. The room became known as the Morning Room (later called the Birth Room). It underwent only minor changes. A window was added at the east end of the north wall, and a closet was added at the south end of its west wall. Although the closet was not shown in the 1915 plans, Pennington recalled that the client had asked that extra closets be added by cutting old doors.¹⁶⁶ This particular closet appears to be constructed of old doors, and also rests on top of the decorative parquet floor, indicating an installation later than the floor itself.

The north and south end walls of the dressing room were demolished to create the new hallway to the south wing. Careful examination of Drawing No. 7 in Appendix A revealed small cross-hatchings on both east and west walls of the dressing room, approximately 4 feet in from what had been the end walls. These markings relate to new woodwork, according to the plan's key, and probably represent the location of walls that framed doors to closets at either end of the dressing room. Although no change to the west window is reflected on the plan, it most likely was replaced by the French doorway that leads to the small second-story West Porch. As explained previously, this porch is not officially delineated on the 1915 drawings, and so appears to have been an afterthought.

Service Wing

Again, documentation is sparse for 1915 changes to the second story of the service wing.

Along the east side of the original kitchen wing, the old lift was removed and the new one was installed farther south in the wing, near the main house. Mrs. Plog suggested that the Trunk and Sewing Rooms were not changed during the 1915 alterations.¹⁶⁷ Her memory was not entirely correct. Although most of today's Sewing Room was part of the ca.-1892 kitchen-wing addition,

¹⁶⁴ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

¹⁶⁵ Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, September 2, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8. Folder #5.

¹⁶⁶ Pennington, "Essay."

¹⁶⁷ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

its eastern 6 feet was part of the 1915 north tower built to balance the old south tower. The same is true of the Linen Room; although the west portion of the room dates to ca. 1892, Mrs. Plog did not remember its use.¹⁶⁸ Also, the Truck Room received its west wall at this time.

Other changes occurred along the west side of the original kitchen-wing portion. At the south end of the wall, a doorway was cut through to access the newly constructed hallway to the Little Green Room. Because the hallway and the Little Green Room were at the level of the main house, but the doorway to the hallway was at the level of the service wing, a flight of four risers was built at this doorway.

In the middle of the west side, alterations were made to the ca.-1870 bathroom and adjacent toilet room. The 1915 drawings (Appendix A, Drawing No. 7) suggest that both of these spaces were enlarged at that time. The enlarged bathroom became today's Southwest Servants' Bath (Room 217); the toilet room became the Valet Room (Room 218).

At the north end of the west side, the present northwest Servants' Bath (Room 219) was created at this time. It is not known what this room was used for prior to 1915; the Plogs did not recollect its use.¹⁶⁹

In the east-west extension to the original kitchen wing, the easternmost of its four servants' bedrooms was taken to create the new stairway. This was the only alteration to that section of the building.

Northeast Wing

The northeast wing added five servants' bedrooms and one bath to the second story.

Third Story

The third story was accessed solely by the main stairway, and consisted of three basic sections: the ca.-1850 south tower room, the main house, and the north tower, which was created in 1915 by adding onto the southeast corner of the service wing.

South Tower

The south tower room had a floor level one riser above that of the third floor of the main house. Pennington stated that the tower floor was lowered to this level in 1915,¹⁷⁰ but the closets and fireplace on the north wall were not keyed as new construction on the 1915 plan. Therefore, the floor may have been lowered as a complete entity, or else only the roof was lowered. The plan does show that all three windows were replaced. However, the extant window on the south side is not a window, but a set of French doors accessed by two risers that leads to the roof of the south wing addition. This installation is assumed to have occurred during the 1915 renovation, but this

¹⁶⁸ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

¹⁶⁹ Interview between Wilkins, Palmer, and the Plogs, December 9, 1948.

¹⁷⁰ Pennington, "Essay."

assumption is purely speculative. The 1915 floor plan proposals can be found in Appendix A, but more accurate plans that reflect most of the actual construction are found in the HABS drawings, Appendix B.

Main House

The major alteration to the third story of the main house was the raising of the roof over the east half of the house, so that standing height was achieved without the addition of dormers. This raising allowed the installation of a bathroom in the northeast corner and a large closet in the southeast corner. Although the closet was drawn on the April 1915 plan as being oriented north-south, a penciled-in closet was drawn oriented east-west along the south wall. This freehand sketch of the closet was the design believed accepted by the client, because it is the closet that presently exists. The remainder of the eastern space was designed as a playroom.

The West Bath also underwent changes in 1915. As explained previously, the documentation indicates that a bathroom was first installed here ca. 1870. However, the 1915 plan of the third story (Appendix A, Drawing No. 8) shows this space as a bedroom. (It contains the symbol for a bed—a rectangle with an “X” drawn in its center.) A bathtub, sink, and toilet area with toilet are drawn in freehand. This might suggest that the bathroom was created as an afterthought in 1915. However, the 1915 plans show proposed work; perhaps the architects intended to convert the 1910 bathroom to a bedroom, but changed their minds and improved it as a bathroom.

These improvements included the creation of a separate room for the water closet, which was partitioned off within the existing bathroom. The 1915 plan shows a closet in the way of this work. It is unclear if the closet actually existed, or if it was only proposed. In any case, it was deleted. Another closet immediately to the east of the stair was also shown in the same plan. This closet may have been demolished during the 1915 alteration, or at a later date: it does not exist today.

North Tower

The third story of the north tower consisted of two sections at different levels, even though both sections were built at the same time in 1915. This difference seems to have stemmed from the uses and locations of the two sections. The west section of the tower was built entirely on top of the original two-story kitchen wing. This wing was not as high as the second story of the main house, so the west section of the tower exists at a level five risers below the third story of the main house. This area was accessed from a landing of the main stairway. The low ceiling height was not a concern, since the section housed two visiting servants' rooms.

The east section of the tower was built primarily on top of the 1892 and 1900 additions to the kitchen wing, and as new construction. As a consequence, its floor level could be made even with the third floor of the main house. This area housed a family bedroom with a relatively large closet, a light shaft that descended to the Trunk Room, and the shaft for the new lift. The area was accessed by a hallway leading directly from the main house.



Figure 20. Home of FDR: Northeast wing under construction, 1915.



Figure 21. Home of FDR: Front center section under construction, 1915.



Figure 22. Home of FDR: South tower during renovations, and south wing under construction, 1915.



Figure 23. Home of FDR: South wing under construction, view from the south, 1915.



Figure 24. Home of FDR: During renovations, 1915-1916.



Figure 25. Home of FDR: Renovations near completion, 1916.

LATE ROOSEVELT ALTERATIONS: 1917-1945

Few major changes are documented at the house after the renovation of 1915-1916 was completed. Most of the work pertained to maintenance of the structure, and not all of that may have been recorded. The primary sources of documentation for this time period were William Plog's memorandum book and the recorded recollections of John Clay, the estate painter.

The first post-1916 documentation that pertains to the house was recorded in 1923, when Plog noted that "the tank" was painted for \$125.00 (probably a water tank), the railing on the "front porch" (probably the terrace) was painted, and a new tent was installed on the "play roof."¹⁷¹ The last entry refers to the roof of the south wing, which was accessed through the French doors in the Nursery. This notation suggests that the doors were in place by this time, and lends credence to the possibility that they were installed during the 1915-1916 renovation.

During 1924, Plog recorded that several interior areas of the house were painted. These included "Master Franklin[']s rooms, Middle hall, part of Servants hall,... Kitchen (and) Maid Room."¹⁷² The reference to Master Franklin is somewhat ambiguous. One of Eleanor and Franklin's surviving sons was named Franklin, born in 1914. A servant stated in an interview that the eldest son at home was allowed to move down from the third story and occupy Franklin's Boyhood Room (Room 213).¹⁷³ Since the younger Franklin would have been only 10 years old in 1924, and his two older brothers also may have been living at home, his bedroom was undoubtedly on the third story. The entry refers to more than one room, which is not applicable to any of the bedrooms on the third story unless one of the shared bathrooms is included. An alternative explanation may be that through habit, Plog still referred to Franklin as "master." Since Plog had been employed by the Roosevelts since Franklin was a teenager, he might have automatically referred to him by his adolescent title. If this is the case, the use of the term "rooms" would be understandable, since Franklin's suite was composed of a bedroom, dressing room, and bath.

The same entry notes that a closet in the Kitchen was calcimined, and the next entry records that a new closet was installed in the Kitchen.¹⁷⁴ The former may refer to the extant ice box, while the latter may represent the cabinet at the north end of the west wall of the east-west extension. The 1915 plans (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6) do not show the ice box (which is depicted as a storage closet) or the northwest cabinet.

¹⁷¹ Plog, memorandum book, 1923.

¹⁷² Plog, memorandum book, 1924.

¹⁷³ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁷⁴ Plog, memorandum book, 1924.

The "front porch" (probably the portico this time) was painted in 1925.¹⁷⁵ The servants' wing, nursery, attic, and Elliott's room were painted in 1926.¹⁷⁶ Considering the majority of painting in the main house took place on the third story, Elliott's room was probably one of the bedrooms located in that story.

One room of the house was entirely redone in 1927. The room that had been used as the schoolroom, located in the first story in the 1915-1916 northeast wing, was changed to Franklin's study. In November 1927, Franklin wrote from Warm Springs: "Has Baumgarten started to put in the book cases in the schoolroom? If not, will you phone him to hurry up?"¹⁷⁷ The bookcases that line three of the walls of the study are dark-stained wood. The upper row contains all glass doors, while the lower tier is simply paneled. In 1915, the Roosevelts had left a space in the west closet for a safe (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6). It is not known if the safe was installed then or in 1927. However, a full safe exists today, apparently built into the closet. This suggests that it was installed when the wing was built.

Other maintenance projects during 1927 included painting the upper hall, calcimining the ceilings of five bedrooms and the hall in the new (south?) wing, and painting and calcimining the coat room.¹⁷⁸ Clay, the painter, also did the "blue room [the Chintz Room?], Miss Anna's old room and Master James' room [third story?], and the floors, the front hall doorway and the servants' dining room."¹⁷⁹ These references from Plog's memorandum book are somewhat vague. For instance, the Entrance Hall doorway is natural wood, while some of the trim is grained. Did Plog's entry suggest that the graining was touched up, or that the exterior of the front door was painted, or that some other area in close proximity was painted? Clay remembered that the front-hall floor had been refinished and that the ceiling in this room had been calcimined.¹⁸⁰ Although Clay did not recall the date of these projects, at least the floor refinishing may have occurred in 1927, which is supported by Plog's notes.

Additional repairs during the year included the vegetable cellar door, probably located in the southwest corner of the main house basement, and the roof of the "boys' room."¹⁸¹ This section of roof was either in the north tower wing or the northwest section of the main roof. A leader, or downspout, by the kitchen stoop was also changed.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁵ Plog, memorandum book, 1925.

¹⁷⁶ Plog, memorandum book, 1926.

¹⁷⁷ Letter, FDR to SDR, Warm Springs, November 18, 1927. In Elliot Roosevelt, ed., *Personal Letters 1905-1928*, p. 632.

¹⁷⁸ Plog, memorandum book, 1927.

¹⁷⁹ Plog, memorandum book, 1927.

¹⁸⁰ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁸¹ Plog, memorandum book, 1927.

¹⁸² Plog, memorandum book, 1927.

More roof repairs occurred in 1928, along with the installation of a new play roof.¹⁸³ This roof, accessed through the Nursery, covered the 1915-1916 south wing. In the same year, all new brass pipes were installed in the house, along with something called a new "filtern" tank.¹⁸⁴

By 1931 the oil burners needed replacing. For \$1,800, Timbel (or possibly Kimbell) installed two new Quiet May oil burners and hot-water coils.¹⁸⁵ Clay recalled that about this same year Franklin's Boyhood Room was repapered,¹⁸⁶ although Plog did not record this work.

Three years later the house was repainted with two coats of paint.¹⁸⁷ This may have been the first repainting of the whole exterior since the 1915-1916 alterations; at least Plog's notation of such action was the first of its kind after the major renovations occurred. Clay, in his recorded interview, stated that he "was finishing it [the exterior] up just as Mrs. Roosevelt died."¹⁸⁸ Plog's records showed the exterior of the house was painted in 1934, while Clay said he was painting the exterior in 1941. The time span between the two dates is sufficiently short to assume that a second repainting campaign did not occur only seven years after the first. Possibly Clay was only "touching up" the exterior in 1941, painting an area that had not been painted in 1934, or his memory was inaccurate. Whichever the case, Clay remembered using a heavy white-lead paste, the first coat of which was mixed with turpentine, the second with raw oil.¹⁸⁹ He also changed the shutter color from a very dark green to a color called "Cape Cod Green," possibly manufactured by the Dupont Company.¹⁹⁰ It appears that this lighter green color on the shutters was being applied in 1941 when the HABS photographs were taken, as evidenced by the missing shutters (fig. 27) and that a photograph taken in 1946 reflects the lighter color (fig. 31).

Clay also recalled that the Chintz Room (Room 210) and Little Green Room (Room 231) were repapered ca. 1934.¹⁹¹ The extant wallpaper in the Little Green Room must date to that time, because it has not been replaced by the Park Service, while the extant wallpaper in the Chintz Room is a reproduction. Clay remembered that Franklin's bedroom wallpaper had been installed during his presidency (1932-1945) and that Eleanor's bedroom wallpaper, which had matched Franklin's, was removed after Sara died in 1941.¹⁹² Because Franklin's and Eleanor's wallpapers had been

¹⁸³ Plog, memorandum book, 1928.

¹⁸⁴ Plog, memorandum book, 1928.

¹⁸⁵ Plog, memorandum book, 1931.

¹⁸⁶ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁸⁷ Plog, memorandum book, 1934.

¹⁸⁸ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁸⁹ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹⁰ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹¹ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹² Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

the same, they were probably installed at the same time, thus narrowing the installation date to between 1932 and 1941.

The last entries in Plog's memorandum book date to 1935 and then cease.¹⁹³ None of these entries pertain directly to the house. Although brass pipes were installed in the water system in 1935, they connected the reservoir to other parts of the estate, and not to the main house.

The remaining documentation of work completed on the house before 1945 is based solely on John Clay's memory. Prior to the King and Queen of England's visit to Springwood in 1939, Clay repainted some of the interior and repapered the West Drawing Room (Room 105).¹⁹⁴ The last work he completed for Sara before her death in 1941 was her bedroom.¹⁹⁵ Although Clay did not specify his tasks, he may have repapered and painted the room. If this assumption is true, the extant wallpaper in the room dates to 1941. After Sara's death, Eleanor had the wallpaper in the middle bedroom of the south wing and the south-wing hall removed and the walls painted.¹⁹⁶ Previously the hall walls had been papered with a Japanese figure, which is identifiable in figure 29.¹⁹⁷

A 1944 assessed valuation of the Roosevelt home was found in the Park's Chief of Maintenance File. Although it does not cite a source or specify what parts of the property it includes, the value was assessed at \$42,300.¹⁹⁸ Considering the low monetary figure, especially compared to the amount of money Sara paid the contractors to complete the 1915-1916 renovations (\$42,077.67),¹⁹⁹ the assessment may pertain solely to the main house and nothing else on the estate.

Two other totally undocumented alterations occurred, probably between 1915 and 1945. The physical evidence is clear that the closet in FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204) was altered, and that the upper cabinetry in the Linen Room (Room 215) was added after the 1915 alterations. Since no changes were to occur after Franklin's death, these renovations probably took place prior to 1945.

Franklin began planning for his Presidential Library (on 16.31 acres) and the donation of his home (on 33.23 acres) to the American people prior to August 21, 1935, when his wishes were approved through an Act of Congress (49 Stat. 666). The donation was accepted by the authority of the provisions of Title III of a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1939 (Pub. Res. No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session). The deed recording the donation was dated July 24, 1939, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office for Recording on August 12, 1939 (Book 576, page

¹⁹³ Plog, memorandum book, 1935.

¹⁹⁴ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹⁵ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹⁶ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹⁷ Interview between Palmer and Clay, January 6, 1949.

¹⁹⁸ Assessed Valuation, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1944. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

¹⁹⁹ SDR's check stubs, 1913-1916. FDR Library, Box 95.

227). Sara Roosevelt's rights to the property had passed to Franklin at the time of her death on September 7, 1941.

On October 8, 1943, the President met with his personal secretary, Henry T. Hackett; a representative from the Department of Justice, Mathew M. Epstein; and two representatives from the National Park Service, Francis S. Ronalds and Harry T. Thompson. The purpose of this meeting was to record the stipulations that went along with the donation. A synopsis of that record includes a brief description of the property, an attribution that the deed of conveyance was prepared by Messrs. Hackett and Epstein and the abstract of title by Mr. Epstein, and that the Department of Interior would accept the title on behalf of the U.S. government and authorize a survey of the property to begin October 12. The President and his family would retain life tenancy to the property but they could relinquish it if they wished. The property would be taxable as long as life tenancy was retained; improvements made by the government would not be taxable to the life tenants; and the life tenants had to concur with any improvements proposed by the government. No major changes to the house or grounds could take place without the concurrence of an advisory committee composed of the Director of the National Park Service, the Archivist of the United States, and the Chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission. The view to the south and west of the home would be maintained through a provision in the will of James Roosevelt, which was to be incorporated with the deed that transferred the property to the government; the Department of the Interior was to do a topographical survey. Existing trees were to be replaced in kind when lost from age or other causes, and the house and grounds were to be maintained in good repair and condition by either the life tenants or the government. Franklin wanted the transfer of property to take place before the first week of November of the same year, the authority to do so being conveyed by the Joint Resolution of the 76th Congress.

Five days later a supplement to the memorandum for the Director of the National Park Service included certain changes to the original document. These changes were as follows:

- The right for heirs to relinquish life tenancy was not incorporated in the deed of conveyance because a life tenant may abandon his life estate without any provision permitting him to do so.
- Consent of the life tenants would not be required for government improvements.
- The life tenants were required to keep the premises in good condition and repair.
- The language regarding the right to make major physical changes was clarified to state that no one had this right.
- The President requested that a provision similar to the one protecting the south and west views be added to encompass the balance of the Wheeler place to the west of the premises.

The deed was finally filed in Dutchess County on December 31, 1943, in Book 613, page 209. Franklin died in the spring of 1945, the family gave up their rights to life tenancy, and the site officially became a National Historic Site in January 1946.



Figure 26. Home of FDR: View from the south, 1932.



Figure 27. Home of FDR: East elevation, 1941.



Figure 28. Home of FDR: Main house, west elevation, 1941.



Figure 29. Home of FDR: Second-story Main Hall, looking south, 1941.



Figure 30. Home of FDR: Second-story Little Green Room, 1941.

NPS ALTERATIONS: 1946 TO PRESENT

As early as July 1946, the National Park Service was gathering information for repairing and painting existing roofs.²⁰⁰ The scope of work was to include the following areas:

- the south porch roof - “for cutting the buckles, patching and mopping over the same,” painting the gutters, and applying new canvas to the top of the balustrade railing;
- the northwest wing, where repair to the slag roof was required;
- the main roof, where the slate needed repair;
- the northeast wing, where new canvas was required for the top of the balustrade railing;
- the Dining Room tin roof, which needed repair;
- and the painting of the canvas roof extant at that time, along with all of the gutters and metal roofs, with one coat of red paint.

The estimate for all the roof repairs may have proven too high, because in October of the same year a proposed schedule for repairs and rehabilitation only included minor patchwork to the roofs.²⁰¹ The same proposal included repair and refinishing the exterior woodwork, screens, and shutters. Due to the unavailability of high-grade paint, the proposal suggested this work should be deferred until the following spring. Puttying up cracks and breaks could suffice until spring. The proposal also suggested the repair and rehabilitation of the interior, including repainting and repapering, and reinforcement of “the interior stair,” which had become a major issue. This last entry suggests that perhaps the interior of the Home was not in the best of shape, evidence of which can be found in several 1941 HABS photographs. Whichever interior stair was being referenced, apparently nothing was done: there is no visible or obvious evidence of any mid-20th century reinforcement at any of the interior stairs.

Correspondence passed back and forth between George Palmer, the first superintendent of the park, and the NPS Regional Office in 1947.²⁰² It seems that plans were being made to add an exterior staircase from the second story, and its location would affect the planned additional walkways. Plans for the entrance treatment, flagstone walks, a temporary exterior wood stair, and

²⁰⁰ Letter, Henry A. Olsen, Inc., General Roofing Contractors and Sheet Metal Workers, to Mr. Palmer (Superintendent), July 3, 1946. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰¹ Memorandum, Alton Aaron, Acting Superintendent, to Regional Director, Region 1, October 9, 1946. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰² Memoranda, Regional Landscape Architect to Superintendent, May 23, 1947; Superintendent to Regional Director, June 6, 1947; and Acting Regional Landscape Architect to Superintendent, June 11, 1947. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

a temporary metal stair were submitted to the Superintendent from the Acting Regional Landscape Architect.

Only two items that pertain directly to the Home made it onto the request list for 1947 fiscal appropriations for major repair and rehabilitation.²⁰³ The first was the repair and rehabilitation of the heating system's boiler; the second was the repair and refinishing of exterior woodwork, etc., and the "white cotton balusters" (probably the canvas covering the balustrade railings). The latter entry seems to relate to the 1946 work proposal. The same 1947 fiscal appropriations appear in a January 1948 memorandum, but are listed as "accrued obligations."²⁰⁴

By November 22, 1948, the Superintendent had received separate bids for roof repairs for the slate roofs and miscellaneous roofing repairs at both the Roosevelt and the Vanderbilt sites. He sent a request on the same date to the Director, inquiring if the bids could be accepted.²⁰⁵ The documentation ends at this point; there is no record of the work being approved or accomplished.

A separate document was prepared by the Regional Engineer and Superintendent Palmer. It is undated, but may relate to early renovations at the Home. The form is entitled "Major Repair and Rehab Program," and appears to be a request for appropriations.²⁰⁶ Five items directly relate to the Home. The scope of work for the five entries include:

1. Repair and rehabilitation of the interior, including patching plaster, cleaning wallpaper, and cleaning and refinishing of woodwork and floors where necessary.
2. Repair and refinishing exterior woodwork, screens, and shutters, including replacement of unsound woodwork, scraping sound woodwork, and repainting, and reputtying glazing and replacing screens where necessary.
3. Roof repairs, including replacement and treatment of the canvas on the roofs on the wings, and repairing leaks in the metal roof on the central (main) section.
4. Repair and rehabilitation of the heating systems, including the replacement of two boilers and oil-burner equipment. A note was added that the newest boiler was 30 years old and had been welded.
5. Repair and rehabilitation of the interior wiring. Temporary security wiring installed during World War II remained and presented a fire hazard. Permanent wiring also needed rehabilitation.

²⁰³ Memorandum, Superintendent to Director, September 11, 1947. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰⁴ Memorandum, Superintendent to Director, January 9, 1948. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰⁵ Memorandum, Superintendent to Director, November 22, 1948. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰⁶ Document prepared by Regional Engineer and Superintendent, undated. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

The reason for believing that this document refers to early needs stems from the nature of the requests. Again no record of work completed is found in the park's files, but one might assume that such basic work was necessary to get the Home in a presentable condition.

In September 1949 the park installed an egress stair from the second-story West Porch to the ground (compare figures 32 and 36), immediately west of the south wing.²⁰⁷ It had taken more than two years for the plans of an exterior stair to be approved. This stair was meant to improve visitor circulation on the second story, decreasing interior wear and providing a means for an emergency exit. This stair was categorized as temporary, but subsequent documentation does not suggest that it was altered or made more permanent until after the 1982 fire, when it was replaced.

Possibly in conjunction with the stair installation and to help control visitor traffic, a buzzer was installed between the second-story hall and the front doorway.²⁰⁸ If the second story became too crowded, the park employee on the second story could signal the first-story employee, who in turn could hold visitors on the first story until space cleared on the upper level.

Recollections from a former Park Service employee suggest that the ceiling canvas was removed from the West Drawing Room and not reinstalled in the late 1940's.²⁰⁹ A NPS architectural conservator working at the site after the 1982 fire found in park records the information that the wallpaper in FDR's Bedroom and Dressing Room were reproduced ca. 1945.²¹⁰ This author's research did not uncover any records of this work.

Two entries from the Historian's Monthly Narrative Report of 1950 record a structural problem,²¹¹ possibly related to the same one Sara chronicled in 1915 during the renovation.²¹² This record refers to a sagging floor and a split basement header, under which a column was placed. The header was slowly jacked up to eliminate the sag.

A completion report dated January 1952 documented electrical work that occurred during 1950-1951.²¹³ A trench was excavated and conduit was laid between the coach house and the house. New underground service cables were installed from the panel box in the coach house to the

²⁰⁷ Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, September 1949. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²⁰⁸ Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, October 1949.

²⁰⁹ Oral history given by Roy Walker, staff maintenance man 1947-1977; contained in a memorandum from Chief Curator to Andrea Gilmore, NAHPC Architectural Conservator, August 25, 1983. Research files, CRC.

²¹⁰ Post-fire wallpaper survey, conducted by Andrea Gilmore, NAHPC Architectural Conservator, 1983. Research files, NAHPC.

²¹¹ Historian's Monthly Narrative Reports, January and March 1950.

²¹² Letter (transcribed), SDR to FDR, September 2, 1915. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box No. 8, File #5.

²¹³ Completion report, Electrical Wiring, January 3, 1952. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

house, garage, and pump house. Of these four structures, only the Home did not receive new interior wiring, presumably because it was rewired in the late 1940's.

As noted in the Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, occurrences in 1953 included the explosion of the oil burner in February,²¹⁴ the repainting of the back Servants' Hall and Kitchen with two coats of paint in March, and the replacement of the 1947 "service carpet."²¹⁵ The fire caused by the oil burner explosion was extinguished by the employees and the Home was reopened to visitors 25 minutes later.

In July 1953 a press release announced that an adjacent tract of land containing 60.46 acres had been presented to the United States by the FDR Foundation in 1952.²¹⁶ The transaction had apparently begun in 1949, when the Director of the National Park Service included in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior that the trustees of the Roosevelt estate were interested in selling the land between the Historic Site and the Hudson River to the government.²¹⁷

Specifications with an assigned contract number²¹⁸ and the Invitation Bid and Award²¹⁹ suggest that a new built-up roof was installed on the south wing, and that a patch 30 feet square was put on the central section of the Home in 1953. The roof materials included coal tar, pitch, and gravel.

A retired employee remembered replacing the Dining Room ceiling canvas in 1957.²²⁰ This same employee also claimed to have repaired and patched the Dining Room and Main Hall wall canvas, but his recollection here was less exact: he remembered only that work had been done during his tenure between 1947 and 1977.²²¹

A typewritten note found in the Chief of Maintenance files records that a new heating system for the Home was installed in a building outside the Home, and that the old boilers were removed, in 1958.²²² A concrete bunker on the hill to the west of the Home now houses the oil tanks. A

²¹⁴ Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, February 1953.

²¹⁵ Historian's Monthly Narrative Report, March 1953.

²¹⁶ Press release, July 20, 1953. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²¹⁷ Letter, Director, National Park Service, to Secretary, Department of the Interior, March 2, 1949. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²¹⁸ Specifications for Built-up Roof, South Wing, Roosevelt Home. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²¹⁹ "Invitation, Bid, and Acceptance (Short form Contract)," September 22, 1953. Administrative files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁰ Oral history, Roy Walker.

²²¹ Oral history, Roy Walker.

²²² Note (typewritten), undated. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

memorandum dated March of the same year was perhaps prepared in preparation for the change in the heating system. It documents the types of heating pipes found in the basement:

...practically all of the piping of the heating system was found to be steel or black iron pipe. Most of the brass piping furnishes hot water for domestic purposes from the hot water supply tank near the south boiler of the home. The south boiler has a heating coil in it to heat water for the building hot water supply tank.

Brass pipes also carry cold water distribution for domestic purposes, furnish water supply to the north and south boiler, and feeds (sic) the 1000 gallon pressure storage tank located in the cellar of the home.²²³

Fragments of a painting schedule were found in the Chief of Maintenance files.²²⁴ These indicated that the Home had been painted in 1962, and that the job may have included the entire building, since shutters, exit steps, porch decks, and windows in window wells were specifically listed. All surfaces were to be thoroughly cleaned of loose paint, and three coats of new paint were to be applied; caulk and putty were to be used, and unsound timbers were to be repaired and replaced.

In 1963, \$24,800 was made available through Washington, D. C. for rehabilitation work at the Home of FDR.²²⁵ Unfortunately, the memorandum in which this information was found does not specify for what building or what project this appropriation was intended. The amount of money seems to be significant enough to imply that some major work was to take place on the site, but no later documentation records that work.

Historic structure reports were written for the leaders (downspouts) and the roofs at the Home of FDR in 1964.²²⁶ The historic structure report on the leaders was more of a proposal; it recommended the replacement of approximately 230 linear feet of 16-ounce copper leaders—200 linear feet of 3 by 4 stock, and 30 linear feet of 2 by 3 stock.

Apparently someone had determined that the leaders were irreparable and that they, along with the heads, tubes, and hanging straps, should be replaced with exact reproductions in terms of material, workmanship, and installation. The report cited evidence that the leaders had not been replaced since July 1941. The deteriorated state of the leaders had “resulted in moisture penetrating through to the interior walls, causing considerable deterioration.” Specific leader locations were depicted only by photographs showing the south wing and the leader on the southwest corner of the

²²³ Memorandum, Superintendent, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS, to Chief, Eastern Office of Design and Construction, March 19, 1958. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁴ Painting schedules, 1967. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁵ Memorandum, Chief, Branch of Restorations, to Chief, Design and Construction, PSC, May 21, 1963. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁶ “Historic Structures Report, Part I, Leaders of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York,” 1964. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

veranda. The location or nature of the interior wall damage was not specified. A memorandum was attached to the report requesting approval to do the work in fiscal year 1964, but if approval did not come in time, the park could accomplish the work the following fiscal year.²²⁷ No record was found that the work was either begun or completed.

The historic structure report for the roofs was similarly a proposal for repairs “to reroof the central, flat portion of the roof and repair the east portico roof.”²²⁸ Work on the main roof was to “consist of taking up the existing balustrade, removing the present built-up roof, repairing as necessary the sheeting underneath, installing a new five-ply, built-up roof with applications of hot asphalt.”²²⁹ The balustrade was to be replaced and its posts flashed. Flashing was also to be added to the bases of two decorative stands, and the gutters were to be repaired as needed.

Apparently the front portico roof was channeling water down the stucco walls on either side of the front entrance. The roof was a built-up type with an outer canvas layer. It was proposed to “repair the flashing to this roof and to place (a) built-up roof, applied with hot asphalt, on the canvas covered portico roof.”²³⁰

The report notes that although the 1915 drawings call for the east side of the main roof to be covered with rib-type tin, the 1941 HABS drawings show this roof as consisting of tar and gravel.²³¹ The requested repairs were to duplicate the roof as it existed in 1941, which was also the same as it was at Franklin’s death. It is not known if the tin was ever installed in 1915; there is no record of such being changed to the tar and gravel extant in 1941. The HSR noted that a roofing company “did \$492 worth of work on the roof of the main house, including the area above the play room...” sometime prior to 1946, and that the same company did the 30 square feet of roof patching as cited in the 1953 specifications.²³² Apparently this patching was at the base of the “Lookout” near the ridge of the central house section.

Again, the NPS architectural conservator working at the site after the 1982 fire found information in park files suggesting that several wallpapers had been reproduced in the Home in 1964 and 1965.²³³ These included wallcoverings for the Snuggery (of undated origin), the Pink Room (dating to ca. 1916), the Chintz Room (dating to ca. 1921), and the Morning Room and Birth Room (which contain the same paper of undated origin).

²²⁷ Memorandum, Superintendent, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS, to Regional Director, Northeast Region, June 16, 1964. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁸ “Historic Structures Report, Part I, Roofs of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York,” 1964. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²²⁹ “Roofs of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.”

²³⁰ “Roofs of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.”

²³¹ “Roofs of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt,” p. 6.

²³² “Roofs of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt,” p. 7.

²³³ Post-fire wallpaper survey.

By April 14, 1966, the Superintendent was proposing to the Regional Architect a new electrical distribution system.²³⁴ A new system would give the Home an electrical system independent of the Roosevelt Library, which could still share the same underground service. The replacement would permit future development of the distribution system including rewiring the Home, placing all service underground, and relocating all electrical distribution panels from the visitor-use areas. Five days later, the Regional Architect instructed the Chief of Design and Construction of the Philadelphia Service Center to proceed with plans for a new electrical distribution system at the Home of FDR, even though a source of funds had not been found.²³⁵

Four areas of investigation of the Home of FDR were reported by the Regional Architect in a field report dated May 6, 1966.²³⁶ The first was the condition of the stuccoed chimneys. He reported that some of the chimneys, "particularly...the west chimney on the Home, have deteriorated to the point where they need patching by a skilled plasterer." He recommended "that the Superintendent attempt to locate a contractor who will give an estimate for this work and get it done by purchase order if possible...to have the worst ones restuccoed with proper mouldings run or moulded in stucco."²³⁷

The second problem related to the poor condition of the paint on the shutters. It was suggested that the shutters should be stripped with a chemical stripper, neutralized, and rinsed with clean water, or that a blow torch be used to soften the paint before scraping, or that the shutters be sent out to a commercial shop.²³⁸

The third critique focused on the status of the two urn-shaped finials installed on the roof in 1915. The architect recorded that the urns had been composed of glued wooden blocks turned on a lathe with the swags being a separate component. Moisture problems had caused the delamination of the lower portion of both urns. One original urn had been removed due to rot and stored at the Vanderbilt site. A second urn was still in place, but this was a replacement piece, held in place by a somewhat shaky arrangement involving a wire cable. The architect thought that the NPS had arranged through the Poughkeepsie millwork firm of Lumb Woodworking Co. for another reproduction urn to be manufactured by a Pittsburgh company called Schwerd. Instead, he ordered the existing reproduction piece to be removed, and proposed that two reproductions be made in fiberglass.²³⁹

²³⁴ Memorandum, Superintendent, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS, to Regional Director, Northeast Region, April 14, 1966. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²³⁵ Memorandum, Regional Director, Northeast Region, to Chief, Design and Construction, PSC, April 19, 1966. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²³⁶ Regional Architect, "Home of FDR Field Report," May 6, 1966. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²³⁷ Regional Architect, "Home of FDR Field Report," May 6, 1966.

²³⁸ Regional Architect, "Home of FDR Field Report," May 6, 1966.

²³⁹ Regional Architect, "Home of FDR Field Report," May 6, 1966.

The last item pertained to the plumbing in the Home. Apparently the Superintendent was concerned about the danger of damage due to leaks or burst pipes, and proposed to cut off the water supply to the two upper stories. The Regional Architect concurred, provided that water needed for routine cleaning of the upper stories could somehow be obtained, perhaps by replacing a pair of old pipes with copper lines for this purpose.²⁴⁰

Exactly what was accomplished based on these recommendations is unknown. Investigation shows that the chimneys were patched, and two urns (of unknown composition) currently adorn the east facade's roof line. Paint analysis suggests that not all of the shutters were stripped of paint at any one time, and use confirms that at least some of the plumbing in the second story of the service wing is still operative.

A painting schedule dated 1967 was found in the Chief of Maintenance files. It stated that the last painting had occurred in 1962, and suggested that the entire building—including the shutters, exit steps, porch decks, and windows in the window wells—should be cleaned of loose paint, caulked and puttied where applicable, and repaired before the application of three coats of paint.²⁴¹ The last note on the schedule infers that the 1967 painting was completed.

Another wallpaper was reproduced in 1969 for the room that had been Sara's bedroom before her death.²⁴² After her death, Eleanor converted the room into a sitting room.

An electrical fire in the garage of the Home in 1971 prompted an inspection of all wiring on the site. The conclusion was reached that much of the wiring was in need of replacement due to its age.²⁴³ An estimate of \$28,000 was submitted for fiscal year 1971, but a request was made to defer \$20,000 until the following year, since only \$8,000 worth of work could be accomplished at that time.²⁴⁴

In September 1971 the Superintendent requested a revamping of the rooms' gate system, recommending permanent plexiglass gates for the doorways leading to the Chintz Room, Pink Room, Birth Room, Morning Room, FDR's Dressing Room, the Dining Room, and the Dresden (West Drawing) Room. Other areas where the gates needed redesigning included the hall to Sara's bedroom, the gate to the third story, the top stair landing of the back stair, the lift, the first-story back hall, the Living Room, and the President's bedroom.²⁴⁵ The description of the changes does

²⁴⁰ Regional Architect, "Home of FDR Field Report," May 6, 1966.

²⁴¹ Painting schedules, 1967. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴² Post-fire wallpaper survey.

²⁴³ Memorandum, Electrical Engineer, Office of Environmental Planning and Design, ESC, through Chief Engineer, to Chief, Office of Environmental Planning and Design, ESC, March 15, 1971. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴⁴ Memorandum, Director, Northeast Region, to Director, National Park Service, May 21, 1971. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴⁵ Memorandum, Superintendent to Maintenance Supervisor, September 14, 1941. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

not conform to everything that currently exists, but is close enough to make one wonder if the existing appearance of the gates is the result of this memorandum.

The files suggest that some research for humidifying the Home was conducted in 1972.²⁴⁶ The bid for a humidification system was ready to go public on May 8, 1973,²⁴⁷ and a system is extant but not utilized today.

It was determined through a study in late 1973 that the Home should be protected with a waterless fire-suppression system. (Manned patrols had comprised the only fire-detection system since 1946.)²⁴⁸ A revision to the original package almost a year later required additional funds.²⁴⁹ This may have been the death knell for the project, since no waterless suppression system was installed prior to 1982.

Two handwritten notes were found in the Chief of Maintenance files concerning alterations in 1973 and 1974. The 1973 note suggests that electrical work had been done in all the buildings on the grounds of the Home. The 1974 note indicates that roof and other exterior repairs had occurred. A section of the slate roof on the north end had been repaired, canvas on the balustrade railing of the "front porch entrance" had been replaced, a portion of the exterior had been scraped and painted, and another portion of the slate roof was scheduled to be restored.

More handwritten notes in the Chief of Maintenance files imply future goals in need of attention.²⁵⁰ A plan for fiscal year '74 incorporated the repair and leveling of the front terrace, and included an additional note of 80% completion. Goals for fiscal year '76 included the painting of the exterior and interior, and the repair of the stair leading to the boiler room—presumably the exterior boiler room on the hill behind the Home. A typewritten note from 1976 recorded that the center of the house was plagued by a structural problem,²⁵¹ no doubt the same one that continued until 1988. This problem may relate to the same one discussed earlier in this chapter, which was documented as existing in 1915 and 1950.

A proposal from 1977 suggested comprehensive repairs be made to the front terrace at the Roosevelt Home, including taking up the flagstones, releveling the base, and relaying, regrouting, and leveling the flagstones. Also suggested was comprehensive work to the steps, including

²⁴⁶ Wayne P. Veach, "Observations regarding Humidification System in FDR Home," September 7, 1972 (typewritten). Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴⁷ Memorandum, Mechanical Engineer, NER, through Acting Assistant Director of Operations, NER, to Superintendent, ROVA, May 8, 1973. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴⁸ "Development\Study Package Proposal, Fire and Intrusion Detection System," October 26, 1973. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁴⁹ "Development\Study Package Proposal, Fire and Intrusion Detection System," October 26, 1973; revised September 26, 1974.

²⁵⁰ Notes (handwritten) dated "List of Goals, FY '74 - FY '76." Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵¹ Note (typewritten) dated 1976. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

removing the steps, leveling the base, relaying and regrouting the steps, and returning them to their place with leveling.²⁵² No subsequent documentation proves that this work was completed.

The repair of the platform and stair to the boiler room that was suggested for fiscal year '76 was completed in October 1978. Four photographs document the work.²⁵³ Other documentation includes three purchase orders from the latter half of 1978 and the early months of 1979 that chronicle the replacement of the bases for the columns of the front portico.²⁵⁴ Two other 1979 photographs with a notation suggest that the roof over the second-story fire escape on the west side of the Home was patched with canvas after a tree branch made a hole in the roof.²⁵⁵

A 1979 list with individual building data suggests that interior painting occurred in the south wing of the Home during that year. The ceilings in FDR's and Eleanor's Bedrooms were painted, as well as the ceilings in Sara's former bedroom and FDR's Bathroom. The paint was the Devoe brand, a velour alkyd flat oil.²⁵⁶

The Home was insulated in 1979. Documentation shows that this work included the north and south wings and the main house, except for the main west sloped ceiling on the third story.²⁵⁷ The slope was excluded so that studies could be done to determine the cause of the vertical stress factor that was noted in the files from 1976.

On January 23, 1982, a fire started between the third-story ceiling and the roof on the west side of the main section of the Home.²⁵⁸ Although initially sparked by old wiring, the fire may have smoldered in an area with chopped paper insulation that had been treated with a boric acid flame-retardant.²⁵⁹ "The entire third story and roof sustained considerable fire damage, while the two lower stories received mainly smoke and water damage".²⁶⁰ Figures 37-40 show this damage. Other damage occurred to the walls and ceilings from the firemen's axes in their efforts to assure that the fire had not spread (figs. 41-44). While a whole chapter could be devoted to the fire and

²⁵² "Development/Study Package Proposal," August 22, 1977. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵³ Photographs dated October 1978, entitled "Repair of Platform and Stairs - Boiler Room." Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵⁴ Purchase orders dated August 9, 1978; December 21, 1978; and February 28, 1979. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵⁵ Individual Building Data Sheet, November 29-30, 1979. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵⁶ "Invitation, Bid, and Award," August 3, 1979. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁵⁷ Susan Jensen Brown and Donald H. McTernan, "The Fire at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and its Aftermath," *Dutchess County Historical Society Year Book*, 1986, p. 21.

²⁵⁸ Brown and McTernan, "The Fire at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt," footnote 3, p. 32.

²⁵⁹ Brown and McTernan, "The Fire at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt," p. 22.

²⁶⁰ Photographs dated June 25, 1982, entitled "Repairs to South Porch." Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

its aftermath, only general statements are recorded in this document. Complete documentation can be found by consulting materials listed in this report's bibliography.

The majority of the restoration work caused by the fire was carried out by the Thompson Construction Corporation under the direction of the architectural firm of Geier, Brown, and Renfrow. An historical architect from the National Park Service's North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (now the Northeast Cultural Resources Center) supervised and coordinated the effort. This included most of the work on the third story, where major structural replacement was necessary. The architectural drawings and specifications relating to this work are stored at the Cultural Resources Center's offices in Lowell, Massachusetts.

In addition, a preservation crew—also under the supervision of the Preservation Center—was responsible for restoring the less-damaged areas of the Home on the first and second stories (figs. 45-46). They also helped the firms installing the new fire detection and suppression systems by drilling holes and coring channels. A completion report detailing the crew's work is on file at both the Cultural Resources Center and the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Sites. The work of both the contracted and NPS construction crews extended into and was completed in 1984.

Five wallcoverings needed to be replaced as a result of the fire. Reproduction wallpapers were manufactured for and hung in the Pink Room, the Chintz Room, the Birth and Morning Rooms, FDR's Bedroom and Dressing Room, and FDR's Boyhood Room.²⁶¹ (The ruined paper in the latter room may have dated to ca. 1903 or ca. 1916.) Apparently a sixth paper was reproduced for the Dresden Room in a historically correct embossed pattern, but the difficulty in preparing the room for installation prompted the decision to wait to install that paper.²⁶²

The park also conducted some of its own repairs during this restoration period. Photographs document some type of repair work on the soffits and leaders of the south porch, but are not sufficient to determine exactly what repairs were done.²⁶³

Other photographs suggest that repairs were made to the vinyl tile in the service wing in September 1986.²⁶⁴ Unfortunately the photographs do not denote the location of the repairs, only the date. The Chief of Maintenance suggested in conversation that the repairs were necessary due to a leaking water cooler, presumably in the first-story Service Hall near the rear doorway.. During the same month, the water heater in the basement laundry had ruptured and the floor was rotting away. The rotted sections of the floor were removed, replacement joist sections and plywood subflooring were laid, and a new water heater was installed on September 16, 1986.²⁶⁵

²⁶¹ Wallpaper installation specifications, Home of FDR, January 9, 1985. Contract files, NAHPC.

²⁶² Trip report for April 12-13, 1983, from Andrea Gilmore to E. Blaine Cliver, April 18, 1983. Research files, NAHPC.

²⁶³ Photographs dated September 1986, entitled "Floor repairs." Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁶⁴ Note (typewritten) dated week of September 8, 1986. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

²⁶⁵ Author's conversation with ROVA NHS Chief of Maintenance.



Figure 31. Home of FDR: East elevation, 1946.



Figure 32. Home of FDR: West elevation of south tower, ca. 1946.



Figure 33. Home of FDR: First-story Entrance Hall, looking northeast, February 1946.



Figure 34. Home of FDR: First-story Entrance Hall, looking southeast, 1946.



Figure 35. Home of FDR: Third-story Playroom, looking west, 1946.



Figure 36. Home of FDR: New egress stair, looking northeast from southwest lawn, ca. 1949.



Figure 37. Home of FDR: Roof of main house, southwest corner, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 38. Home of FDR: Third-story Playroom, looking south, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 40. Home of FDR: Third-story West Bath, looking west, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 39. Home of FDR: Third-story Chamber #13, looking southwest, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 41. Home of FDR: First-story Entrance Hall, looking southwest, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 42. Home of FDR: Second-story Main Hall, looking north, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 43. Home of FDR: Second-story Birth Room, northeast corner, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 44. Home of FDR: Second-story Chintz Room, northwest corner, January 1982 (post-fire).



Figure 45. Home of FDR: First-story Dining Room, east wall, during post-fire restoration, March 1983.



Figure 46. Home of FDR: Second-story Boyhood Room, north wall, during post-fire restoration, March 1983.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

[Editor's Note:

This section describes the appearance of individual elements, and records their physical condition, as they existed in 1989 when this report was written. Aside from routine maintenance, little has changed since that time. Two notable exceptions are the addition of a handicapped access ramp at the north end of the east terrace, and the removal of all halon tanks from the house.]

Doorways, windows, and rooms have been numbered for ease of reference. Plan drawings in Appendix C show the numbering system. The condition of an architectural element should be assumed to be good unless otherwise specified.

The description of every interior room contains subheads pertaining to each type of element present in that room. If a room's description lacks a particular subhead, such as "Windows," it means that the room does not have any.

Information for the sections on the existing utility systems was obtained from documentary material and conversations with the park's Chief of Maintenance.

EXTERIOR ELEMENTS

Foundations

East Elevation

Northeast Wing

The foundation walls of the northeast wing, built in 1915, consist of pointed fieldstone. They were described by the 1915 construction superintendent as "Block in course random rubble."¹

Main House and Towers

The east foundation walls of the main house and north and south towers are obscured by the terrace.

South Wing

Like the foundation walls of the 1915 northeast wing, those of the 1915 south wing consist of pointed fieldstone. They were described by the 1915 construction superintendent as "Block in course random rubble."²

A concrete water table delineates the upper edge of the foundation of the 1915 south wing. A basement window with window well is on the east wall, south of the chimney and below the south first-story window. The window opening has a bluestone lintel, and the rectangular well is formed by poured concrete blocks.

South Elevation

South Wing

The composition of the south foundation wall is similar to that of the east foundation wall. The concrete water table does not continue onto the two bays on this wall, and does not run between the bays. Thus, it is hard to distinguish the foundation from the fieldstone wall in this area.

Main House

The south foundation wall of the main house is hidden—most of it by the south wing, and the west end by the veranda that wraps around the south and west sides of the main house (see "Porches, Veranda").

¹ John Pennington, "An Essay on the Additions and Alterations to the Residence of the Late Sara Delano Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York, 1915-1916," December 1947. Research files, ROVA NHS.

² Pennington, "Essay."

Alcove and Octagon Additions

A one-story rectangular addition and a two-story octagon addition project from the north end of the west side of the main house. The rectangular addition forms the interior space called the Dining Room Alcove. The Dining Room Alcove and the first story of the octagon were added in 1887. The second story of the octagon was added in 1900. The south foundation wall of the Dining Room Alcove is covered by the veranda. The south foundation wall of the octagon addition is covered with a smooth, tan-colored parge. As will be explained shortly, it is thought that the parge covers the original (1887) brick foundation of the alcove and octagon additions.

West Elevation

South Wing

The west foundation wall of the south wing is very similar to the east foundation wall. A basement window and window well identical to those on the east foundation wall are south of the chimney, directly below the south first-story window.

Main House

The entire west foundation wall of the main house is hidden by the veranda that wraps around the south and west sides of the main house (see “Porches, Veranda”).

Alcove and Octagon Additions

Smooth, tan-colored parge covers the west foundation wall of the Dining Room Alcove, and extends onto the foundation walls of the octagon addition. It is thought that the parge covers the original (1887) brick foundation of the alcove and octagon additions. Some of the parging has spalled from the alcove's west foundation wall, particularly around a basement window here (not shown on either the 1915 or HABS drawings). Here, the spalling is severe enough to have exposed the brick foundation. (This area appears to have been patched more than once.) Spalling also occurs where the foundation of the alcove meets the foundation of the octagon addition, but the brick presumably underlying it is not exposed. The date that the parging was applied is not known. It may be original to 1887, or it may be a later addition; no early photographs of this section of the house exist that could resolve the matter.

Service Wing

The service wing extends northward from the middle of the main house. It consists of two parts built at different times. The part next to the main house runs north-south; it is the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing. The part at the north end of the wing runs east-west; it is the east-west extension added ca. 1850 or some years thereafter. Both parts began as simple two-story gabled blocks, but subsequent renovations have altered their appearances.

The foundation walls of both parts of the service wing consist of stone rubble covered by parge. (The texture of the stonework is seen beneath the parge.) The 1941 HABS photographs do

not appear to show this parging, leaving one to wonder about its historicity (fig. 47). A white-painted skirt board runs above the foundation.

Three basement windows are located in the west foundation wall of the original kitchen wing. The bottom of the skirt board is cut out to clear the tops of these openings. An exterior water faucet is positioned above the middle window, emerging through the skirt board.

Northeast Wing

Very little of the west foundation wall of the northeast wing is visible, since most of it is covered by the service wing. At the north end can be seen the exposed pointed fieldstone used for the other foundation walls of the wing.

North Elevation

Octagon Addition

The smooth tan-colored parge on the south and west foundation walls of the octagon addition continues onto the north wall and over the foundation of the chimney on this wall. East of the chimney, and on the northeast facet of the addition's foundation, one can clearly see the texture of a brick foundation under the parging. The brickwork ends where the foundation of the main house begins.

Main House

The north foundation wall of the main house, like the adjacent west foundation wall of the service wing, consists of stone rubble covered with a parged coating of unknown date. One window is on this wall; it is boarded shut.

Service Wing

The north foundation wall of the service wing, like the adjacent west foundation wall of the wing, consists of stone rubble covered with a parged coating of unknown date.

Near the west end of the north wall of the service wing, the skirt board is cut out as though a drainage leader once passed through it. However, a 1941 HABS photograph (fig. 47) shows that the cut was for a metal pipe that carried electrical wires into the house here.

Northeast Wing

The north foundation wall of the northeast wing consists of the pointed fieldstone used for the other foundation walls of the wing.

A stair to the basement descends east to west along the north wall of the northeast wing. Its stairwell is edged by a concrete footing and an iron railing painted black. The railing is bolted to the concrete footing, the northeast column base of the north porch, and the northeast brick pier of that porch. The stairwell is currently closed with gray-painted boards. These are loose boards,

measuring 38 by 60 inches, that are propped at an angle against the water table of the wing; their bottom edges rest on the concrete footing of the stairwell.

Walls

East Elevation

This elevation is depicted in Appendix B, sheet 6, and figures 47-50.

Northeast Wing

All of the walls of this 1915 wing, including the east wall, consist of pointed fieldstone, including the haunches and crowns of the loggia's first-story arches and the lintels of the window openings. Vegetation sprouts from the terrace floor and clings to the south wall of the wing.

Main House and Towers

All of the walls of the north and south towers and the main house are covered with tan-colored stucco. All doorway and window openings have slightly projecting keystones, centered above the respective openings and painted white. The exception to this is the small first-story window opening of the main house in the north corner, and the two respective third-story tower window openings. Three molded swag panels are situated at the second story, one above the north tower window, and two smaller ones, each placed equidistant between the center and end windows of the main house. These panels are painted white. A heavy wooden belt course extends across each tower and across the main house between the second and third stories. This dentiled element is painted white, but the paint is peeling and is in need of repainting. Molded swags, executed in stucco, extend between the keystones of the two elliptical oculus windows and center lunette window of the third story of the main house. These swags currently appear to be lighter in color than the surrounding tan-colored stucco. Four stucco pilasters also occur at the third story: one at each end of the main house, and one each between the center fanlight and oculus windows.

Small cracks occur in the stucco on the main section of the house. Under the portico roof the stucco is stained a lighter color, probably from moisture, and is also cracked. Dark staining appears on the stucco surface at the third story, but only on the main house.

Vegetation growth against the structure is promoted by the placement of strands of chicken wire at two locations on the south tower. The first is located on the north face of the south tower where the plant's tendrils extend upward behind the belt course. The second is at the south corner of the east face, where the plant has the flexibility to reach around to the south fieldstone wing. The chicken wire is attached to metal eyes that are affixed into the stucco. These eyes are installed on the east face of the south tower as well, but no chicken wire or plantings currently exist at this location. This growth against the structure can be dangerous in that tendrils tend to seek out cracks or crevices, enlarge them and carry moisture to areas that otherwise would be protected.

Although greatly altered in 1915, the majority of this elevation has earlier origins. The north tower dates to 1915, as does the third story of the main section of the house that was formed by the

raising of the east section of main roof. The first and second stories of the main house are part of the original structure, possibly constructed ca. 1800. The south tower dates to ca. 1850 but its roof height was lowered in 1915.

South Wing

As with the northeast wing, the walls of the two-story south wing are constructed entirely of fieldstone, including all lintels and the wing's two chimneys, one on the east and one on the west walls. Vegetation has attached itself to the north wall of the south wing, and has turned the corner onto the east wall at the second story.

South Elevation

This side of the Home is seen in Appendix B, sheet 6, and figures 51-53.

South Wing

The fieldstone south wall of this wing is composed of one plane interrupted by two three-sided projecting bays. These bays extend the full two-story height of the wing. Running across the fronts of the bays is a one-story covered porch with columns supporting a flat, balustraded roof (see "Porches, South Porch"). At the second story, metal pipe awning supports extend out from the wall across the roof deck, for an awning installation. This wing was constructed in its entirety in 1915.

South Tower

The south wall of the south tower is exposed only at the third story. (The lower two stories are completely obscured by the south wing.) The visible portion of the wall is stuccoed like the rest of the south tower.

Main House

Only the west half of the south wall of the main house is free from building additions and thus visible. This section of the house still retains its half of the original gable end, but is parged with tan-colored stucco over the original clapboards. This section of the main house dates to ca. 1800, but the stucco was applied in 1915. A bay window with three facets exists at the first story; it illuminates the West Drawing Room. The surface areas of the bay not occupied by window or cornice trim is also covered in tan-colored stucco; the wood trim is painted white. This bay was probably added ca. 1850.

Alcove and Octagon Additions

A one-story rectangular addition and a two-story octagon addition project from the north end of the west side of the main house. The rectangular addition forms the interior space called the Dining Room Alcove. The Dining Room Alcove and the first story of the octagon were added in 1887. The second story of the octagon was added in 1900. The south walls of both additions are covered in tan-colored stucco applied in 1915. The stucco is in generally good condition.

West Elevation

This elevation of the Home is depicted in Appendix B, sheet 7, and figures 54-55.

South Wing

This fieldstone wall with fieldstone chimney (fig. 54, right) is very similar to the previously described east wall.

South Tower

The west elevation of the south tower (fig. 54, left) is three stories high. It is covered with tan-covered stucco like the rest of the tower. The south tower dates to ca. 1850, but its partial demolition and stucco surface were the result of the 1915 renovations. Attached to the stucco on the west face of the tower at the first story are mud wasp nests. At the third story the stucco appears to be patched.

Main House

The west wall of the main house (fig. 55) is covered with tan-colored stucco applied in 1915. The stucco is in generally good condition; however, a crack extends from the upper south corner of the French doorways on the west elevation to the veranda roof above. Mud wasps have also built nests on the stucco at the first story on the west face. It appears as though a crack in the stucco has been patched above the southwest chamber window. Also the entire west face of the furnace chimney above the veranda roof and all sides of the chimney above the main roof have been restuccoed. Black stains appear below the cornice on the west and north sides of the main house.

The west side of the main house still retains its ca.-1850 center cross gable. A ca.-1915 furnace chimney breaks the surface plane of the elevation slightly to the south of center. At the north end of the wall, a one-story rectangular and the two-story octagon addition project out from the wall. The one-story covered veranda that extends along the west wall of the main house abuts the one-story addition, which is the interior space called the Dining Room Alcove.

Alcove and Octagon Additions

The west sides of the Dining Room Alcove and the octagon addition (fig. 55) are covered with tan-colored stucco applied in 1915.

North Tower

Only the third story of the north tower's west wall is visible above the two-story service wing. A large shed dormer extends downward from the cornice of the north tower along its entire western face. It provides headroom for the Visiting Servants' Rooms, located half a story below the third story of the main house. The west side of this dormer has two window openings clad in the characteristic tan-colored stucco. There is a large stucco patch of different texture between the two windows. Cracks exist in the stucco of both upper corners of both windows.

Service Wing

The service wing extends northward from the middle of the main house. It consists of two parts, built at different times. The part next to the main house runs north-south; it is the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing. The part at the north end of the wing runs east-west; it is the east-west extension added ca. 1850 or some years thereafter. Both parts began as simple two-story gabled blocks, but subsequent renovations have altered their appearances. The remaining walls of both parts are sheathed entirely in the tan-colored stucco.

Original Kitchen Wing. Window openings occur at both stories. Two exist on the first story, one near the south corner and one near the north corner. Corresponding openings occur at the second story, but they are smaller, and the two southern windows are closer to the center of the elevation than to the south. A small crack exists above the first-story south window extending from the top of the window approximately 8 inches. It appears that two cracks below the middle window of the first story have been patched since the respective areas reflect stripes of different colored stucco. Where the strap of the drainage leader attaches to the wing in the north corner above the foundation, the first layer of stucco has delaminated. Two cracks exist at the second story, one extending from the south window, the other from the north window, both connecting to respective cornice brackets. Some discoloration in the stucco occurs under the cornice line. It appears to be staining from water, possibly from gutter overflow.

East-West Extension. This part of the service wing projects westward from the west wall of the kitchen part. This forms a short length of south wall. No openings exist here now, but in 1915 one did exist at the first story (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6). No stucco patching of the opening is obvious, so it may have been closed prior to the completion of the 1915 alterations. The stucco on the south wall is in good condition.

The west gable end of the extension contains five openings, three at the first story and two at the second story. A crack in the stucco occurs at the top south corner of the first-story north window, and reaches up to the sill of the center window on the second story.

Northeast Wing

The west side of the northeast wing is only partially visible behind the service wing. It is a little higher than the service wing, and it projects slightly farther north than the service wing. This wall does not feature the fieldstone wall covering and wooden cornice used on the rest of the northeast wing. Instead, tan-colored stucco and an eaves parapet stretch from the northwest corner of the wing to the north tower.

North Elevation

This side of the Home of FDR is seen in Appendix B, sheet 7, and figure 56.

Octagon Addition

The northeast corner of the octagon is of unusual design: while its first story follows the form of an octagon, its second story does not, but rather is square. This story thus overhangs the first story at this corner.

The north wall of the octagon addition has a chimney projecting from it. Cracks in the tan-colored stucco covering the north side of the chimney are evident, as are patches on the south and west sides. The stucco on the chimney is three different colors: the first change occurs at the roof level, and the second change occurs below the chimney cap.

A stucco patch of consistent height runs entirely around the octagon addition at the second-story level; it also extends across the enclosed hallway on the north wall of the main house. This suggests that a trim board may have once existed in this location.

Main House

At the second story of the main house is an enclosed hallway built in 1915 to connect the second-story room in the octagon with the second story of the service wing. This hallway exists only at the second-story level, and so overhangs the first story and its window. Likewise, there is nothing above the hallway except the third-story north wall of the original house.

As stated previously, a stucco patch at the second-story level suggests that a trim board may have once existed in this location. In addition, a crack extends from the sill of the first-story window for approximately 12 inches in a westerly direction.

Service Wing

The north side of the service wing is the north wall of the east-west extension.

At first-story level, a one-story porch protects the rear entrance to the house; a small, high doorway for the delivery of ice; and a window that illuminates the Kitchen. Physical evidence here suggests that the porch was enlarged to its present size sometime after 1915. There is a stucco patch between the doorway and the window; it is the width of a pilaster, and runs the entire height of the porch. There are also joints in the wooden base trim and wooden cornice trim (both painted white) in this same locale. The location of the patch and the joints would mark the end of the pre-1915 porch. The fact that the stucco had to be patched indicates that the work occurred after 1915, when the stucco was applied. No documentation has been uncovered to indicate when this change occurred. A black and yellow civil-defense shelter sign is posted on the stucco surface above and to the east of the doorway that leads into the service wing.

At second-story level, there is a pair of windows at the center of the wall and one at the east end. Just east of the pair of windows, tucked between two cornice brackets, is a horn (fig. 57). Probably part of an obsolete emergency-warning system, its wires run in metal conduit. This conduit

runs eastward under the cornice to the northeast addition, down along the fieldstone wall above the porch flashing, across the west wall, around the corner of the addition, and down its north wall into the loose boards that cover the basement entrance. This horn was not in place in 1941 (see figure 56), so it was either a World War II or NPS addition. Just east of the horn is a big red bell that did exist in 1941 (see figure 56). It appears to be part of a fire alarm system: since no wiring is visible on the exterior wall, it may have been wired from within. An additional metal box is situated under the cornice above the east window. Its purpose is unknown, but it also may relate to an emergency-warning system.

North Tower

Only the third story of the north tower's north wall is visible above the two-story service wing and northeast addition. A large shed dormer projects from the west side of the north tower. The north side of the dormer is blank except for the service wing chimney, which rises above it. The wall and the chimney are covered with tan-colored stucco.

Northeast Wing

The north wall of the northeast wing, like the adjacent east wall, consists of pointed fieldstone, including the haunches and crowns of the loggia's first-story arches and the lintels of the window openings.

Porches

East Elevation

Terrace

The center-entrance house is approached by the east terrace, with centered steps consisting of four risers topped with bluestone treads. The steps are flanked by gracefully curved wooden balustrades composed of turned balusters, three wooden pedestals per side, and a canvas-covered wooden railing (fig. 48). The balustrades, anchored to the bluestone edging of the terrace, form the eastern perimeter of the terrace and provide a visual connection across the front of the house from fieldstone wing to fieldstone wing. All wooden elements and the canvas are painted white. The balusters' paint is cracked and in fair condition. Park records suggest that the canvas covering the balustrade railing was replaced in 1974.³ It still appears to be in good condition.

The foundation of the terrace consists of pointed fieldstone. This foundation, and two others that were constructed in 1915 (the south and northeast wings), were described by the 1915 construction superintendent as "Block in course random rubble."⁴

³ Handwritten notes, 1974. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

⁴ Pennington, "Essay."

The floor of the terrace is laid in rectangularly cut slate or bluestone forming a varied-width striped pattern oriented in an east-west direction. The cement pointing joints are painted a bluish-gray color; however, the paint is missing where pieces of the cement have chipped off. Numerous patching attempts, especially where pieces of slate are missing, are obvious.

The terrace dates to 1915. The repointing of the terrace floor may date to 1977 or shortly thereafter. Records found in the Park's files show that a Park goal for fiscal year 1974 was to repair and level the front porch.⁵ An additional item found in the same file dated August 1977 requested \$30,000 to regrout and level the flagstone front porch and regrout and level the steps leading to the porch.⁶ Whether these monies were appropriated is unclear, but cement patching has obviously been carried out during sometime in the past.

The main entrance to the house is centered on the east elevation, directly in line with the terrace steps. The entrance features a flat-roofed portico that also dates to 1915 (figs. 49-50). It is a semicircular Roman Doric porch with a roof supported by four plain columns along the edge of the arc and two pilasters abutting the house. The simple cornice is composed of guttae, triglyphs, and dentils. The roof has a eaves balustrade with four pedestals similar to the those of the terrace balustrade. The entire portico is composed of wood, except for the black-membrane roof and the canvas covering on the railing of the eaves balustrade. Everything is painted white, except for the ceiling and the roof. The ceiling is constructed of regular-width wooden slats running east-west and painted gray.

A lighting fixture is centered in the portico's ceiling, but the existing frosted-glass globe is stylistically more modern than the historic 1945 date. A 1941 photograph depicts a different fixture that is perhaps more historically accurate (fig. 48). Four metal flagpole holders extend eastward from the base of the balustrade above the cornice, within the middle third of the semicircular arc.

The portico is in poor condition. The cornice and railing are rotted and need repainting. The paint on the columns is cracked and stained. The column's plinth bases have delaminated of paint. Park records show that the tori (round bases) of the columns were replaced with reproduction components in late 1978 or early 1979.⁷ (Restoration and reconstruction of the balustrade has occurred since this survey was completed.) The black membrane roof has expanded and split, and vegetation is clogging its drains.

Loggia

The loggia is located along the east first-story wall of the northeast wing. It was constructed at the same time as the northeast wing, in 1915. The floor is constructed in the same manner as the terrace floor, with bluestone edging and slate banding pointed in cement. The pointing joints of the loggia floor are unpainted and in much better condition than those of the terrace. The loggia has fieldstone walls punctuated by arched openings, three along the east side and one each along the north and south sides. The tympana of all five arches are filled with semicircular vertical slabs of

⁵ Handwritten notes, "Goal in FY 74." Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

⁶ "Development/Study Package Proposal," August 22, 1977. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

⁷ Purchase order no. PX1790-9-0176, February 28, 1979. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

cement. The north opening, and the northern and southern openings on the east side, contain original wooden balustrades matching those of the terrace. The white paint on the balustrades is cracked, but not delaminating.

A bell hangs from the cement slab at the south opening (fig. 48). Suspended from an iron mounting, it displays the following inscription:

ⓁⓈ.ⁿ J.ⁿ AÑOSIA

A horseshoe-type figure circumscribing a cross is also evident. The placement of this bell may date to 1916 when Eleanor wrote to FDR:

The bell is here but without a clapper which Mama says is a slight disappointment! Shall she get the blacksmith to make one?⁸

Although the clapper is no longer in place, one apparently had been installed at some point because it did exist in 1941 (fig. 48).

Inside the loggia, one doorway in the east fieldstone wall of the northeast wing leads to FDR's Study. A plexiglass panel has been installed in the door here to accommodate an interpretive presentation of the Study. The wooden door and trim are painted white. The ceiling and cornice trim of the loggia are composed of cement. Several cracks penetrate the surface of the ceiling and the ceiling trim.

The loggia can be accessed from the terrace, to which it is attached at the same level, or from steps leading to the middle east opening. These steps are composed of three bluestone slabs forming progressively shorter treads and risers: the bottom step is longer than the one above it and the middle one is longer than the one above it. All three are symmetrical.

A long ramp currently covers the steps and stretches out to the visitor path in a northeasterly direction. Composed of wooden boards, the ramp surface is painted with gray sand paint that is extremely worn. Black-painted pipe railings flank either side of the ramp.

South Elevation

South Porch

The south porch (fig. 51) covers much of the first-story south wall of the south wing (fig. 49). Like the wing, it dates to 1915. The porch extends across the south sides of, and between, the two bays on this wall.

The floor of the porch is composed of flagstone set in a varied-width striped pattern and bordered by bluestone. The floor is less than a full riser above ground level. Four plain Roman

⁸ Letter, ER to FDR, May (?) 1916. FDR Library, Family Papers, Box 15.

Doric columns support the southern edge of the flat porch roof, while two pilasters support it where it abuts the wing. The columns have two metal eyes attached at each base and abacus, to which strands of chicken wire are attached for promoting vegetation growth.

The plain dentiled cornice is capped by an eaves balustrade with six pedestals, one situated above each column and pilaster. The porch ceiling is composed of regular-width wooden slats painted gray. All of the other porch elements (except the floor, roof, metal eyes and chicken wire) are white-painted wood. In 1982 repairs were made to the east and west soffits of the porch due to leaky downspouts.⁹ The extent of these repairs are unknown.

Within the south porch is a smaller screened enclosure (figs. 52-53). It extends approximately 20 feet across the center of the wing's south wall. The enclosure consists of screened sections with simple wooden frames.

The east side of the enclosure has three screened sections. One extends horizontally across the entire upper third of the side; the other two are positioned vertically below it. Each vertical section is subdivided by a horizontal reinforcing member. The south side of the enclosure consists of six screened sections: two upper horizontal sections, and four lower vertical sections. The west side of the enclosure consists of four screened sections. One extends horizontally across the entire upper third of the side. Below this are three vertical sections: a center door flanked by two narrow sections. All of the enclosure trim is painted white.

A metal supporting rod extends from the interior porch ceiling to the frame of the south screened wall. A hole exists in the center of the ceiling where a lighting fixture once was attached. Capped wires currently extend out from the hole, while pipe conduit affixed to the ceiling leads from the hole to the fieldstone wall of the south wing. It follows the wall downward to a point approximately 3 feet above the floor, where it elbows into the east bay.

A photograph of the south porch taken before the vegetation was overgrown does not reflect the screened enclosure (fig. 51), nor is it depicted in the 1915 alteration plans (Appendix A, Drawing No. 6). However, it is evident in a 1941 HABS photograph showing an abundance of vegetation (fig. 52), but not in the HABS drawings of the same date (Appendix B, sheet 2). Based solely on the photographs and the comparison of vegetation growth, the screened enclosure may have been added ca. 1930. A NPS photograph of the same area taken during the winter ca. 1946 (fig. 51) suggests that the screening was a permanent fixture that was not removed during the colder months. Although the NPS may have overlooked the enclosure's seasonal removal, they had been instructed through legislation and FDR's legacy to make no changes after his death. Since he died in early spring the prior year, the enclosure may have weathered the winter of 1945 due to his wishes.

A small unanchored ramp extends off the southern edge of the porch at the west end. It is composed of a gently angled wooden floor, with iron pipe railings connected to either side of it for structural stability and human support. The floor had been painted with a gray sand paint that is almost completely worn; the pipes are painted black.

⁹ Annotated photographs dated June 25 and July 21, 1982. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

West Elevation

Two porches are on the west elevation of the Home. One is a long, one-story veranda that wraps around the south and west sides of the main house. The other is a small second-story porch that sits over one end of the veranda, between the north wall of the south wing and the south wall of the main house (fig. 52). It is called the West Porch.

Veranda

The veranda extends westward from the south tower to a point 8 feet 9 inches beyond the west wall of the main house. Most of this area is open, with no roof, but the portion closest to the south tower sits under the West Porch (fig. 54). The veranda then turns northward and runs along the west wall of the house to the Dining Room Alcove. This portion is covered with a gently pitched roof.

The floor of the veranda is supported by brick piers with sections of white-painted lattice between them. The floor itself is composed of wooden boards painted gray. Near the south tower, the boards are laid in a north-south direction; elsewhere, they run east-west. A skirt board wraps around the entire porch, and is painted white.

A set of wooden steps descends from the west end of the open portion of the veranda to the ground. The steps rest on a cement footing that is cracked and broken apart at its southwest corner. Three risers plus the skirt board provide the necessary rise. The treads are painted with gray sand paint that need repainting, while the risers are also painted gray but without the sand texture.

The roof of the veranda along the west wall of the main house is carried on plain posts with arched brackets between them (fig. 55). The arched brackets are also very plain, being supported by a small bracketed molding at their spring lines. The triangular voids above the brackets is present a characteristically Victorian appearance. Above the posts and brackets is a simple dentiled cornice. The columns, brackets, and cornice are all wooden elements painted white. The ceiling of the porch is composed of wooden boards painted gray. The ceiling paint is delaminating adjacent to the spot where the old furnace chimney threads through the roof.

The roof of the veranda along the west wall of the south tower, which is the floor of the West Porch, is supported by two wooden posts and two wooden pilasters, all four of which are painted white. The simple dentiled cornice is also painted white. The ceiling of this covered area consists of wooden slats painted gray. A lighting fixture is centered on the ceiling, capped with a glass cover.

The veranda represents a continuum of additions and alterations. The covered section along the west wall of the main house was built ca. 1850. However, more than two bays were removed from the veranda's north end in 1887, to make room for the construction of the Dining Room Alcove. Also required was a reduction in the width of the remaining northernmost bay. This work is evident today: the arched brackets of the northernmost bay form a more pointed arch than the rounded arches of the unaltered bays.

The floor of the smaller covered section next to the south tower also dates to ca. 1850. It is all that remains of a veranda that wrapped around all three sides of the tower prior to 1915. In that year, the rest of the tower's veranda was demolished to make way for the new south wing.

The portion of open veranda next to the south wall of the main house was constructed in 1893, to connect the covered west and tower verandas. It was later extended southward, presumably in 1915, as far as the north wall of the new south wing. This almost doubled its size.

West Porch

The West Porch (fig. 54) was constructed in 1915, on the west second-story wall of the south tower. It was fitted into a niche formed by the construction of the new south wing, and sat above one end of the first-story veranda. Two wooden posts support the second-story roof and wooden cornice. A wooden balustrade runs along the west edge of the porch, interrupted by the posts. The posts, balustrade, and cornice are painted white. The ceiling and floor of the West Porch are wooden slats painted gray.

The West Porch was converted to a visitor and emergency exit in 1949,¹⁰ by the construction of an exterior stairway (fig. 36). After the 1982 fire, a new fire-escape stair was installed. This necessitated removal of some original fabric. A section of the wooden balustrade at the second story had to be removed to accommodate the egress in 1949, but more than three-quarters of it remains.

The fire escape is composed of gray-painted steel columns, framing, and balustrades. It curves out from the West Porch to form a quarter-circle landing, then descends in a straight line in a southerly direction. The floor of the quarter circle is laid over the porch floor to create an even surface over to the house wall. It and the treads of the stair are stained wood. The risers of the stair are open.

North Elevation

North Porch

The north porch covers most of the north side of the service wing (fig. 56). It is supported on brick piers, with white-painted wooden lattice filling the voids between the piers. The floor is composed of wooden slats oriented in a north-south direction and painted with gray sand paint. The porch's floor is edged by a white-painted skirt board.

The floor paint is very worn at the section of floor at the top of the steps. The floor is also patched. A square patch four floorboards wide is centered at the top of the steps on the north side of the porch. A second patch is located between the two western columns on the northern edge of the porch. This patch is six boards wide and only a foot long. The gray paint over this patch is not textured. Five floorboards have also been replaced along the entire western edge of the porch, with an additional foot long, four-slat wide patch wrapping around the north corner. These two

¹⁰ Memorandum, Superintendent, ROVA NHS, to Regional Director, Region One, October 20, 1949. Chief of Maintenance files, ROVA NHS.

contiguous patches also have non-textured paint. Four cut floorboards exist between the two westernmost patches on the northern edge of the porch floor. These cut boards are painted in gray sand paint, and may therefore represent an earlier patch.

The wooden steps that lead to the north porch rest on a cement footing. This footing has been patched and is in poor condition. The steps, consisting of two risers, are painted gray, while the treads are painted with gray sand paint. Two metal pipe railings painted black, one on each side of the stair, are affixed to the lowest tread of the steps and respective columns at the opening of the porch balustrade. The porch's skirt board provides the third riser to the porch floor.

The gently pitched roof of the north porch is supported by five posts along the north side and two pilasters against the north wall of the service wing. These are located over the brick foundation piers. The posts are not spaced equidistantly; four of the five are grouped at the east half of the north side, to form a doorway design resembling sidelights and a transom. A plain wooden balustrade with square balusters follows the perimeter of the porch between the posts and pilasters; a molded cornice likewise edges the porch. The cornice, posts, pilasters, and balustrade are painted white. The ceiling of the north porch is composed of beveled boards running north-south and painted gray.

Approximately centered in the ceiling but immediately adjacent to the service wing is a small framed rectangular hole, slightly larger than a foot square. An iron ring is suspended from one of the porch roof's supporting cross members within the hole. Most likely this was used to assist in hoisting ice through a small window into the cold room in the Kitchen.

Electrical conduit runs from the porch floor, is attached to the west face of the southeast pilaster, and connects to a key box approximately 4' 0" from the floor level. This box may have been part of an earlier security system. A lighting fixture is attached to the architrave of the cornice, centered above the steps. A black metal base is affixed to the board while a white glass bell-shaped shade faces downward around the bulb.

As explained previously, the north wall of the service wing provides physical evidence suggesting that the porch was enlarged sometime after 1915. The porch offers additional support for this theory. The west pilaster is applied to the surface of the stuccoed wall, not embedded in it, and has many layers of paint. The northwest column has fewer paint layers. Therefore, the southwest pilaster was probably moved from its original position, and the northwest column was new material dating to the enlargement. Also, at the point where the original porch is thought to have been extended, the ceiling boards change slightly: the beveled edges appear to be wider therefore the board faces are slightly narrower. This change occurs at the western end of the ceiling.

The north face of the southwest pilaster and the west face of the northeast column display indentations in the paint, vertically oriented on center of each column face. These ghosts probably remain from fasteners for screens once installed on the porch (fig. 56).

Doorways

The doorway numbers denote the story level on which they occur. For example, D145 occurs on the first story.

East Elevation

Northeast Wing

D145 - This doorway and its exterior wooden door date to 1915. However, the door has been altered by the NPS for interpretive purposes: a plexiglass pane has been inserted in the upper half of the door. This was done to provide visitors with a view of FDR's Study. The doorway trim and door are painted white.

Main House and Towers

D140 - This doorway is at the north end of the east wall of the north tower. It was designed as a front entrance to the service wing in 1915. It contains a screen door and an inner door. The screen door has two panels of screening, one over the other. The inside door has nine lights over one panel. All wood is painted white.

D111 - The design of the main entrance doors dates to 1915. The double door arrangement has an elliptical fanlight over the opening. Each door has three panels, the smallest being at the top and the largest being in the middle. The fanlight is divided by four radii, two half ellipses, and swag muntins. The arch over the door has a wooden keystone. All woodwork is painted white and is in good condition.

South Elevation

South Wing

All of these doorways date to the construction of the wing in 1915.

D100, D102, D103, and D105 - These four doors are located in the bays of the south wing, on the angled sides of the bays. Each single door has a six-light transom (two lights high) and is composed of 15 lights (three wide). All the doors and transoms are painted white and are in good condition.

D101 and D104 - These double doors are in the center, south facets of the bay windows. Each has two two-by-two light transoms and two 10-light doors (two lights wide). These doors and transoms are also painted white.

D205 and D212 - Both of these doors open onto the porch roof of the south wing. D205 opens from Sara's Bedroom and D212 opens from FDR's Bedroom, both on the interior angled sides of the bays. Both doors have 12 lights over one solid panel, situated with three lights across and four down. The wooden doors are painted white.

D206 - This set of double doors leads from Eleanor's Bedroom onto the porch roof. Each wooden door has 12 lights, two across and six down. The doors are painted white.

West Elevation

South Tower

D108, D109, D110 - These three sets of double doors face west from the gallery and access the veranda. The 1915 drawings show that they date to 1915. All three sets are alike, composed of two 10-light doors, having two lights across each door. A semicircular fanlight caps each set of doors, divided by three radii and one interior semicircular muntin. A keystone sets atop each fanlight. The doors and trim are made of wood and glass, with all wood painted white.

D217 - Leading to the second-story West Porch, this doorway accesses the emergency exit. It probably dates to FDR's presidency when the Secret Service converted a window into a door for an emergency escape route for the president. It is a double doorway with 10 lights per door. A transom extends across the full width of the double door, four lights wide. Each door has 10 lights, two lights wide. All wood in the doors and transom is painted white.

D300 - This third-story doorway leads south from the Nursery to the roof deck over the south wing. It is composed of a double door with 10 lights per door (two wide). The paint is peeling and the doors display some rotting and splitting. The eastern door has a bullnose edging that fits into the western door so they must be pushed simultaneously in order to open. These doors date to 1915.

Main House and Alcove and Octagon Additions

D113 - This double French doorway leads from the West Drawing Room to the veranda. It may predate the Roosevelt occupancy of the house; we presume it dates to ca. 1850, but since its muntin profile is unlike any other door or window in the house, it can not be compared to any other installation. Each door is one light wide and four high. These wooden doors are painted white.

D117 - This doorway accesses the veranda from the Dining Room Alcove. It is wooden containing 15 lights, three lights wide. A wood transom three lights wide is located across the top of the door. The wooden door, transom, and trim is painted white and date to 1887.

Service Wing

D146 - This small high doorway for ice is at the south end of the west wall of the original kitchen wing. It contains a square wooden door, and once accessed the ice chest in the kitchen. The door, trim, and hardware are all painted white.

North Elevation

Service Wing

D137 - This small doorway for ice contains a square wooden door composed of matchboarding; it accesses the cold room. The doorway trim and door are painted white, but the hardware is black metal. This doorway was installed in 1915 for an easy access for ice into the cold room.

D135 - Added in 1915, the north doorway to the service wing has a door with nine lights over one panel. The doorway trim and door are painted white and are in good condition.

Northeast Wing

DB01 - Because this basement doorway is hidden from view by the boards that cover the exterior stairwell, its condition and appearance can not be described.

Windows and Shutters

Again, the window numbers denote the story on which they occur. Unless otherwise noted, all window openings display the following characteristics:

- wooden sashes, painted white.
- wooden frames, painted white.
- two-paneled wooden louvered shutters, the panels situated vertically one over the other and one shutter on each side of the window opening, painted dark green.
- one wooden louver bar per each shutter panel for moving the louvers, painted dark green.
- metal strap pintles, two per shutter, the half attached to the window frame painted white and the half attached to the shutter painted dark green.
- metal bar closures, one per shutter, attached to the lower interior corner of each shutter and to the window sill.

East Elevation

Northeast Wing

All window openings have stone sills and fieldstone lintels.

W127 - Located on the south face of the northeast wing, *W127* has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes that date to 1915.

W236, W237, and W238 - These east-wall window openings have identical double-hung, six-over-six sashes, rather squat in shape, that date to 1915.

W234 and W235 - These south-wall window openings are separated by a heavy wooden mullion painted white. Placed directly above W127 as a unit, they are narrow windows, each with double-hung, six-over-six sashes that date to 1915.

Main House and Towers

WB01 and WB02 - Both basement windows in the east wall of the main house are jerry-rigged wooden frames with glass, submerged behind a semicircular window well. The window openings may date to the original house structure, ca. 1800.

W128 - Located on the east side of the north tower, this window has double-hung, six-over-six sashes installed in 1915.

W117 - This window is located at the north end of the east wall of the main house. It is a small, rectangular casement window with a sash having six lights, arranged two vertically and three horizontally. It was installed in 1915. Only one shutter exists on its north side.

W115 and W116 - These window openings are located on either side of the main entrance to the house. The openings existed prior to 1915, but their identical double-hung, 12-over-12 sashes were installed in 1915.

W105 - This window is located in the east wall of the south tower. It probably dates to ca. 1850 when the Wheelers built the tower. It has double-hung, six-over-six sashes.

W233 - Centered on the second story of the east wall of the north tower, opening W233 has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes rather squat in shape. This window dates to 1915.

W232 - This narrow window is located on the south wall of the north tower. It has double-hung, six-over-six sashes that date to 1915.

W212, W213, and W214 - These three openings, all located on the main house, have double-hung, six-over-six sashes. The interior muntin profile of W214's sashes is slightly different than that of the other two windows, and so probably dates to a different installation period. Presumably one of the two muntin profiles is original to the ca.-1800 house. The other probably identifies replacement sashes installed before the ca.-1850 renovations. The north shutter of the center window (W213) is missing.

W211 - Added in 1915 on the north wall of the south tower, W211 is a narrow opening having double-hung, six-over-six sashes. Its west shutter is missing.

W210 - Window opening W210 is located on the east wall of the south tower. Its double-hung, six-over-six sashes probably date to ca. 1850.

W319 - Centered on the third-story east wall of the north tower, W319 contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes, rather squat in shape, that date to 1915.

W302 and W314 - These two elliptical oculus windows are located on the main house. Their current wood frames and muntins are painted white, although photographs from 1941 (fig.

56) and 1946 (fig. 57) would suggest that the muntins were historically a darker color. These sashes are single-hung, in that they slide into the wall above them. Since the sashes were replaced after the 1982 fire, they date to ca. 1984. These windows do not have shutters

W303 - A semicircular fanlight, W303 is located in the center of the main house, and is a casement window, hinged at the bottom. Like the two elliptical windows on either side of this window, it was replaced after the 1982 fire and is painted white, perhaps inaccurately. This window also does not have shutters.

W300 - Located in the east wall of the south tower, this window dates to the 1915 alteration. It has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes rather squat in shape.

South Wing

All window openings in the south wing have stone sills and fieldstone lintels and date to 1915.

WB03 - Located on the east foundation wall of the south wing, this casement window opens into the basement and is hinged at the top rail. The sash is composed of four lights oriented in a vertical direction.

W100, W101, and W102 - These windows have double-hung, 12-over-12 sashes. Their shutters differ from others on the house in that they have three paneled sections instead of two. W100 is on the north wall of the wing, while W101 and W102 are on the east wall.

W204, W200, and W201 - Each of these windows contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes, rather squat in shape. W204 is located on the north wall of the south wing, but can barely be seen through the vegetation. W200 and W201 are in the east wall.

South Elevation

South Wing

W202, W203, W205, and W206 - These windows are identical to those on the second-story east elevation of the south wing (W204, W200, and W201). W202 and W203 are part of the east bay window, while W205 and W206 are in the west bay window.

Main House

W106, W107, and W108 - These three openings are in the south-wall bay of the West Drawing Room bay window. The two windows on the side facets of the bay have six-over-six sashes, while the one in the center facet (W107) has six-over-one sashes. Molding-profile analysis indicates that the bay window dates to ca. 1850, but that the single light in the center window probably dates to 1887.

W215 - This window is in the second-story south wall of the main house. It has six-over-six sashes whose muntin profile is similar to the ca.-1800 sashes of W214.

W304 and W305 - Located in the south wall of the main house next to the south tower, these are a pair of double casement windows. Each sash has two lights arranged vertically. Only one set of shutters is installed on these windows, treating the two openings as one. A white-painted metal bar spans the lower half of each window opening. These were intended to prevent children from falling out the windows. The windows may date to 1910, when two arched windows here were closed.

West Elevation

South Wing

WB04 - Located on the west foundation wall of the south wing, this casement window opens into the basement and is hinged at the top rail. The sash is composed of four lights oriented in a vertical direction. It was installed in 1915.

W103 and W104 - These first-story windows are identical to those on the east elevation of the south wing (W100, W102, and W103).

W207 and W209 - These windows are identical to those on the east and south elevations of the south wing (W204, W200, W201, W202, W203, W205, and W206).

W208 - This narrow window just north of the west-wall chimney has double-hung, two-over-two sashes.

South Tower

W301 - Installed during the 1915 renovations, this window contains eight-over-eight sashes.

Main House

WB05, WB06, and WB07 - These three windows are in the west foundation wall of the main house, but they are hidden from view by the veranda.

W216, W217, and W218 - These second-story windows have six-over-six sashes. They share a muntin profile slightly different than that of W215, but may also date to ca. 1800.

W306 and W307 - Situated in the southern dormer on the west side of the main house, these are another pair of double casement windows. They were installed when the dormers were added in 1910.

W308 - This is a double casement window in the cross gable of the west sided of the main house. As at windows W304 and W305, a white-painted metal bar spans the lower half of each window opening. The window opening was formerly an arched opening created ca. 1850 as part of the cross gable; it was later altered to its present form, probably in 1910.

W310 and W311 - Located in the northern dormer on the west side of the main house, these are identical to W306 and W307.

Alcove and Octagon Additions

WB08 - Although not represented on either the 1915 plans or HABS drawings (the latter drawings may have been copied from the 1915 plans), WB08 is in the west wall of the Dining Room Alcove. Its sash has three lights arranged horizontally. The north light is loose and only resting on the sill, and the south light has been replaced by a wooden board. A pipe extends through a hole in this board.

W109 and W110 - These openings are in the west wall of the Dining Room Alcove. They date to 1887 when the Alcove was added. They contain one-over-one sashes but have no shutters.

W111, W112, and W113 - These three windows are in the southwest, west, and northwest facets of the octagon addition. They date to the 1887 construction of the addition, and contain one-over-one sashes.

W219, W220, and W221 - These three windows are in the south, southwest, and northwest facets of the octagon addition, respectively. They date to the construction of the second story of the addition in 1900, and have one-over-one sashes. Only W219 has shutters.

North Tower

W315 and W316 - These two windows are located in the shed dormer of the north tower. Both date to 1915, and contain double-hung, six-over-six sashes.

Service Wing

WB12, WB13, WB14 - All three of these windows are located on the west foundation wall of the original kitchen wing. All are triple-paned, with the lights horizontally placed. The northernmost window (WB14) has a board in its northern light position that supports a clothes drier vent and conduit pipe.

W118 and W119 - These windows are located at the south end of the west wall of the original kitchen wing. They have double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes somewhat squat in shape. They were installed in 1915.

W120, W121, and W122 - All three of these windows date to the same period, probably ca. 1850, even though W120 is located in the original kitchen wing and the other two are in the east-west extension to that wing. All have double-hung, six-over-six sashes and shutters.

W224, W225, W226, and W227 - All four of these windows date to the same period, probably ca. 1850, even though W224, W225, and W226 are in the original kitchen wing and W227 is in the east-west extension to that wing. All have double-hung, four-over-four sashes. W224 and W225 share one pair of shutters.

W228 - Located in the west wall of the east-west extension to the original kitchen wing, this window has double-hung, six-over-six sashes rather squat in shape. The profile of its sash

muntings differs from that of the other second-story windows, but is similar to ca.-1850 muntins in the main house.

North Elevation

Main House

WB10 - This basement window, located under the first-story window here, is entirely covered with boards.

W114 - This first-story window is thought to have been added ca. 1850, based on the muntin profile of its six-over-six sashes, which is similar to that of ca.-1850 windows.

W222 and W223 - These two windows are in the enclosed hallway built in 1915 to connect the second stories of the octagon addition and the service wing. Both of these windows contain four-over-four sashes and have no shutters.

W312 - This double casement window is in the third-story north wall of the main house. Each of its sashes has six lights. The two openings of this double window each have one metal bar spanning the lower half of the opening. The window probably dates to 1910, when a ca.-1850 arched window here was closed.

Service Wing

W123 and W124 - These are identical to W120, W121, W122, except that W124, under the north porch, does not have shutters.

W229 and W230 - These openings have six-over-six sashes that date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing.

W231 - Installed in 1915, this opening faces north and helps to illuminate the service stair. It has double-hung, six-over-six sashes.

North Tower

W317 - This window is roughly centered on the third-story north wall of the north tower. It was installed in 1915 to illuminate a light well. It is currently closed with a single shutter.

W318 - This window is to the east of W317. It also dates to 1915, and has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes.

Northeast Wing

All window openings have stone sills and fieldstone lintels.

WB17 - This window is in the basement stairwell, and is hidden by the boards covering that stairwell.

W125 and W126 - Both windows have double-hung, six-over-six sashes.

W239 and W240 - These second-story windows are identical to W125 and W126.

Cornices and Roofs

Northeast Wing

A wooden balustrade incorporating wide pedestals caps a wooden cornice on the north, east, and south sides of the northeast wing. Both are painted white and are in generally good condition, except that the balustrade is dirty. The paint on the balustrade's pedestals and bottom rail is peeling and should be repainted. The paint on the flashing around the base is also peeling. The balustrade railing is covered with white-painted canvas that is torn in the southwest corner.

The roof is flat and covered with gravel and the drain hole in the southwest corner is covered with chicken wire. The roof's flashing seams need recaulking. A metal ladder (painted white) extends from the roof of the northeast wing at the north face of the north tower to the north tower roof.

North Tower

A wide wooden cornice painted white encircles all sides of the north tower. The roof of the tower is a raised-seam metal hip roof painted red. The wide shed dormer on the west side of the tower has a flat-seam metal roof, with the sheets of metal measuring 19 by 13 inches. The metal is painted red.

Main House (East Elevation)

The wooden cornice of the main house is decorated by two wooden urns that roughly divide the plane of the house into thirds. The band coursing of the cornice is flashed in metal that is painted white but needs repainting.

The almost-flat roof is covered with tar and gravel. The wooden balustrade near the ridge of the main house that juts out to the east from the main chimneys is in need of repainting in white. The canvas that covers the railing of the balustrade is in good condition, except that it is mildew-stained and torn in the southeast corner. This balustrade also surrounds a skylight that illuminates the third story.

South Tower

Similarly to its north counterpart, the south tower has a wide wooden cornice painted white and a raised-seam metal hip roof. The metal roof is painted red and has a hooded vent. It can be accessed from the roof of the south wing, by a white-painted metal ladder attached to the south wall of the tower.

South Wing

The south wing features a heavy wooden cornice and balustrade like its northeast counterpart. Here again, the paint of the pedestals and flashing is peeling. The paint of the balustrade and the canvas that covers its railing is very mildewed, especially in the southeast corner. The flat roof is covered with gravel and has drains in the southeast and southwest corners.

West Porch

The roof of the small second-story porch that shelters the visitors' exit is covered with a rolled roofing material.

Veranda

The veranda along the west side of the main house has a gently pitched roof that wraps around the southwest corner of the house. It is covered with sheet metal painted red.

Main House (West Side)

Having not been affected by the 1915 renovations, the west side of the main house retains its ca.-1850 bracketed overhanging cornice and center cross gable. The brackets and cornice are wooden elements painted white. The two dormers at the third story were 1910 additions and do not have a large overhang or brackets. All roofs on this section of the house are sheathed with slate.

Octagon Addition

The roof of the octagon addition is covered with sheet metal painted red, and flashed with red-colored metal. A large round exhaust vent is centered on the almost-flat roof.

Enclosed Hallway

The second-story hallway added to the north side of the main house in 1915 to connect the second stories of the octagon addition and the service wing is covered with a rolled roofing material.

Service Wing

The roof of the service wing is very complex, due to the continuum of changes that have affected it. There are essentially three sections: a pitched west slope dating to ca. 1800, a pitched north slope dating to ca. 1850, and a basically flat east corner dating to 1915 (see Appendix B, sheet 4). The pitched west roof slope is roofed with two different materials. South of the kitchen chimney, the roof is covered with flat-seam metal; north of the chimney, the slope is covered with slate. The pitched north slope is part of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the wing. It, and the west end of its corresponding south slope, are also covered with slate. It has metal gutters and ridge flashing painted red. The east corner of the wing is flat and covered with flat-seam metal. All of the metal, including flashing, is painted red. A tall red vent pipe extends out of the roof on the east side for a distance of about 30 inches. It is also painted red.

North Porch

With only a slight pitch, the north porch roof is composed of a flat-seam metal roof painted red.

Chimneys

Nine chimneys extend above the rooftops of the Home of FDR. Seven of these chimneys are stuccoed like the main house, and two are constructed of fieldstone. All of the stuccoing dates to 1915 when major renovations to the house occurred, although some of the chimneys were extant at that time.

The chimney on the south face of the north tower is a false chimney, constructed in 1915 to balance the chimney of the south tower. The two chimneys on the ridge of the main roof probably date to the construction of the main house ca. 1800. The chimney on the north face of the south tower dates to the ca.-1850 Wheeler renovations, when the tower was built. These four chimneys appear to have patches in their stucco, but are otherwise in generally good condition. One chimney was built especially for the furnace in 1915. It is located on the back (west) elevation of the main part of the house and threads through the cross gable between the middle and southern windows.

The two fieldstone chimneys are located on the east and west sides of the south wing. Their construction and finish date to 1915. Both chimneys are in good condition.

The octagon addition's chimney is located on the north elevation of the same addition and displays several stucco patches. A lower version of the chimney was probably constructed when the first story of the addition was built in 1887. When a second story was added to the addition in 1900, the chimney was undoubtedly raised. The ninth chimney sits on and perpendicular the roof ridge of the original kitchen wing. While it is currently stuccoed, it dates to the construction of the kitchen wing, most likely ca. 1800.



Figure 47. Home of FDR: Front (east) elevation, 1941.



Figure 48. Home of FDR: Front (east) terrace, 1941.



Figure 49. Home of FDR: Entrance portico, 1941.



Figure 50. Home of FDR: Entrance portico, 1946.



Figure 51. Home of FDR: South elevation, n.d.



Figure 52. Home of FDR: South elevation, 1941.



Figure 53. Home of FDR: South elevation, 1946.



Figure 54. Home of FDR: West elevation, West Porch and Veranda, 1941.



Figure 55. Home of FDR: Main house, south and west elevations and octagon addition, 1946.



Figure 56. Home of FDR: North elevation of service wing, 1941.



Figure 57. Home of FDR: North elevation of service wing, horn and bell above porch, 1987.

INTERIOR ELEMENTS

Basement

Rooms B01 and B02 - 1915

These two rooms are essentially one space under the 1915 south wing, divided by a secondary brick partition. They originally served as coal storage and a furnace room, respectively.

Floor: The floor consists of poured concrete squares measuring about 64 inches square. Two concrete treads and three brick risers lead to the tower room of the basement (B03).

Walls: Most of the walls are of poured concrete painted with whitewash. The exception is the shared wall, which is brick and runs in a north-south direction between the wall of the southern east bay and the north wall of the room. The brick wall is also whitewashed. Two parged brick piers divide Room B02 into approximate thirds from east to west. One metal lally column is situated in the southwest section of the room and is painted brick red.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of poured concrete painted with whitewash. Two steel I-beams oriented north-south rest on the two brick piers in Room B02.

Doorways: Two doorways (DB03 and DB04) exist in the brick wall that separates Room B01 from B02. Wooden nailers, painted gray, are found on Room B02's side of the wall, two-thirds of the length of the doorway.

Windows: **WB03** - Located in Room B01, this window is a casement window with four lights in each sash separated by a wooden mullion. The window and mullion are painted gray. Each sash is hinged at the top with two metal hinges, has a metal closure, and one hook to hold it open. All hardware is painted gray. **WB04** is the same as **WB03**, but is located in Room B02.

Fireplaces: Although neither room has a fireplace, both fireplace supports contain at least one cast iron door with "H W Covert Co." imprinted on them. One of these doors is located on the east fireplace support and is whitewashed, while two doors are located on the west support.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Room B02 is lit by two porcelain fixtures containing a single bulb and mounted on ceiling-mounted electrical boxes. Three electrical feed boxes are located on the north wall to the west of the doorway. Loose LTX cable hangs across the ceiling.

Heating - Heating pipes and ducts extend across the ceiling of both rooms. A large tank with insulation wrapped around it and extending pipes is probably part of the old 1915 heating system.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A fire box is installed on the north wall of Room B02 to the east of the doorway. Two big halon tanks sit on the floor of each room. Sensors for the basement can be seen attached to the ceiling.

Other Features:

Dumbwaiter - This was used for wood delivery to the Library/Living Room. Manufactured by Sedgwick Machine Works of New York and Poughkeepsie, the dumbwaiter has a large cast-iron wheel with gears, and a pulley with a steel cable wrapping around a drum in order for it to lift. The wooden door on the outside is painted gray, has two metal hinges with ball finials, a mortise lock, doorknob, and escutcheon, all painted gray. The inside of the door is painted a tan/yellow color with a wooden doorknob.

Room B03 (South Tower Room) - ca. 1850

This space dates to the construction of the south tower ca. 1850.

Floor: The floor consists of poured concrete.

Walls: The walls are of fieldstone rubble pointed in natural cement and covered with whitewash. The whitewash and mortar of the east wall is spalling. Two posts support a ceiling crossbeam. A concrete patch exists on the east wall where the beam goes into the wall. An extra half post is on the west wall where the beam goes into a masonry opening.

Ceiling: Early plasterboard covers the majority of the ceiling. The ceiling beam dividing the center of the ceiling runs east-west and supports the joists for the floor above. Where holes occur in the plasterboard and the joists are visible, ghosts from former plaster keys can be seen.

Doorways: ***DB05*** - Installed in 1915, DB05 is a fire door with fusible links that is meant to automatically close in case of a fire. It separates the north wing from the north tower. It is composed of heavy sheet metal and a system of weights that would release it to slide to the east if the links melted. A big metal handle is located on the north face of the door at its eastern edge and two big iron clamps are located on the east side of the opening to assure closure.

DB06 - Having probably been created ca. 1850 when the south tower was added, this doorway is lined with brick and framed with gray wood that is in poor condition. It has no door, being only a passageway from the main part of the house to the south tower.

Fireplace: The fireplace support is composed of brick with whitewash over it. A wood manteltree exists across a former opening that is now filled in with bricks. Actually two patches exist, suggesting that first a firebox was made smaller and later closed in, in its entirety. The brick is spalling badly.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - While no apparent outlets or fixtures exist in this room, the ceiling supports a jumble of LTX cable and wires.

Heating - Again, ducts and pipes line the ceiling to carry systems to other parts of the house. A very large duct is located on the floor on the west side of the room. It is part of a system used to climatically control the structure, installed in the 1970's.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A large halon tank rests on the floor, attached to a distribution nozzle. The sensors are mounted on the ceiling.

Room B04 - ca. 1800

This room, under the Entrance Hall, dates to ca. 1800. It is divided lengthwise by a partition consisting of a north brick section and a center plank section.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab, with concrete dug out along both sides of the north, brick section of the center partition.

Walls: Most of the walls are of fieldstone rubble pointed in lime mortar. The center partition is composed of brick from the north wall to a point one-third the length of the room. Here it changes to plank construction, and continues to a point two-thirds the length of the room, where it terminates at a brick pier. The brick section may mark the location of the earliest basement stair. The rubble walls and the plank section of the partition are whitewashed, but this is flaking off. The entire brick wall is spalling. The southern end of the wood partition is cut off at the top.

Ceiling: The majority of the ceiling is covered in early plasterboard, but where holes occur in the board, ghosts from former plaster keys can be seen. Through one of these holes, located in the north end of the east half of the room, charred joists can be seen, possibly remaining from the fire of 1899.

Doorways: **DB06** - The doorway has plain wooden trim painted gray; no door exists, but the trim retains a mortise and iron hasp from a previous lock.

DB07 - The doorway is framed with fieldstone, with no door.

DB10 - The doorway has plain wooden trim; there is no door, but the trim retains the keeper for a box lock on the west side, north end of the partition.

DB11 - The wooden lintel and frame are painted gray and in poor condition. The door consists of matchboarding and battens, has two metal hinges with no finials, a metal plate for a missing doorknob, and a metal escutcheon, all of which are painted gray and in poor condition.

DB12 - The doorway is framed with fieldstone, with no door.

Windows: *WB01* - The sashes in this window opening are jerry-rigged without any hinges. The four-light sash on the north side of the opening is almost square, and the two-light sash on the south side is laid sideways with a plasterboard panel. Both sash are painted white and have very fat muntins, but the south sash is stapled.

WB02 - The upper half of the opening is blocked in while the lower half has glass with chicken wire in it, surrounded by a gray-painted wooden frame. This window is also jerry-rigged.

Fireplace: A fireplace support exists on the west wall of the room near the south corner. It is composed of fieldstone rubble laid with lime mortar and once supported fireplaces on the first and second stories that no longer exist.

Utility Systems:

Pipes, cables, and ducts for all mechanical systems line the ceiling.

Electrical - Three porcelain fixtures, mounted on boxes on the ceiling, help illuminate the room. One is located in the south half of the room, one is in the west half of the room, and one is in the east half of the room. All have single bulbs.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One halon tank rests on the floor, attached to distribution nozzles. Several sensors are mounted on the ceiling.

Room B05

This room was part of the ca.-1800 house; it is below the southeast corner of the West Drawing Room. The physical evidence suggests that alterations occurred in this general area of the basement, probably at an early date. For example, two types of masonry were used for the west wall of B05. The use of fieldstone in the upper half suggests that the wall may be original; the use of brick for the lower half may reflect an alteration, such as the lowering of the floor of adjacent Room B06. It is known as the wine cellar.

The 1915 basement drawing shows Rooms B05 and B06 as one large room, including the area below the ca.-1850 south bay window in the West Drawing Room. It is assumed that the draftsmen with Hoppin and Koen never entered the spaces occupied by B05 and B06 to record and measure them, because no changes were to occur in this area. The physical evidence indicates that the space below the bay window was neither ever fully excavated, nor ever open to the basement, and that a solid straight wall always existed across the south ends of Rooms B05 and B06.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab.

Walls: All walls are fieldstone rubble laid in lime mortar, except the west and north walls. The lower half of the west wall is brick, while the upper half is fieldstone to the ceiling. The north wall is entirely brick. The south wall is lined with wooden racks for the storage of wine. All walls are whitewashed.

Ceiling: The ceiling is whitewashed plaster.

Doorways: *DB08* - This north-wall doorway is framed with wood with a flat lintel, but a brick relieving arch exists over the wooden lintel.

Utility Systems:

Fire Detection/Suppression - One halon distribution nozzle and one sensor are evident in the room.

Room B06

This room was also part of the ca.-1800 house; it is below the southwest corner of the West Drawing Room. It is known as the vegetable cellar. As explained in connection with Room B05, the physical evidence suggests that Room B06 had its floor lowered at an early date. This is reflected today by the fact that its floor is three steps below the adjacent rooms. Despite the 1915 basement drawing, the physical evidence indicates that this room was never combined with Room B05 and the area below the ca.-1850 bay window into one large room.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab. Three concrete steps with large risers lead up to Room B07.

Walls: The walls are of pointed brick. The east wall is lined with wooden shelving; it is the only wall that is whitewashed.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of a brick vault.

Doorway: *DB09* - Located on the north wall, the doorway has two doors. The door on the interior side of the room is a large heavy metal door hung on pintles. The doorway may be framed in brick.

Utility Systems:

Fire Detection/Suppression - One halon distribution nozzle and one sensor are located in this room.

Room B07

This room is part of the ca.-1800 house.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab.

Walls: The east and west walls of the room are fieldstone laid in lime mortar. The west wall contains two brick patches, one near the ceiling that may have closed up a former window (WB06). The second brick patch is directly below the first, and below that is an extant cast-iron door that matches those found in rooms B01 and B02 (i.e., imprinted

with "H W Covert Co."). The north wall is pointed brick with a patch on the east side near the floor. Ducts come out of this wall from the next room near the ceiling. The south wall is composed of several combinations of materials. The east half of the south wall is brick, while the majority of the west half is fieldstone rubble. The lower half of the west half of the wall east of the doorway to the vegetable basement (DB09) is built of brick. All of the walls are whitewashed.

Ceiling: The ceiling is covered in early plasterboard to which ducts, pipes, and sensors are attached.

Doorways: *DB08* - The doorway to Room B05 has a reeded architrave. Although the lintel is wood, a brick relieving arch is above the lintel. The matchboard door is hung on two metal butt hinges without finials, has a metal handle, and a single key mortise lock. The door and hardware are painted gray. The single-bead matchboarding runs horizontally on the inside of the door and vertically on the room side of the door.

DB09 - The doorway to Room B06 is framed with brick, and has a recessed brick arch below the brick lintel. It is unclear if this represents original or altered construction. The exterior side of the door to the room is composed of four panels, the upper two each having three slots cut into them. The interior side of the door is unpainted while the exterior side and trim are painted gray. The door is hung with two metal butt hinges with no finials, has an oval metal doorknob painted gray, and two escutcheons, one large one for the rim lock on the other side of the door, and a smaller one above the knob for no apparent lock.

Window: *WB05* - This opening contains a single casement sash with two lights arranged horizontally. It is hinged along its top rail. A heavy metal slide bolt is installed on the south end.

Fireplace: A fireplace support is composed of fieldstone laid in lime mortar on the east wall of the room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two lighting fixtures are installed in this room; each has a single bulb. One fixture is suspended from a metal box; it has a porcelain socket with a pull chain. The other is suspended from a porcelain socket mounted on a black metal back plate with a porcelain key switch.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A halon tank sits on the floor of this room, but with all the ducts and pipes across the ceiling, it is difficult to locate sensors or distribution nozzles.

Room B08

This space is located under the Dining Room; it dates to ca. 1800. It contains the modern furnace.

Floor: The floor of this room contains a pit where the former furnace was installed. The pit floor is composed of part brick and part poured concrete. Brick builds up around the pit of the modern furnace. The remainder of the floor is poured concrete.

Walls: The north wall is composed of brick while the rest are fieldstone rubble. All of the walls are covered with whitewash.

Ceiling: The ceiling is covered in early plasterboard, with a jumble of pipes, cables, and ducts running over it.

Windows: The three documented windows (BW07, BW08, and BW09) to this room are not visible.

Fireplace: The fieldstone fireplace support is located on the east wall.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two ceiling-mounted porcelain fixtures with single bulbs and pull chains exist in this room. One porcelain fixture is mounted on a nailer attached to part of the heating-system apparatus.

Fire Detection/Suppression - This room features a halon tank, distribution nozzle, a smoke sensor, and a rate-of-rise needle sensor.

Room B09

This room is part of the original kitchen wing, dating to ca. 1800; it was enlarged eastward ca. 1892, when the southeast addition to the service wing was built.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab.

Walls: The walls are of fieldstone rubble covered with whitewash, except for the elevator shaft. The shaft is composed of concrete slabs that are also whitewashed. Behind the elevator shaft, a cement shelf had been installed along the north wall. This shelf had to be cut in order to install the shaft.

Ceiling: The ceiling is covered with early plasterboard, with holes for access of pipes, cables, and ducts.

Doorways: *DB12 and DB13* - Both openings are framed with wood painted gray; neither has a door.

DB15 - The elevator doorway has gray-painted framing and a four-panel door, also painted gray. The door is hung with two brass hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. A porcelain knob and a rectangular escutcheon are situated on either side of the door.

Windows: *WB12 and WB13* - Both of these window openings are located in the west wall and retain three-light sashes.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Electrical panel boxes are located on the west and east walls. One porcelain socket with a pull chain is mounted on an aluminum box on the ceiling.

Plumbing - An old boiler with a label (Wheelwright Filter, Louis Wheelwright, N.Y., Type G, Filter No. 465, Size 30) is located along the north wall of this room. Next to it a black sink is situated in the center of the north wall. It is labeled "Centennial."

Fire Detection/Suppression - Sensors and halon distribution nozzles are on the ceiling.

Room B10

This unexcavated space is below the 1900 addition to the service wing.

Doorways and Windows:

Access to the area is through an opening at the south end of the west wall. The space has two interior windows. Window WB18 is in the south wall: this was an exterior basement window for the ca.-1892 addition to the kitchen wing that was covered over when the 1900 addition was built. Window WB19 is in the east wall: this was an exterior basement window for the 1900 addition to the kitchen wing that was covered over when the 1915 addition to the wing was built.

Room B11

This room, under FDR's Study and the Servants' Hall, was built in 1915.

Floor: The floor consists of a poured concrete slab, each square about 55 inches square.

Walls: The walls are of poured concrete, except for west wall, which is brick. One brick pier is located in the center of the room. All of the walls are whitewashed.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of poured concrete that is whitewashed.

Doorways: *DB01* - This exterior doorway on the north wall has a wooden door with four lights over a single panel. The door is painted gray. It is hung with two metal hinges on the west side of the jamb; the hinges have ball finials and five knuckles. A black rim lock with a metal knob is found on the east side of the door. The door also has one black metal slide bolt and one brass Best lock that may be a dead-bolt.

DB02 - The doorway on the west wall that accesses the rest of the basement has a heavy gray metal door, composed of flat seams. A label on it notes it is a "Merchants Fire 1C retardant - Underwriters Lab fire door, A. C. Chesley Makers, N.Y." The door has fusible links and a system of weights and pulleys that close the door in case of fire. The door also has a big black metal handle.

Windows: *WB17* - This north-wall window opening has a wooden frame painted gray. It contains one three-light casement sash with two hinges on the upper rail.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Panel boxes are located on the walls. The room is illuminated by one porcelain socket mounted on an aluminum box on the ceiling. The socket contains one bulb and is activated by a pull chain.

Heating - A large furnace tank, possibly for oil, occupies the full width of the room.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Three halon tanks, two sensors, and one distribution nozzle are located in this room. Two nozzles go through the ceiling.

Room B12 (Laundry Room)

It is thought that this space was part of the original kitchen wing, dating to ca. 1800.

Floor: The plywood floor of this room is framed up and covered in linoleum with a leaf pattern.

Walls: The walls are of fieldstone rubble covered in whitewash. A round hole is evident in the south wall.

Ceiling: The ceiling consist of old plasterboard painted white.

Doorways: *DB14* - The door to the rest of the basement is plywood, hollow, and painted white. It is hung with two bright-metal strap hinges, has a small metal doorknob on the hall side and a bar handle on the room side.

Windows: *WB14* - The opening holds a three-light sash with two bright-metal hinges at the top rail. The north light has been removed so the clothes drier vent could be installed.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A box, possibly electrical, is mounted on the ceiling of the room. One large wall-mounted electrical outlet is on the west wall for the clothes drier. Pipe conduit on the north wall carries electrical wires. One porcelain socket mounted on an aluminum box on the ceiling contains one bulb and is operated by a pull chain.

Plumbing - A double porcelain sink is located on the south wall, labeled "Ace Utilities Inc., Cabinets Excel." An electric clothes washer is plumbed into the south wall, while the drier and hot water heater are installed on the west wall.

Room B13

This L-shaped space consists of a north-south corridor section and a northeast ell section. The south half of the corridor is part of the original kitchen wing, dating to ca. 1800; the north half and the northeast ell are part of the east-west extension of the kitchen wing built ca. 1850.

Floor: The floor consists of poured concrete.

Walls: The ca.-1850 portion of the room is partially divided by a north-south wall whose south end angles southeastward. The majority of the walls are whitewashed fieldstone. Exceptions include the upper part of the angled end (southwest side); the east wall of the stair enclosure, to the level of the first floor; and the west corner of the south wall. These exceptions consist of whitewashed brick. The east wall of the stair enclosure above the first-floor level is plastered and whitewashed; it is cracked and has holes.

Ceiling: The ceiling is covered with early plasterboard, with cutouts for pipes and wires.

Doorways: *DB02* - The jamb of this doorway on the south side is brick.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - An old electrical box is mounted on the west wall. One porcelain socket is mounted on an aluminum box on the ceiling, with a single bulb and pull chain. Pipe conduit runs along the ledge of the east wall to the north corner and up the wall to a single bulb with a wire basket over a porcelain fixture mounted on an aluminum box.

Plumbing - Two pipes extend out of the north wall with faucet knobs and a pressure gauge. These may remain from a former hot water heater.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A red fire box and halon alarm box are mounted on the south wall with exposed LTX cable. Additional alarm boxes are on the east wall across from the laundry.

First Story

Library/Living Room (Room 101)

This room (fig. 58) was part of the 1915 south-wing addition. Primary features include two bay windows in the south wall, and two fireplaces, on the east and west walls opposite one another. The doorways and windows in the bay are depicted in Appendix B, sheets 19-20; wall elevations are seen on sheet 25; the profiles of the cornice, wall paneling, architraves, and shelving are on sheet 26; and the ceiling moldings and mantels are on sheet 27.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is quarter-sawn oak, laid in a herringbone pattern with a three-board border. (The border is only two boards wide around the fireplaces.) The floor is finished with varnish or polyurethane. The baseboard is a plain board with a stained finish.

Walls:

Raised wood paneling and bookcases line the walls. Paper lines the back of the bookcases and is in very poor condition. Above the fireplaces are large wood overmantels with shield-and-rose composition appliques that are grained.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The cornice is a decorative cove with acanthus leaves, made up of composition plaster and finished in painted graining. The ceiling is white-painted canvas with decorative molding. The canvas is in two pieces. The ceilings of the south bays are also painted white, but only have plaster substrates.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to the construction of the south wing in 1915. Oak is used everywhere, except in the decorative cornice and shield-and-rose appliques on either side of both fireplaces. Window and doorway architraves are depicted in Appendix B, sheets 19 and 20, respectively. The doors have brass butt hinges with ball finials and small round brass knobs. The bookcases in the middle of the north and south walls are open; those at the east and west ends of those walls are covered with doors having metal grates and wood trim. Bookcases with solid wood raised-panel doors also flank either side of both fireplaces. Each bookcase consists of two sections: a short one on the bottom and a tall one on the top. The doors of the bottom cases are hung with two hinges, while the doors of the tall cases have three hinges; all hinges have ball finials. The doors contain no pulls but have one recessed lock. A matching wooden map case is built in under the north-wall window.

Doorways:

D100, D102, D103, and D105 - These single doorways are all located on the angled sides of the two bays on the south wall. Each doorway has a six-light transom above it, and contains a door with 15 lights (three across). All doors are grained and have a set of sheer curtains affixed with metal rods immediately above and below the glass panes. Green shades cover each transom and door, with the shade hardware installed above the transom and at the top of the door.

D101 and D104 - Both of these are double doorways located on the straight sides of the two south-wall bays. Each door leaf has 10 lights (two across) and a four-light transom above it. Like their single counterparts in the bays, each door is grained and covered by sheer curtains. Each transom and door are covered by separate green shades.

D106 - This double doorway in the north wall leads to the Gallery (Room 103). The architrave is topped by a heavy wooden broken pediment. The two doors, which are grain-painted metal, have three raised panels and three brass hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. Other hardware includes a beaded oval brass knob and escutcheon for both sides of each door and a mortise lock. This doorway also contains two heavy metal fire doors, which are described in connection with the Gallery.

All doors except D106 have a heavy metal drapery rod and clips above them for the installation of heavy drapes.

Windows:

W100, W101, W102, W103, and W104 - These identical windows are located as follows: one in the north wall, two in the east wall, and two in the west wall. Each opening holds double-hung, 12-over-12 sashes that are grained. Each set of sashes has a round brass sash lock and a brass pull. Each opening has green shades with metal hardware, and heavy metal drapery rods with clips for the installation of heavy drapes.

Fireplaces:

The two fireplaces are located at opposite ends of the room, one on the east wall and one on the west wall. They are similar. Each mantelpiece is composed of purple and white carved marble with bolection molding and a plainer marble around the firebox. This marble is tan-colored with a purplish cast. The firebox is made of yellow brick. The hearth is edged by the same marble as used for the mantelpiece, a piece of which also divides the hearth into three sections. The three rectangular segments within this framework are also marble, but of a whiter background with a few dark swirls.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Each south-wall bay has a push-button switch with a brass plate. The eastern-bay switch is on the bay's west wall, while the western-bay switch is on the bay's east wall. A lighting fixture is suspended from a brass plate in the center ceiling of each bay by a metal chain. It is lantern-shaped with a six-sided clear glass globe surrounded by metalwork. The

white glass that covers the bulb is shaped like a fat candle. A service bell is located on the east wall south of the fireplace. The button is inlaid with abalone and surrounded by a brass plate. Several electrical outlets can be found in this room. Two duplex outlets are located on either side of the east-wall fireplace above the mantelshelf, and one is mounted on the baseboard south of the same fireplace. Outlets around the west-wall fireplace are arranged in the same fashion. One duplex outlet is located on the baseboard of the south wall at either end of the center bookcase; another is on the east side of the map case below the north-wall window. One outlet each had also been located in the bays above the baseboard between the exterior and middle doorways, but only the holes remain. All of the extant outlets have brass plates with black receptacles. A brass floor plate is located on the floor directly opposite the north window about 6 feet from the map case. It is a square plate with a round center cover that lifts off to expose a porcelain receptacle. Another floor outlet is in front of the west fireplace approximately 7 feet from the hearth, but a lampshade-like cover fits over the receptacle.

Heating - One metal heating grate is located under each of the east- and west-wall windows, for a total of four. An old thermostat from the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company is mounted on the face of the bookcase just east of D106. A newer Accustat thermostat is mounted on the side of the same bookcase.

Fire Detection/Suppression - At least four halon distribution nozzles are piped up through the floor of the Library along the outer edges of the east and west windows. Three sensors are attached to the ceiling of the room.

Security - Two motion detectors are mounted on the north wall above the bookcases.



Figure 58. Home of FDR: Library/Living Room, looking west, 1941.

The Snuggery (Room 102)

This room (fig. 59) dates to ca. 1850, being within the south tower addition. Originally it was almost twice as large as it is today, and was known as the South Parlor. However, its west side was taken in 1915 to create the Gallery. Since that time, the space has been known as the Snuggery. However, the Historic American Buildings Survey drawings call it the South Parlor. Details of the room are seen in Appendix B, sheets 19 and 29.

Floor and Baseboard:

The existing wood floor was probably laid ca. 1908, and shortened on the west side in 1915. A border is missing from the east and west sides. Two brass door stoppers to hold the doors open are installed in the floor out from the doorway architrave.

The baseboard is of compound design: two boards with molded tops are used together, with the front one being shorter than the back one. The baseboard is grained, but the graining is in only fair condition.

Walls:

The walls of the Snuggery are papered in a gold-green colored canvas. The seam of the wallcovering is opening on the west wall. A wooden picture molding surrounds the room below the cornice and is painted white.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The plaster cornice molding is painted white. The ceiling is composed of plaster painted white.

Woodwork:

Architraves are depicted in Appendix B, sheets 19 and 29. The majority of wood trim is dark grained.

Doorways:

D107 - The double doorway in the west wall leading into the room dates to the division of the old South Parlor in 1915. It is topped by a fanlight transom. The fanlight sash is divided by three radial muntins and another one that divides the semicircle in half within the circumference. The bottom rail of the fanlight sash is hinged to the mullion between the transom opening and the doorway opening. The two doors in the doorway each have 10 lights (two across), two brass five-knuckle hinges, a brass handle, and an oval brass escutcheon. The hardware is the same on both sides of the doors. The doors are grained on the room side, as is the fanlight.

Windows:

W105 - The only window in the room is in the east wall. It probably dates to the construction of the south tower ca. 1850. It has double-hung, six-over-six sashes operated with sash chains and equipped with a brass sash lock. Window blinds recess into the walls; they consist of two sets per sash, each two panels high and three panels wide, with a metal latch. The entire window, including the architrave, the sill, and the blinds, are grained. A pencil sharpener is attached to the north side of the architrave.

Fireplace:

The Italian mantelpiece on the north-wall fireplace was installed in 1887. It is dark carved wood, very heavy in design, with applied decorative elements on turned pilasters. Some of the trim pieces are missing. Dark red square ceramic tiles surround the firebox, and brick-shaped red tiles surround the hearth. The firebox is composed of large brick laid with mortar.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A double-button switch with a brass switch plate is located on the west wall halfway to the corner, north of the doorway. The service bell is situated next to it, with a brass plate and abalone-inlaid button; however, it is falling out of the wall. Three grounded duplex electrical outlets are installed in this room. One is on the baseboard of the west wall, north of the doorway halfway to the corner, and two others are on the east wall on either side of the window. They all have brass plates and off-white receptacles.

Heating - A metal heating grate with adjustable vents is located below the window sill. It is mounted in a recessed dado panel built into the wall, and is grained.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A halon distribution nozzle and two round smoke sensors are on the west half of the ceiling. Two red fire boxes are on the west wall to the north of the doorway. A third red fire box with a light and speaker is placed above it.

Security - A motion detector is installed on the west wall north of the doorway.



Figure 59. Home of FDR: Snuggery, looking north, 1941.

Gallery (Room 103)

As explained in connection with the Snuggery, the Gallery was part of the ca.-1850 South Parlor, but was partitioned off in 1915 as a separate room. Notable features include a flight of steps at the south end descending to the Library/Living Room, and three French doorways in the west wall.

Floor and Baseboard:

A small section of wooden floor is exposed along the west wall, in front of the three French doorways. The floorboards run north-south, with a three-board border. The rest of the floor and the steps to the Library are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. A wide runner goes from the steps to the main hall. The carpet is solid blue at the landing to the Library and down the five steps. The remainder of the carpet has a blue background with a crystalline-shaped print in red, light blue, pink, and cream.

The baseboard is a simple design, consisting of only one molded board. It is painted off-white.

Walls:

The walls are paneled with the lower two-thirds consisting of wood and painted off-white and the upper third composed of plaster and applied wood moldings, painted light cream. The top third of the wall is covered in canvas with the moldings applied over it. The paint is chipping on the west wall. Each arch has a wooden keystone above it.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The molded cornice is wood painted light cream. The plaster ceiling is painted white. Cracks that have been patched in the past are starting to reopen.

Woodwork:

Architraves and other details are depicted in Appendix B, sheet 24. All of the woodwork in this room is painted either off-white or light cream, including the broken pediment doorway to the Library. The lower two-thirds is painted off-white, the upper third is painted light cream.

Doorways:

D106 - This south-wall double doorway leads to the Library/Living Room (Room 101). Dating to 1915, it has a heavy wooden architrave that is surmounted by a Greek fret molding and a broken swan-neck pediment. The pediment has an urn on a fluted pedestal at its center. The paneled metal doors that hang in this doorway opening have been described in connection with the Library, except that on this side they are painted off-white. In addition, the doorway has a pair of heavy metal fire doors that slide into pockets in the jambs of the doorway, one on each side. They have fusible links, and are exactly like the two fire doors

in the basement. The exposed edges and hardware of the fire doors are painted off-white, but their hidden surfaces appear to be unpainted.

D108, D109, and D110 - Three French doors are located on the west wall of the Gallery. The 1915 drawings suggest that they date to 1915. Each opening has a pair of interior screen doors as well as exterior doors. The screen doors are hung with three small brass five-knuckle hinges with ball finials, have brass knobs with no keyhole, have a small slide lock and a bar handle on the exterior side. Each screen door only has one panel.

The exterior doors have 10 lights per door. They are opened from the interior with a bar handle like those on the Snuggery doors, but each has an additional bar lock that engages keepers in the floor and in the mullion above the door. Each door has three five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. Each door opens to the exterior with metal door closures at the top of the door. The hardware for sheer curtains similar to those found in the Library are located on each door, but no curtains exist. The south door has an extra slide bolt lock, securing the door to the threshold. The central door has the hardware for the same type of bolt, but the bolt is missing.

Each doorway has a fanlight above it. The fanlight is hinged to the mullion that forms the top of its doorway opening; it opens to the exterior. Two chains per fanlight sash limit the distance the sash can open, and a metal slide bolt secures the sash in a closed position.

D107 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Snuggery (Room 102); see the description of that room.

D148 - This doorway leads to the Entrance Hall (Room 104); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A two-button switch with a brass plate is located on the north jamb of the center French door. An additional two-button switch with brass plate is located on the west jamb of D106, next to a single service bell. The latter has a brass plate and a button inlaid with abalone. One lighting fixture is suspended from the ceiling of the Gallery. It appears to be brass or bronze in the shape of a stylized sunflower, facing down with a single bulb at its center and no globe.

Heating - One plain floor heating grate is installed in the southwest corner of the landing next to the Library.

Fire Suppression - One halon distribution nozzle is in the southeast corner, and one sensor is attached to the ceiling.

Other Features:

Stair to the Library/Living Room - The stair is composed of five risers. Floor trim borders the stair on the east and west sides at the Gallery floor height. Recessed panels follow the contour of the steps as they descend. A wooden handrail is attached to the east wall with heavy-gauge wire. It is painted white on the bottom and varnished on the top. A ramp over the stair has wrought iron handrails, metal stringers, and webbed matting.

Entrance Hall (Room 104)

This room (fig. 60) is located entirely within the original (ca.-1800) main house. However, it underwent two major remodelings before attaining its present appearance. The original entry hall was less than one-third the size of today's hall. In 1892, the adjacent northeast corner room was added to the entry hall and converted to contain a new main stairway. The adjacent southeast corner room was also added to the entry hall, in 1915. Wall and stairway elevations are seen in Appendix B, sheet 21; details of cornices, dado and wall moldings, architraves and door moldings, and the main stairway balustrade and stair nosing are depicted in sheet 22.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpet, except under W115, where the floorboards run north-south. The carpet displays a predominantly blue overall hexagonal print with blue border and edging for transitional areas.

A high dado base serves as the baseboard in the Entrance Hall. (It is not present at the north end of the east wall, where the bottom landing of the main stairway is located. The dado base on the west wall between D114 and D115 is natural Honduran mahogany, dating to 1892 or earlier. The remainder of the dado base is grained, dating to 1915.

Walls:

The walls of the room are composed of a recessed-panel dado with cap molding, above which is plaster-covered canvas with applied molding trim. The dado, including the cap, is 39 1/2 inches high. The grain of the dado's panels runs in a horizontal direction. Like the dado base, the dado and cap on the west wall are a mixture of natural Honduran mahogany and grained wood, due to different installation dates. The dado paneling is natural wood south of D114 (1892 or earlier), and grained north of D114 (1915). The dado cap is natural between D112 and D114, and grained everywhere else.

All of the dado and cap sections on the south and east walls are grained. On the north wall, next to the low stair landing, the dado is two riser-heights higher than elsewhere in the room. The dado panels and cap molding are both natural wood, which normally indicates earlier material. However, as explained previously, these were reused here in 1915.

While the plaster walls above the dado are covered in canvas, wooden trim is applied to form panel divisions along the wall. The canvas and trim are painted white. A wooden picture molding wraps around the entire room, and is grained.

A bookcase is set into the south wall to the east of the doorway opening to the gallery. The glass doors across the upper set of shelves and the solid doors on the lower section of bookcase are oak. The frame, architrave, and keystone that surround the bookcase are grained. The tops of the two glass doors are elliptically shaped even though the interior of the bookcase is square. They are hung by two small butt hinges per door. A small keyhole on the west door does not have an escutcheon. The upper bookcase supports five interior shelves plus a bottom shelf. The lower enclosed bookcase is composed of two sets of solid cabinet doors, one pair under each glass door and has one recessed panel per door. Each

door is hung by two small butt hinges but no other hardware is evident. Keyholes are extant on the wooden doors but there are no escutcheons.

Elsewhere on the west wall, to the east of the arched opening, a round brass plate is screwed into the wall with two screws about 6 feet from the floor. The purpose of this plate is unknown.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The wooden molded cornice is grained to match the dado. The ceiling is plaster covered with canvas. Two different applied moldings frame the perimeter of the room along the ceiling's edge. The canvas and moldings are painted white throughout the room.

Woodwork:

Most woodwork details are seen in Appendix B, sheet 22. The grained finish is worn off the graining of the doorway trim.

Doorways:

D111 - This is the front entrance to the house, located in the east wall and dating to 1915. It is a double doorway, whose natural-mahogany doors have three panels each. The panels are arranged so the smallest is at the top and the largest is in the middle. Each door has its own interior faceted glass doorknob and three big brass hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. The northern door has a brass turn lock for the mortise lock. Both doors have brass plunger-type door stoppers installed at their base, and the evidence for one at the top can be found on the southern door. Although the hardware is missing, the holes for such are found in the door. Both doors have aluminum weather stripping attached to their bottom rail. An elliptical fanlight crowns the doorway. It is separated by four radiating muntins and two concentric muntins, the outer one having additional muntin swags. The light opens into the hall with three butt hinges attached along the bottom rail to the mullion. Chains on either side of the light limit the distance it may open and it is secured by a brass metal clasp at the top of the jamb. The exterior sides of the doors have a brass knob with a "Best" lock on the north door.

D148 - The 1915 south-wall doorway to the Gallery holds no doors, but its trim—including its architrave, keystone, and jamb—are natural Honduran mahogany.

D112 - This west-wall doorway leads to the south end of the West Drawing Room. It is thought that the doorway is original, but that the architrave and entablature panel over it date to ca. 1850. They are grained to match the rest of the Entrance Hall. The architrave on the West Drawing Room side displays the typical ca.-1850 molding profile used in the main house (see Appendix B, sheet 29). It is a painted cream color. Its door has been removed, but painted-over mortises for former hinges remain on the north jamb. A waist-high plexiglass enclosure for visitors extends about one foot into the Drawing Room. The plexiglass is screwed to the doorway jamb.

D114 - Another doorway in the west wall leads to the north end of the West Drawing Room. It is similar to D112, having the same grain-painted architrave with entablature panel on the hall side, and the same cream-colored ca.-1850 architrave on the room side. However, it retains its door, which has six panels, a brass oval doorknob on the hall side, a faceted glass knob on the room side, rectangular escutcheons on both sides, and two five-knuckle butt hinges. The door, which appears stylistically to date to ca. 1850, is painted a cream color on the room side and grained on the hall side, to match the architraves. The doorway opening has a flat, waist-high plexiglass barrier screwed into its jamb.

D115 - This west-wall doorway accesses the south end of the Dining Room. The grained architrave with entablature panel on the hall side dates to ca. 1850, while the room side has the typical ca.-1850 architrave used elsewhere, but is painted a green color. It does not currently have a door, but two hinge mortises are located on the south jamb, and a keeper is extant on the north jamb. A waist-high plexiglass enclosure juts into the Dining Room about 1 foot, and is secured to the jambs with screws.

Windows:

W115 and W116 - W115 is the southern window and W116 is the northern window on the east wall. Both window openings predate 1915, but their sashes date to that year. These are double-hung, 12-over-12 sashes with sash chains and round brass sash locks. The lower sashes each have two plain recessed brass sash lifts. Each opening is covered by a dark green shade with metal hardware, but there is no evidence for other curtain hardware.

Other Features:

Main Stairway - The existing stair to the second story dates to 1892. Two wide risers access a low landing, followed by five more risers to a quarter-round landing (see Appendix B, sheet 23). This same quarter-round is repeated in the shape of the stringer, in which a cupboard is installed. The cupboard has a pair of doors each with a brass knob and two butt hinges. Dentils decorate the upper curved edge of the cupboard, installed with one small wire nail per dentil. One dentil is missing. The carpet over the first two risers and first landing is a wide runner. A carpeted runner goes up the stair from the first landing. All of the carpet is gold and blue medallions with a blue and gold border. The stair is intricately detailed with mahogany newels and spiraled balusters up to the second-story landing. The ceiling beams are composed of two pieces and are grained. They may have been reused from an earlier decorative scheme within the house, not necessarily from the same location. A system of beams run north-south and east-west, but one that runs north-south under the ascending stair to the second story is cut at an angle before the stair soffit, indicating it is not structural. The white plaster ceiling is patched between the beams.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two narrow brass switch plates, each with a two-button switch, are located one above the other on the south wall, east of the arched opening of D148. One double brass plate with four buttons is on the east wall above the dado cap north of D111. A servants' call button is next to the double brass plate.

Four sconces illuminate the room. Each is composed of a brass eagle used as a back plate, from which a double stem extends. Two are on the west wall: one south of D114, and one north of D115; these have clear-glass hurricane chimneys over them. The other two are on the east wall: one south of W116, and one north of W115; these have no glass shades.

One grounded electrical duplex outlet with a brass plate is located on the western side of the bookcase's baseboard; another is on the east-wall baseboard. A similar outlet is located on the west-wall baseboard north of D112, but the receptacles look like they have been painted with gold paint. The same type of outlet is found on the baseboard of the curved stair section, but the gold paint is chipped off the receptacles.

Heating - One decorative metal floor grate with adjustable vents is located in the southeast corner of the room. One plain-grid metal grate, also with adjustable vents is vertically situated under the northern window in a shortened dado panel.

Fire Detection and Suppression - Two round sensors are installed in the ceiling on the east side of the room. One halon distribution nozzle comes out of the west wall at the north end under the stairway. Two additional nozzles emerge from the east wall on either side of the main entrance.

Security - A wall mounted box with a speaker-like fixture and a blinking red light is installed on the south wall at the east corner.



Figure 60. Home of FDR: Entrance Hall, looking north, 1941.

North Vestibule of Entrance Hall (Room 104A)

This space is located within the original (ca.-1800) main house. It is located under the main stairway, and attained its present general appearance in 1892, when the stairway was rebuilt. The east end was further altered in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with blue wall-to-wall carpet with no pattern. The baseboard is the same as in the Entrance Hall. It is grained south of D116 (1915 material, but is natural north of D116, and at the west end of the north wall (1892 or earlier).

Walls:

This area has the same type of paneled dado with dado cap as in the Entrance Hall. The dado paneling is of natural wood. The dado cap is grained south of D116, but is natural north of D116 and at the west end of the north wall. The walls are plaster above the dado cap, with a canvas covering and attached wood trim to simulate panels, again as in the Entrance Hall. The canvas and panel trim are painted white. On the north wall, a wooden shelf with a heavy wooden bracket attached to the dado rests above the dado cap. A nail, its shaft half exposed, is hammered into the upper section of the north wall at its middle. Stained and varnished matchboarding is installed on the east wall above doorway D122.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is white-painted plaster, except for the soffit of the main stair, which consist of single-bead matchboarding that is stained and varnished.

Woodwork:

The NPS added a double wooden gate next to the main stairway, to prevent visitors from passing from the Entrance Hall into the vestibule. The gate is composed of square balusters with a varnished wooden round top rail. The leaves of the gate are hung with two brass butt hinges per leaf, and they swing toward the service wing. The west leaf is hung to a nailer attached to the west-wall dado paneling, while the east leaf is hung to the base of the stairway newel here. The gate is secured by a large metal hook and eye.

Doorways:

D116 - This west-wall doorway leads to the north end of the Dining Room. It has a grained architrave that dates to ca. 1850. However, it does not have an entablature panel above it, because the stair soffit restricts the room's height. The Dining Room side of the doorway has the same Federal architrave used in the West Drawing Room; it is painted green.

The doorway holds a six-panel door with an oval brass doorknob, a rectangular brass escutcheon, and two five-knuckle butt hinges with no finials. As with D114, the door stylistically appears to date to ca. 1800. The vestibule side of the door is grained. A flat piece of wood was installed on the lock stile as a push plate for servant use; it extends from

the middle of the bottom panel to the top of the middle panel. The Dining Room side of the door is painted green.

D120 - This south-wall doorway accesses a closet located under the main stair. The door is varnished natural wood with two long side-by-side recessed panels, apparently custom-made for the location when the stair was altered in 1892. The door is hung by three heavy brass three-knuckle hinges with no finials. Both sides of the door have polished wooden doorknobs and brass rectangular escutcheons with the corners punched out.

D121 - The north-wall doorway to the service wing does not have an extant door or any evidence of hinges or keepers. The architrave is the same as that of the Dining Room and Drawing Room doorways, and so is probably original. However, the top piece looks as if it was cut to fit when the stair was changed. The architrave, including the jamb, is grained on the vestibule side.

D122 - This east-wall doorway accesses another closet under the stair. The upper south corners of its architrave and door are cut at an angle to follow the soffit of the stair. Both the door and architrave appear to have been pieced together from a former full-size door. The doorway architrave inside the closet is plain. A faceted-glass doorknob and oval brass escutcheon are located on both sides of the door. The door has a mortise lock and is hung with two brass hinges (five-knuckle) with ball finials.

Other Features:

South Closet - Wooden floorboards run east-west. The walls and ceiling are covered with single-beaded matchboarding. Two boards attached crosswise on the west wall holding wire hooks. More hooks are installed across the back wall. The underside of one stair tread and riser are visible on the east wall.

East Closet - The floor is covered by blue carpeting. The baseboard that surrounds the closet resembles the 1915 baseboard in the service wing. The plaster walls are painted a beige color. Three shelves exist on the south wall and wrap around to the east wall. They are painted white. An emergency light and speaker box are attached to the north wall. The ceiling is plaster painted off-white.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One two-button switch with a brass plate is located above the dado cap, south of D116. One wall sconce with a painted bell-shaped back plate is on the north wall, west of D121. The back plate is painted off-white like the wall. The glass chimney around the bulb is white glass and is bell-shaped upward. The light is operated by a pull chain.

A wooden bell plate is situated above the shelf on the north wall but below the panel trim. The bell is a service bell. In addition, several cloth-covered wires exist, either tied off or tacked along the top of the dado cap next to the doorway architrave. The wires continue over the edge of the rail and are tacked along the edge of the dado down and into the floor.

Heating - One heating grate is located on the east wall at the base of the stair, inside the gate. It has no movable vents, and is of a different design than others found in the house.

Security - One white box is installed in the center of the north wall; it appears to be an emergency speaker with a flashing red light.

West Drawing Room (Room 105) - ca. 1800

This room (fig. 61) is the original (ca.-1800) southwest room of the main house. Primary features are the fireplace centered on the east wall, and the bay window with three facets comprising most of the south wall. The cornices, baseboard, architraves, west French doorway, and mantel are depicted in Appendix B, sheet 29. Sheet 30 provides additional details of the French doorway.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is composed of wood parquet with a decorative inlaid wood border. A variation of the same floor is within the bay. The floor sags in the northeast corner. The baseboard is of compound design, having two molded boards of different heights. It is painted a cream color.

Walls:

The plaster walls are covered with a paper of a cream-colored background and a subtle free-flow design. The original paper was installed ca. 1939 when the King and Queen of England visited, but the existing paper is a ca.-1970's reproduction. The wooden picture molding is gessoed and covered with bronzing powder.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The run plaster cornice is deeply molded. The cornice in the south-wall bay is similar but slightly different. Both cornices are painted light cream. The ceiling is plaster covered with white-painted canvas.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted light cream.

Doorways:

D112 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Entrance Hall (Room 104); see the description of that room.

D113 - A double French doorway in the west wall leads to the southwest porch. It is thought to date to ca. 1850, based on early photographs. Each door has three lights and a small porcelain knob. A transom two lights wide extends across the width of the doorway. The transom sash is nailed shut. Two sets of recessed blinds are located on either side of the opening. The lower set is three panels wide and three panels high. The upper set is one panel high and three wide. One shade is installed above the transom for the transom and doorway. A large drapery valance decorates the opening, and big metal hooks on the edges of the architraves accommodate the tie-backs for the draperies.

D114 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Entrance Hall (Room 104); see the description of that room.

D146 - The double doorway in the north wall leads to the Dining Room. It was probably created ca. 1850, based on the molding profile of its architrave. The opening contains two heavy wooden pocket doors that slide on a metal track in the floor and a wood runner in the soffit. The doors have six panels each, faceted glass knobs, and nickel-plated rectangular escutcheons; both are painted a cream color.

D147 - Another double doorway with pocket doors is located opposite D146, at the opening to the bay window in the south wall of the Drawing Room. It is thought to date to the construction of the bay ca. 1850. Again, two heavy wooden doors slide on a metal track on the floor and a wooden guide on the ceiling. The doors are six-paneled with faceted glass knobs and nickel-plated, almost-square escutcheons. One knob is missing on the bay-window side of the west door. A brass rod supports draperies under a heavy, gilded valance.

Windows:

W106, W107, and W108 - These three windows make up the bay window in the south wall of the Drawing Room. It is thought that the bay window dates to ca. 1850, based on the muntin profile of its sashes. Each opening has the typical architrave with recessed dado panel under it. However, the panels' moldings are slightly different from those elsewhere. This may indicate that the bay was built at a slightly different time than the other architraves were installed (but still ca. 1850). Alternatively, the small scale and angled corners of the bay window may be responsible for the difference.

The two windows in the side facets of the bay (W106 and W108) have double-hung, six-over-six sashes, while the window in the center facet (W107) has double-hung, six-over-one sashes. The single-light sash was apparently installed as a replacement in 1887. Each window has the same sash lifts and sash locks as the windows in the Dining Room Alcove (Room 119), which was added in 1887. Green window shades hang within the window stops, supported by metal hardware. Brass curtain rods are also installed over the windows.

Fireplace:

Located on the east wall, the white marble fireplace has a carved design of grapes and a cast-iron fire box insert with brass trim (Appendix B, sheet 29). Stylistically, it dates to the period of Sara Roosevelt's occupancy, perhaps ca. 1911.

Other Features:

Chandelier - The Dresden china chandelier that is suspended from the ceiling was purchased in Germany in 1867 by Rebecca Roosevelt, James Roosevelt's first wife.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass switch plate is located on the east wall, south of D114. It has a modern switch. The room has three grounded duplex outlets with brass plates. One is located on the south-wall baseboard west of the bay window, and two are on the east-wall baseboard on either side of the fireplace.



Figure 61. Home of FDR: West Drawing Room, looking south, 1941.

Dining Room (Room 106)

This room (fig. 62) is the original (ca.-1800) northwest room of the main house, but it was extensively remodeled in 1887. A primary feature is the fireplace centered on the east wall, and the west-wall archway to the Dining Room Alcove (Room 119). The cornice, dado, architraves, archway, door panel moldings, north window, and mantel are depicted in Appendix B, sheet 31.

Floor and Baseboard:

The parquet floor has a three-board border, and was laid in 1902. The floor has a glossy finish, of either varnish or polyurethane. The simple baseboard (one molded board) is painted green.

Walls:

The walls are composed of a raised-panel dado with cap molding, above which is a plaster wall covered with canvas. Dado, cap molding, canvas, and wooden picture molding are painted green. The top of the dado cap is 4' 2" inches from the floor. The east wall is cracked at the north end of the fireplace over the dado cap, and also at the south end of the fireplace near the ceiling at the south corner.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The cornice is composed of a deep plaster molding, probably installed ca. 1850, that is painted green. Canvas is installed over the plaster ceiling and painted white.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted green.

Doorways:

D115 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Entrance Hall (Room 104); see the description of that room.

D116 - This east-wall doorway leads to the North Vestibule of the Entrance Hall (Room 104A); see the description of that room.

D119 - The north-wall doorway to the Butler's Pantry (Room 107) has the same type of Federal-style architrave used elsewhere in the Dining Room and the West Drawing Room. The opening contains a Federal-style six-panel door with two oval brass doorknobs, a rectangular brass escutcheon, and two five-knuckle brass hinges with no finials. The door is painted green. The pantry side of the door is covered with green felt attached with upholstery tacks along the jamb edges of the door.

D146 - The double doorway in the south wall leads to the West Drawing Room. The pocket doors in this doorway have been described in connection with the Drawing Room. On this side, the doors are painted green; they have oval brass doorknobs, a rectangular brass

escutcheon, and a mortise lock. A heavy brass drapery rod and hardware are installed over the doorway architrave.

Windows:

W114 - The north-wall window dates to ca. 1850, based on its architrave and sashes, which match other known ca.-1850 elements. The sashes have a brass sash lock. The window features two sets of interior recessed blinds, one over the other and paneled only on the exterior side. Each side of each set of blinds is three panels wide. Each lower blind has a porcelain knob. The opening has a green shade with metal hardware, sheer curtains installed with a flat metal rod at the top, and a heavy brass drapery rod with hardware for drapes.

Fireplace:

The Dining Room fireplace mantel was installed in April 1911. It is black marble with a mantelshelf supported by a colonette at either end. The firebox is red brick, and the hearth appears to be a soapstone or slate.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One sconce with a brass base and a frosted tulip-shaped shade is located on the north wall between W114 and D119. A modern switch with a brass plate is located at the east end of the north wall, in the dado below the dado cap. Two duplex outlets with brass plates are on the east wall, one on either side of the fireplace. The one north of the fireplace has grounded outlets.

Heating - A floor heating grate with movable vents is in the northwest corner. A Honeywell (Quiet May) thermostat is installed on the east wall, to the north of the southern doorway. The Armstrong humidifier control is located on the east wall south of D119, just below the dado cap.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are located on the east half of the ceiling. One halon tank is installed next to the north corner of the fireplace, with piping up to the distribution nozzle above it. The pipe is bolted to the east wall; it divides below the nozzle, with the second pipe going through the east wall below the cornice.

Security - One motion detector is located on the east wall between the northern doorway and chimney.



Figure 62. Home of FDR: Dining Room, looking east, 1941.

Butler's Pantry (Room 107)

This space is located in the southwest corner of the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing. It reached its present appearance in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with vinyl tiles 9 inches square; they are gray with black and cream streaks. The wooden baseboard is a simple design consisting of two bands topped by a quarter round. This baseboard is typical of those used in the service wing for 1915 work. It is painted off-white.

Walls and Ceiling:

All of the walls are light beige-painted plaster. The ceiling is plaster painted white.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D119 - This original doorway leads to the Dining Room (Room 106); see the description of that room.

D127 - The east-wall doorway to the Back Hall predates 1915. This is based on the 1915 drawings, and on the doorway's architrave. The latter is similar to, but simpler than, the ca.-1850 architrave used in the main house. (It also has a quirked ogee in its edge molding, but it is smaller, and has only one band, instead of two.) This type of architrave is characteristic of pre-1915 doorways in the service wing. It is thought to have been introduced when the east-west extension to the kitchen wing was built, ca. 1850-1870. The four-panel door here is painted white, and has two three-knuckle hinges with pointed finials and a mortise lock. Both sides of the door have a porcelain knob and rectangular escutcheons with punched-out corners. Another mortise lock with a simple round knob is located on the hall side. This lock was patented November 7, 1871 and August 7, 1877. It appears to be nickel-plated. A black rim lock also is located on the pantry side of the door, which was patented on March 22, 1886. It has no knob, and the keyhole is on the hall side.

D128 - The north-wall doorway to the Kitchen was installed in 1915. Its architrave resembles the typical ca.-1850 service-wing architrave; obviously, great care was taken to match the earlier molding profile. This profile is found in other service-wing locations that clearly date to 1915. It has a four-panel door with the following: two three-knuckle hinges with pointed finials, a porcelain knob on either side, a rectangular brass escutcheon on either side, and a mortise lock. The door and hinges are painted white.

Windows:

W118 and W119 - Both of these west-wall windows date to 1915. They have double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with sash chains and brass lifts. Modern brass curtain rods are installed over the windows on the architrave, but no curtains hang from them.

Other Features:

Cabinetry - Built-in cabinets are located on the east wall and the north wall of the Pantry. The lower section of cabinet along the east wall has four bays. The two northernmost cabinet doors are hinged on opposite jambs and open from a shared mullion. The southernmost bay holds a cabinet door that is hinged on its south jamb. The fourth bay located second from the south does not have a door. The three doors have brass latches, two hinges each and are composed of one recessed panel per door. The upper part of the cabinet is shorter than ceiling height and has its own crown molding. Two sliding cabinets doors have nine glass lights and one recessed brass latch each. The interior of the upper section has two shelves, not including the bottom. The unit is painted white.

The north-wall cabinet that touches the ceiling is composed of six shelves in the lower unit, three on each side. Each drawer has two brass pulls. The upper section has two sliding glazed doors with 15 lights each. Each door has two recessed brass pulls. The interior of the upper section has four shelves plus the bottom. The unit is painted white.

Safe - A two-door safe is built into the closet under the service stair. The lower door has one recessed panel with brass knobs and two three-knuckle hinges on the south edge. The upper door has two recessed panels and has a single key lock.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One wall-mounted electric sconce is located on the west wall between the two windows. The oval back plate is painted beige to match the wall, the light has a peg switch and no glass shade or chimney. One ceiling fixture is located on the ceiling, but it has no globe. One double-button brass plate switch is located on the wall, north of the east doorway.

The receiving end of the servants' bell system is located on the south wall of this room. Two wall-mounted bell boxes are situated side by side; the larger box bears the name of "Peet & Powers, N. Y. City," while the smaller box merely accommodates the overflow of bells. The large bell, labeled "Edwards Cadet," is mounted on a board above the bell boxes and has loose cloth-covered wires.

Heating - One aluminum-painted radiator for heating is located along the south wall.

Plumbing - A sink is installed along the west wall. It is composed of wood with unpainted drip boards and a wooden base painted white. Copper flashing is installed at the back of the sink and tacked and wrapped around the wood. The sink is tin painted white on the outside of the front. All of the pipes are painted white. Four pipes come out of the floor in the south corner along the west wall and go directly through the ceiling. Two pipes come out

of the floor in the northeast corner and extend across the ceiling on the north side of the room, turn the corner at the west wall and connect directly to the sink. Offshoots from the same two pipes in the northeast corner cross through the east wall above the doorway into the hall. Two other offshoots feed into the kitchen through the wall above the north doorway.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are attached to the ceiling, and one halon distribution nozzle comes down from the ceiling over the sink.

Coat Room (Room 108)

The majority of this room sits within the ca.-1892 addition to the kitchen wing, but its east end and current appearance dates to the 1915 remodeling. Prior to 1915, it was probably used as a Butler's Pantry, with access to the Dining Room via the small space behind the main stairway and through the North Vestibule (Room 104A).

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered by 9-inch-square gray vinyl tiles with black and cream streaks. The white-painted wooden baseboard is the simple design used throughout the service wing. A bulbous wooden door stop is attached to the east-wall baseboard north of the window. It also is painted white.

Walls:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The paint is cracked and peeling in the small space between the doorway architrave and corner on the north side of the doorway to the main hall. Plaster is also chipping off at the small jog west of the north doorway where the wall returns to the cabinetry. The wall is scraped in this same area and the paint is worn off the doorway architrave.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is white-painted plaster. The paint is delaminating on the ceiling above the doorway to the hall and the doorway to the Toilet.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D123 - This is the west-wall doorway to the Back Hall (Room 118). This doorway dates to 1915 drawings, based on its architrave and the 1915 drawings. It has a four-panel door hung on two five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. It is hinged to the north jamb, and has porcelain knobs and oval brass escutcheons.

D141 - This north-wall doorway to the East Hall (Room 118A) was created in 1915. It is missing its door, but the east jamb retains one leaf each of the door's two hinges. These are of brass, with five knuckles and ball finials.

D142 - The doorway in the south wall leads to the Toilet (Room 111). It was created in 1915. The doorway contains a six-panel door having a brass back plate with a porcelain knob and brass oval escutcheon on the Coat Room side, and a nickel-plated and faceted glass knob and turn-lock mechanism for the mortise lock on the Toilet side. The door is hung to the west jamb on two brass hinges with five knuckles and ball finials; it opens into the room. The door is painted off-white.

Windows:

W128 - The 1915 window opening on the east wall has double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains, a round brass sash lock, and recessed brass lifts. The window architrave and sashes are painted white. A green shade and brass rod are hung on the window trim.

Other Features:

Cabinetry - Built-in cabinetry covers the north and west walls of the Coat Room. On the north wall, one set of double doors is situated above a lower set. The lower unit has one recessed panel and two small hinges with ball finials per door, and a brass latch with a single-key lock on the eastern door. The upper set has two recessed panels and three small hinges with ball finials per door, and a brass latch with a single-key lock on the eastern door. Along the west wall a coat closet is enclosed by two sets of glass doors with three lights per door. The doors each have three hinges but the doors are removed. The hardware is brass. Two additional sets of cabinet doors are located directly above the lower sets but these doors remain installed. The doors have a single recessed panel and two hinges each. The cabinets each have a brass latch. The closet floor is raised above the floor of the room and the planks that compose it are loosely laid. Inside the west closet a board is nailed near the top with 11 evenly spaced brass coat hooks. One wooden closet pole runs north-south; it is supported by wooden cleats at either end and a brass bracket in the middle.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A two-button switch with brass plate is located on the south wall near D123 (the doorway to the Back Hall). Above the switch is a bell; below it is a heavy-duty duplex outlet. The outlet is in the baseboard and fed by LTX cable. A more modern switch with a brass plate can be found on the east wall to the south of the window. A two-button brass switch plate can also be found on the north wall between D141 and the cabinet, each button having the name "Weber" inscribed on it. To the west of the light switch is a single service bell, whose button is inlaid with abalone and set in a brass plate. One light fixture is mounted on the ceiling of the room, with a white glass bell-shaped shade. A bell and phone jack are on the floor under the window.

Heating - One heat radiator is located under the east-wall window. The radiator is imprinted with "A. A. Griffing Iron Co. N. Y. Pat. Sept. 27 [?], 1874," while the radiator top reads "Pat. July 28, 1885." Two heat pipes rise from the floor and extend through the ceiling.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor is ceiling-mounted, and one halon distribution nozzle comes out of the south wall near the ceiling, just east of D142 to the Toilet.

Security - About 30 inches above the switch and bell plates on the north wall, a double chrome plate with two faceted glass lights is installed. These lights may be part of an earlier security system.

Kitchen (Room 109)

This room (fig. 63) sits partly within the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing and partly within the ca.-1850 east-west extension to that wing. It was created in its present L-shaped form in 1915, with a large main section and a shallow northwest ell. Primary features include the cook stove on the south wall and the Cold Room off the northeast corner.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered by 9-inch-square vinyl gray tiles with black and cream streaks. A gray stone hearth is located under the stove. The white-painted baseboard is typical of those in the service wing.

Walls:

The south wall of the main section of the kitchen consists of the original chimney mass. It now contains a niche into which the stove is set. The wall is covered with off-white colored ceramic tiles that are brick-shaped. The other walls have a white-painted matchboard wainscot with cap, above which are beige-painted plaster walls. The height from the floor to the top of the wainscot cap is 43 3/4 inches. The west wall of the main section extends some distance across the ell section, to allow the kitchen sink to sit against this wall. This wall extension forms an alcove in the ell into which the icebox is set.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is plaster painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D128 - The south-wall doorway leads to the Butler's Pantry (Room 107); see the description of that room.

D129 - This doorway is the southern of two east-wall doorways to the Back Hall. It was created in 1915, based on the 1915 drawings. It has the typical 1915 service-wing architrave on its hall side, but the typical ca.-1850 architrave on its Kitchen side. This suggests that the latter architrave was reused in 1915 from elsewhere in the service wing. The four-paneled door has porcelain knobs and rectangular brass escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. The two hinges have three knuckles and ball finials. The door and hinges are painted white.

D130 - The northern east-wall doorway to the Back Hall is similar to D129, except that the door hinges have pointed finials. It appears to date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing, since it has the ca.-1850 type of architrave on both sides.

D131 - This doorway, at the north end of the Kitchen's east wall, leads to the Cold Room. It predates 1915, based on the drawings from that year. Its door consists of beaded matchboarding, painted white on the exterior and unpainted on the interior. The door has two black strap hinges, a hasp lock, and a heavy black cast-iron handle. An additional part of the handle is attached to the wall immediately to the south of the doorway; it latches onto the piece attached to the door. The date of patent that is imprinted on the handle appears to read 1870. Canvas is attached to the sides of the door.

Windows:

W120, W121, W122, W123, and W124 - The five kitchen windows all probably date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850. They are located as follows: three in the west wall, and two in the north wall. All contain double-hung, six-over-six sashes without sash lifts. All have matching hardware and dark green shades; all have painted metal brackets for curtain rods, but only W121 has a rod.

Other Features:

Cabinetry - One wooden cabinet is located on the east wall between the two doorways. The lower section is composed of one double cabinet on the north end and six drawers (three across by two down) on the south end. The cabinet doors each have a single recessed panel and a brass cabinet latch. The drawers each have two brass drawer pulls. The upper section of cabinet has two shelves enclosed by two sliding glazed doors. The two doors do not span the full opening. A third door of equal size would be necessary to totally enclose the upper section. The two extant doors have nine lights each and one recessed brass pull per door. The back of the cabinet is sheathed in matchboard painted white.

A second cabinet is located on the west wall in the north corner. It has black iron butterfly hinges and latches similar to those on the cabinet above the ice box. This unit reaches from floor to ceiling. Two lower cabinet doors with two recessed panels are topped by two larger doors with four recessed panels per door. The lower doors have two hinges while the upper doors have three.

A third double cabinet is located above the icebox.

Ice Box - The ice box sits on the south wall of the ell section, in the alcove formed by the sink wall. It has stainless steel hardware in the Art Deco style and is labeled "J.A. Cassidy & Son, Inc., Kingston, N.Y."

Cold Room - The floor of the Cold Room has narrow floorboards that run north-south. The baseboard is plain except for one beveled edge. The walls are sheathed in single-beaded matchboarding. The ceiling also has single-beaded matchboard running north to south between exposed ceiling beams that run east to west. A single slatted shelf is attached to the east wall by two black metal brackets at waist height. A small shelf is attached to the north wall composed of smaller slats. It is supported with a wooden bracket and an end bar on the west wall.

Stove and Hood - The cast-iron stove is labeled "No.105 Shipmate, The Stamford Foundry Co., Stamford, Conn. USA" and was probably installed in 1915. A stove pipe goes into the south wall behind the stove. The stove hood is labeled "Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co., N.Y."

Utensil Storage - Steel bars hang from the ceiling with hooks to suspend kitchen utensils. The bars are fastened to two wood boards that are in turn attached to the ceiling.

Drying Rack - A wooden drying rack is suspended from the ceiling of the ell section of the room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two ceiling fixtures are attached to the ceiling of the ell section of the room with metal conduit running in between. The fixture in front of the two windows at the north end of the west wall has a round metal disk shade suspended by cloth wire and with a pull chain. The second one near the center of the space has a bare bulb on a porcelain mount with a pull chain. A third ceiling-mounted fixture is located to the east of the hanging utensils with a tin base, a bare bulb (a globe or shade is missing), and a pull chain. A wall sconce exactly like the one found in the pantry is located over the yellow sink. It has an oval back plate painted to match the wall, a bare bulb, and a pull chain. One grounded duplex outlet with a black plastic plate is located on the north wall in the wainscot to the east of the east window. A GE clock hangs on the north wall between the two windows, but it is not running. A bell is mounted on a wooden board painted beige, snug against the northern side of the doorway architrave of the north doorway to the hall.

Heating - An aluminum-painted radiator is located along the north wall between the two windows.

Plumbing - A yellow porcelain sink is located along the west wall of the kitchen wing. Exposed pipes from the pantry feed the sink. A hot-water heater, probably composed of stainless steel, is located next to the stove in the southwest corner of the room. In addition, two pipes go straight from the floor through the ceiling along the west wall of the ell section.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A halon tank is located in front of the ice box, with piping running up the sink wall to a distribution nozzle on the ceiling.

Security - A motion detector is located on the east wall above the northern doorway.



Figure 63. Home of FDR: Kitchen, looking southeast, 1941.

Kitchen Stores (Room 110)

This room sits entirely within the 1900 addition to the original kitchen wing. It was remodeled in 1915, and converted to the control room for the fire-detection and suppression system in 1984.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is composed of narrow boards running north-south, which are painted red. The simple wooden baseboard is painted white. It is higher and different from those in the rest of the wing, perhaps reflecting a 1900 installation date.

Walls:

The plaster walls are painted light blue-green. Unpainted plywood is mounted on the east, north, and west walls, while a built-in cabinet is on the south wall. A cased post on the north side of the room supports a cased ceiling beam.

Ceiling:

The plaster ceiling is painted light blue-green. A cased beam runs north-south across the ceiling in the west two-thirds of the room.

Doorways:

D138 - The four-panel door dates to 1915, based on the drawings from that year, and on its 1915 type of architrave. It has porcelain knobs, brass escutcheons, and a mortise lock. The escutcheon is painted white like the door on the room side. The door has two brass butt hinges with five knuckles. The inside stile holds a modern Yale lock.

Other Features:

Cabinetry - The built-in cabinet on the south wall is painted white. The lower cabinets are deeper than the upper cabinets and the center door of the five-door width is missing from both levels. The bottom section has one shelf in addition to the bottom and the upper section has four shelves in addition to the bottom. Each door has one brass knob and one single-key recessed lock (except for the top west one that is missing).

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Pipe conduit runs up through the floor on the north side of the doorway to a box switch that covers an older switch plate. The box contains a single switch and two duplex outlets. The conduit continues from the switch up to and around the corner of the doorway to the center of the opening where it meets a single-bulb fixture. The fixture is porcelain and is mounted on a receptacle box. A pull chain operates the bulb.

Fire Detection/Suppression - This room is the control room for the fire detection and suppression system. The system is a Pyrotronics System 3 with a Universal Alarm Control. Panel boxes are hung on the east and north walls. Other support boxes and two halon tanks are on the floor in the northwest corner, attached to pipes extending up and through the wall. One distribution nozzle remains in the room. One round smoke sensor is attached to the ceiling on the west side of the cased beam. Alarm boxes are mounted on the west wall.

Toilet (Room 111)

This space is located in the northeast corner of the original (ca.-1800) main house. It appears to have been part of an original northeast corner room until 1892, when it was partitioned off as a separate small space behind the newly rebuilt main stairway. The small space may have been used as part of a pantry/service area until 1915, when it was subdivided to form a closet for the North Vestibule (Room 104A) and the present Toilet (Room 111).

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered by 9-inch-square gray vinyl tiles with black and cream streaks. The wooden baseboard, painted white, is the simple molded baseboard typical of the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted off-white. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white and has several cracks.

Woodwork:

The doorway and window trim in the room is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D142 - This doorway leads to the Coat Room (Room 108); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W117 - The 1915 east-wall window holds a single six-light casement sash with brass hardware. The latch is on the south stile, and the two painted hinges with five knuckles and no finials on the north stile. The window is painted off-white and opens into the room.

Utility Systems:

Heating - One radiator, painted off-white, exists along the north wall at the east corner.

Plumbing - Pipes connect under the two-legged white porcelain sink in the usual fashion. An additional spigot for cold water is centered above the sink out of the wall. The cold water knob is broken, but the other knobs are nickel-plated. The white porcelain toilet bowl is manufactured by "SIWELCLO." The back tank appears to be more modern than the toilet bowl. The pipes on either side of the toilet are bolted to the floor.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor and one rate-of-rise needle sensor are mounted on the ceiling. A halon tank rests on the floor in the northeast corner, with piping up to a distribution nozzle near the ceiling. The pipe is bolted to the wall.

FDR's Study (Room 112)

This room (fig. 64) is entirely located within the 1915 northeast addition. Originally designed as a schoolroom, the room was used by Franklin to build model boats in 1922. In 1927 it was converted into his private office. A closet in the north end of the west wall contains a safe. Appendix B (sheet 28) shows a plan, elevations, and details of the Study.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow wooden floorboards have a two-board border and are finished with polyurethane. A round bulbous door stop screwed into the floor is located in front of the safe door; it is painted white.

The white-painted wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. Bulbous wooden door stops are attached to the west-wall baseboard for the door to the hall (D143), and to the north-wall baseboard for the door to the safe (D144). Both door stops are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorways and windows date to 1915. They have a unique style of architrave found only in the 1915 northeast wing. It consists of a plain board with rounded edges; in some cases, there is a quarter-round molding installed against the outside edge. Dark-stained bookcases surround the room on every side but the west wall. Other woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D143 - The south-wall doorway to the East Hall (Room 118A) holds a four-panel metal door that is painted white. The door has porcelain knobs and rectangular brass escutcheons on both sides of the door. It is hung with three brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. In addition, a metal fire door similar to those found in the basement slides into the north jamb of the doorway.

D144 - The doorway to the safe closet holds a four-panel door with a porcelain knob and a painted metal rectangular escutcheon on each side. The door is hung on two brass five-knuckle hinges with ball finials.

D145 - The east-wall doorway to the loggia has a glazed door with nine lights over one panel. A dark green window shade covers the interior side of the lights. A brass doorknob is on the exterior side of the door, with a Corbin single-key mortise lock. A porcelain knob is on the interior side with a "T"-shaped locking device for the mortise lock.

Windows:

W127 - The south-wall window opening has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes hung with sash chains and painted white. The lower sash has two recessed brass sash lifts and one sash lock.

Other Features:

Safe - A safe the full size of the west-wall closet is built into the closet. It has a black metal finish with lettering denoting the supplier, the "Herring - Hall -Marvin Safe Co."

Bookcases - The bookcases wrap around from the north to the east to the south wall. The lower cabinets are all enclosed with a single door per cabinet. Each door has one recessed panel. The top cabinets have glass doors, except for the two angled cabinets in the northeast and southeast corners. Each glass door has two lights, one large one below a smaller one. The smaller pane has one shelf behind it; the larger pane has three shelves plus the bottom behind it. All of the shelves except the bottom are movable. The cabinet doors each have brass latches and butt hinges with ball finials. The wood is stained a dark shade. The cabinets are not ceiling height.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass switch plate south of the D145 has no switch, but does have a hole for a modern switch. A similar plate is located on the east side of D143's architrave, but it contains a modern switch with the initials "H & H" on it.

A light fixture is suspended from the ceiling by three metal chains. The chains are attached to a metal rim that holds a milk glass globe, embossed with a scalloped edge design. Spot lights are wired into the ceiling above the picture molding along the east wall between the north corner and the doorway. A panel bridges the bookcases on either side of the doorway at the top of the doorway architrave where two spot lights rest. The spots are post-historic additions for the interpretive program.

Two telephone jacks are under the west corner of the sill to the window, west of the radiator cover and mounted on the baseboard. A wire goes through the floor with the radiator pipe. Heavy cabling goes to a box mounted on the west bookcase. A grounded duplex electrical outlet is located at the base of the bookcase approximately centered on the north wall. A second grounded duplex outlet is located on the west face of the baseboard of the southwest bookcase. Both of these plates are brass.

Heating - A radiator is located beneath the window. Its valve and pipe are labeled "Belknap Co." A metal grate rests on top of the radiator, framed by wood stained to match the bookcases and supported by wood slats. The cover is attached to bookcases on either side of it, and the grate fits immediately below the sill.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two sensors are attached to the eastern half of the ceiling. A halon pipe comes up through the floor at the west end of the north bookcase and is bracketed to the north wall.

Security - One motion detector rests on top of the bookcase north of the east doorway.



Figure 64. Home of FDR: FDR's Study, looking northeast, 1941.

Servants' Hall (Room 113)

This room lies within the 1915 northeast addition, and its current appearance dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

The wooden floor was refinished twice while the center remained covered, probably by an area rug. The rug present during the first refinishing was smaller than the one present during the second refinishing. A strip about 6 inches wide from the first refinishing surrounds the unfinished center, which in turn is surrounded by the second refinishing out to the baseboards.

The baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is wood and is painted white. A wooden bulbous door stop is attached to the south-wall baseboard where the door opens into the room. It also is painted white.

Walls:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. A moisture problem in the northwest corner had bubbled and delaminated the paint and plaster. (This problem was corrected after these conditions were recorded.)

Ceiling:

The ceiling is white-painted plaster.

Woodwork:

All of the doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the plain architraves with rounded edges characteristic of the 1915 northeast wing. All of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D134 - The west-wall doorway to the Back Entrance Hall (Room 114) holds a four-panel metal door with two five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. The door has porcelain doorknobs and rectangular brass escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. A metal fire door similar to those found in the basement slides into a pocket in the west jamb of the doorway.

Windows:

W125 and W126 - Both of these north-wall window openings have double-hung, six-over-six sashes. Each set of sashes has sash chains, round brass sash locks, and recessed brass lifts.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass switch plate with two push buttons is located to the north of D134. An electric light fixture is suspended from the center of the ceiling by a chain. Its metal base is painted, holds a white glass shade with fluted edges, contains a single bulb, and is wired by cloth wire.

Two panel boxes for service bells are mounted on the west wall of the room, to the north of the jog in the wall north of D134. These boxes are like the ones found in the Butler's Pantry, labeled "Peet & Powers, N.Y.C."

No electrical outlets are visible because the room is used for storage, but a bell and phone jack are mounted on the west side of W126's architrave. A hole is drilled through the window sill and the wires are fed to the exterior. The wires are tacked to the window trim and painted white. The heavier wire is cut. Electrical conduit comes out of the wall behind the large drain pipe in the northwest corner and runs along the top of the baseboard and up the wall under W125. It connects to a circular receptacle for cable, but the cover for the receptacle is missing and the cable is loose. The conduit is painted beige.

Heating - Two heat pipes come up from the floor and through the ceiling at the north end of the east wall, and at the east end of the south wall. One large decorative radiator without any manufacturer's name embossed on it is located along the north end of the east wall.

Plumbing - A large drain pipe runs through the floor and ceiling of the northwest corner of the room. The words "Walker, Roanoke, VA." are imprinted on it.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the west half of the ceiling. Piping for a halon distribution nozzle rises from the floor and up behind the open door. The pipe is attached to the south wall with brackets.

Security - One motion detector is mounted vertically above the north side of D134.

Back Entrance Hall (Room 114)

This hall occupies the east end of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the original kitchen wing. Its present appearance dates to the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with 9-inch-square vinyl tiles, gray with black and cream streaks. The white-painted wood baseboard here is typical of those in the service wing. One wooden bulbous door stop is installed on the west wall for the adjacent exterior door (D135).

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A wooden board is located on the east wall south of D134, probably to act as a support for the fire extinguisher that is currently setting on the floor. A similar board is attached to the west wall, with nothing on it. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D132 and D133 - Both of these 1915 south-wall doorways lead to small closets opposite the stair to the second story. Both doors here have four panels, porcelain doorknobs on the hall side and polished wooden knobs on the interior side, and two brass five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. Both doors also have rectangular brass escutcheons on each side, but the one on the interior of D132 is thinner in shape. The interior sides of both doors are painted light cream, including the escutcheons.

D134 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Servants' Hall (Room 113); see the description of that room.

D135 - The exterior doorway in the north wall dates to 1915. It contains a glazed door with nine lights over one panel. The door hangs on three heavy brass hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. The interior side has a brass doorknob and a "T"-shaped locking mechanism, in addition to a Yale rim night latch. There is another brass knob on the exterior, and a single-key lock.

D136 - The east-wall doorway to the basement stair dates to the construction of the stair in 1915. Its door has four panels and a wooden knob with a black metal back plate containing the keyhole on the hall side. A porcelain knob with a chrome plate backing the knob and containing the keyhole is located on the stair side. The door is painted white; the paint is in terrible condition, especially on the stair side.

Other Features:

Closets - The western closet in the south wall is accessed by D132. The closet floor is covered by the same gray vinyl tile with black and cream streaks as found in the main part of the hall. The closet's plaster walls are painted light cream; they support unpainted wooden shelves. Fire-suppression equipment in the western closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

The eastern closet in the south wall is accessed by D133. The floor and plaster walls are the same as those of the western closet. One wooden shelf extends across the width of the closet above a closet pole. Two metal hooks are mounted on a board below the shelf on either side of the closet, and six metal hooks are mounted on a board across the rear. Everything except the bottom of the shelf is painted light cream. The shelf has cloth wrapped around it with three thumbtacks tacked into its edge. Fire-suppression equipment in the western closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Back Stair - This stair is of dog-leg shape, ascending northward along the east wall, then westward along the north wall, then southward along the west wall. The risers of the stair that leads to the second floor are painted white, while the treads are varnished. The center of each tread is covered by a light gray plastic-like material that is nailed to each individual tread. The newels are chamfered but rather plain otherwise, as are the square balusters. The handrail and the tops of the newels are varnished, but the remainder of the balustrade is painted white.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two switches are located in the corner of the stair, on the north wall next to the doorway to the basement stair (D136). A single switch is located on the north wall, east of the exterior doorway (D135).

Heating - A radiator fits inside the jog of the stair.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One halon distribution nozzle juts out of the south wall above the doorway to the western closet (D132). Also on the south wall, two alarm boxes are installed above the closet doorways to signal an emergency both visually and audibly. A fire-alarm box is located at the north end of the west wall. On the north wall above the exterior doorway (D135) is a red box with a flashing light, for the purpose of notifying the security staff when the halon system is disabled.

In the western closet, one sensor is attached to the ceiling, and a halon distribution nozzle is mounted on a pipe coming through the rear wall from the Kitchen Stores. One branch of the same pipe goes through the wall into the hall, and another goes through the east wall into the next closet. In the eastern closet, one sensor is attached to the ceiling, and one halon distribution nozzle is mounted on the end of a pipe emerging from the west closet.

Smoking Room (Room 117)

This room (fig. 65), situated in the northwest octagon addition, was built in 1887. Its cornice, ceiling moldings, wall elevations, and mantel are depicted in Appendix B, sheet 33.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run in north-south, with a decorative parquet border following the mostly octagonal shape of the room and outlining the fireplace hearth. The only place the room varies from the octagon shape is the southeast corner, which is squared off to abut the Dining Room Alcove. The floorboards are varnished. The single-depth wooden baseboard is varnished.

Walls:

The walls are composed of vertical matchboarding, even behind the bookcases, finished with varnish. Bookcases and shelves line the walls of the room. The west wall extends outward to form a three-sided bay.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The cornice is composed of varnished matchboarding shaped to form a concave transition between the wall and ceiling. The wooden ceiling is composed of an octagon divided into fourths with a square in the center. The dividing pieces are perpendicular to the alternating sides of the octagon and bisect those sides, leaving crystal-like shapes on the four sides of the square.

Woodwork:

The woodwork is stained and varnished. Three sets of open bookcases with adjustable shelves are located as follows: on the northeast wall, on part of the east wall, and on the south wall (this is a double-width case). The backs of these are lined with paper that has deteriorated, especially on the south wall. These three bookcases may not be original to the room.

Additional shelves supported by black metal brackets are attached to the three side of the west-wall bay, beside and above the three windows in the bay. Similar shelves are installed above the mantelshelf of the north-wall fireplace, above the south-wall doorway into the room (D118), and above the built-in bookcase on the east wall. This built-in unit appears to be original to the room. The southern three-fourths of the unit are open bookshelves with notched shelf supports for adjustment. This open shelving has a metal curtain-rod holder at its south end, but the northern holder is missing, and there is no rod or curtain. The backs of the shelves consist of matchboarding. The northern fourth of the unit contains a liquor cabinet with one shelf and three drawers under it. The drawers each have brass pulls and locks, but only the cabinet door has a lock.

Doorways:

D118 - This 1887 south-wall doorway, which leads to the Dining Room Alcove, is the room's only entrance. Its glazed door has a single light over two recessed panels. Hardware includes a brass knob with a dropped brass escutcheon of simple geometric design. The two brass hinges have the same detailing as the escutcheon, with ball finials and three wide knuckles. The door is stained and varnished on the Smoking Room side, and painted green on the alcove side.

Windows:

W111, W112, and W114 - These three 1887 windows are in the three sides of the west-wall bay. All hold double-hung, one-over-one sashes. Under each window is a section of dado having two side-by-side recessed panels. Each window has two brass recessed pulls (again a simple geometric design), metal sash locks, green shades with related hardware, and metal rods for cafe curtains for only the lower half of the windows. W111 has sash cords, while the other two have sash chains.

Fireplace:

The hearth of the fireplace is composed of glazed tile organized in a simple geometric design. Dark reddish brown brick-shaped tiles form the outside perimeter of the hearth with black brick-shaped tiles forming a division between the border and the interior. The interior is also composed of brick-shaped tiles in a slightly lighter color value than the border. Reddish-brown square tiles surround the firebox. A larger mantelshelf was added to the original and only rests on top of it. The added shelf is much deeper than the original, and a space exists between the top of the older shelf and bottom of the newer shelf.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - An electrified brass sconce is installed on the northwest wall, west of the fireplace, with a tulip-like frosted shade and a key switch. The fixture in the Smoking Room is the same as in the Dining Room (Room 106) and the Dining Room Alcove (Room 119). A service bell is located on the south wall, east of D118. It has a small round metal plate. One grounded duplex outlet with a brass plate is installed on the southwest-wall baseboard, near the south corner.

Heating - One radiator, painted red-brown, is located along the west wall. It has a decorative design imprinted into the metal and pipes at either end of it that go up through the ceiling. In addition, a decorative heating grate with adjustable vents is set into the floor at the southeast corner.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two sensors are attached to the center of the ceiling. One halon tank sits by the northeast wall, attached to piping that runs straight up through a top bookshelf to its distribution nozzle.

Security - One motion detector is situated above D118.



Figure 65. Home of FDR: Smoking Room, looking north, 1941.

Back Hall (Room 118)

Two-thirds of this north-south hall sits within the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing; the north third is part of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to that wing. The hall achieved its present appearance during the 1915 remodeling. One significant feature of the hall is the service stair that rises westward from the south end of the hall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with 9-inch-square vinyl tiles, gray with black and cream streaks. Pieces of the tile are broken and missing. A black rubber runner secured with tape extends down the main length of the hall.

The simple wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing, and is painted white. A round bulbous door stop is installed at the south end of the west wall, for the adjacent D124. It also is wooden and painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls are of plaster painted light beige. The ceiling is white-painted plaster.

Woodwork:

One built-in cabinet exists between the pantry and southern kitchen doorway along the west wall. The hardware attached to it is brass and similar to other hardware used in other 1915 cabinetry in the first floor service wing. The lower cabinet has three sliding cabinet doors, each with a recessed panel. The two end doors have one recessed pull and the center door has two. The upper cabinet abuts the ceiling. It also has three sliding doors with the same brass pull arrangement, but these doors each have three glass lights.

Doorways:

D121 - This doorway sits in the south end wall of the Back Hall, just south of the service stair. It leads to the North Vestibule (Room 104A); see the description of that room.

D123 - This doorway, at the south end of the east wall, is opposite the service stair. It leads to Room 108 (Coat Room); see the description of that room.

D124 - This doorway is opposite D121. It separates the area at the foot of the service stair from the rest of the Back Hall. The doorway dates to 1915, based on the drawings from that year. The door has six panels and porcelain knobs on both sides. The door has a rectangular brass escutcheon on the hall side and an oval brass escutcheon on the stair side. The door is hung with two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials.

D125 - This doorway accesses the 1915 lift, or elevator, in the east wall. Its door is made of metal, and has four panels, a porcelain knob, a rectangular brass escutcheon, and two five-knuckle hinges with ball finials.

D126 - This doorway leads to the Maid's Closet (Room 118B), also in the east wall. The 1915 drawings indicate that it dates to that year. It holds a door with four panels and porcelain knobs on both sides of the door. A rectangular brass escutcheon is installed on the hall side, and a similar escutcheon of less width is installed on the closet side. The door is hung by two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials.

D127 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Butler's Pantry (Room 107); see the description of that room.

D129 and D130 - These west-wall doorways lead to the Kitchen (Room 109); see the description of that room.

D138 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Kitchen Stores (Room 110); see the description of that room.

D139 - The east-wall doorway to the East Hall (Room 118A) dates to 1915, based on the drawings from that year. It has a unique architrave that does not incorporate the usual cyma molding; instead, it has an angled flat band, a half-bead, a cavetto,, one band, and a quirked bead. The door here is of Queen Anne design, with one large frosted glass panel over five recessed panels. It has a brass knob and an oval embossed escutcheon on the Back Hall side and a black painted wooden knob with an oval escutcheon on the East Hall side. The door has a mortise lock.

Other Features:

Service Stair - At the south end of the west wall of the Back Hall is a service stair that was built in 1915. It ascends westward to the second story. Thirteen steep risers lead up to the second story. The stair is enclosed on both sides. A varnished wooden handrail on the south wall is supported by metal brackets mounted flush into the plaster. The stair's balustrade at the second-story level will be described in connection with that area.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two fixtures are attached to the hall ceiling. Both are brass fixtures with bare bulbs, although a place for a globe is evident. They are connected by surface conduit along the ceiling, an offshoot of which stretches over to the west wall and down its surface to a grounded duplex outlet. One of the ceiling fixtures is across from D139, to the East Hall, while the other is across from D130, one of the two doorways to the Kitchen.

Three modern toggle switches are grouped together on one plate and attached to the north wall next to D130. These switches override the switches for all the exhibit rooms in the house. A three-button elevator button plate is located on the east side of the architrave of D124.

Heating - A thermostat is located on the east wall between D126 and D139. It was manufactured by PSG Accustat.

Plumbing - Two pipes cross the ceiling from the wall of the Butler's Pantry (Room 107) to the wall of the Maid's Closet (Room 118B).

Fire Detection/Suppression - A lighted panel board on the east wall between the north corner and D138 relates to the smoke and thermal detectors. Two pipes rise from the floor into the panel. One halon distribution nozzle is above the panel board.

East Hall (Room 118A)

Two-thirds of this hall lies within the 1900 addition to the original kitchen wing. The east third was added, and the hall attained its present appearance, in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered in 9-inch-square vinyl tiles, gray with black and cream-colored streaks. The baseboard is white-painted wood and typical of those used in the service wing. A door stop in the form of a hook and eye is installed for the door to the Back Hall. The hook is on the baseboard of the north wall, and the eye is installed on the door.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls are plaster painted light beige. The paint is cracked on the west wall at D143. The ceiling is white-painted plaster. A beam that runs north to south is encased in plaster near the west end of the hall. It is also painted white. The ceiling is cracked at the east end of the hall.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D139 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Back Hall (Room 118); see the description of that room.

D140 - The exterior doorway in the east wall dates to 1915. It contains a glazed door with nine lights over one panel. Both sides of the door have faceted glass knobs. The interior side of the door also has a "T"-shaped locking mechanism; the exterior side has a recessed tumbler lock (Best lock). The door has three five-knuckle hinges with ball finials.

The exterior screen door has two panels and is hung by three brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. Some of the finials are missing. The exterior side of the door has a brass knob, while the interior has a bar-type handle.

D141 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Coat Room (Room 108); see the description of that room.

D143 - This north-wall doorway leads to FDR's Study (Room 112); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A ceiling-mounted brass fixture with a bare bulb is installed at the east end of the hall. A brass switch plate with two buttons is installed on the east wall south of D140, the exterior doorway.

Heating - A small aluminum-painted radiator exists along the west wall at the jog of the Coat Room (Room 108). Although of a different size, this radiator matches others found in the Back Entrance Hall (Room 114), the Kitchen (Room 109), and the Butler's Pantry (Room 107). These radiators have no brand names or markings.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor is attached to the middle of the ceiling. A halon distribution nozzle comes out of the south wall from the Maid's Closet (Room 118B) on the east side of the cased beam. One fire extinguisher is mounted on a board that is bolted to the north wall near D143.

Maid's Closet (Room 118B)

This space lies within the original kitchen wing. It attained its present form in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with 9-inch-square gray vinyl tiles with black and cream-colored streaks. The baseboard is the same as those used elsewhere in the service wing. It is wood and painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A board with four metal coat hooks is installed on the north wall. The hooks are spaced evenly, except on the west end where two nails are nailed in place of hooks. Above the board sets a shelf, about 5 feet 6 inches from the floor. On the south wall four shelves are installed, ranging from about 29 inches to 7 feet off the floor. All shelves rest on wood supports that are painted white and nailed into the walls. The shelves are also painted white.

The ceiling is white-painted plaster.

Woodwork:

The wood trim is painted white.

Doorways:

D126 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Back Hall (Room 118); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A bare light bulb with a porcelain socket is mounted on the west wall centered above D126. It operates with a pull chain.

Plumbing - A yellow porcelain sink with brass spigots sits on the east wall. It is supplied by two pipes that run out of the Butler's Pantry above D127, across the Back Hall, into the Maid's Closet above doorway D126, into the east wall, and down to the sink. The sink drains into the floor through an S-trap.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A halon tank is bolted to the north wall but rests on the floor. The pipe from the tank is also bolted to the north wall with brackets and runs up through a shelf to the distribution nozzle. The pipe divides before the nozzle, and the offshoot goes into the north wall near the ceiling.

Lift

The shaft of the present lift, or elevator, lies within the original kitchen wing. This lift was installed in 1915, replacing an earlier lift dating to 1870. The earlier lift was also located in the original kitchen wing, somewhat north of the present lift. The lift is run on the same principle as a dumbwaiter. The occupant must pull ropes in order to change stories. The lift was manufactured by "Sedgwick Machine Works, Elevators, Dumbwaiters, New York, Poughkeepsie."

Doorways:

D125 - This doorway accesses the Back Hall (Room 118); see the description of that room.

Other Features:

The cab of the lift has a wood floor with a worn varnish. The south and west sides of the cab are open, to provide access to the different floors. The north and east sides have walls consisting of varnished wood panels topped by metal grates. A metal pole exists in the southwest corner. Several wires are stapled in the northwest corner, but there is no conduit. The ceiling of the cab is a metal grate.

Dining Room Alcove (Room 119)

This room was built, along with the adjacent Smoking Room, in 1887.

Floor and Baseboard:

The wooden parquet floor is an extension of the Dining Room floor installed in 1902. Like its counterpart, it has a three-board border. The floor is varnished. The molded wooden baseboard is painted green like that of the Dining Room.

Walls:

The walls are composed of a raised-panel dado with cap molding below canvas-covered plaster. The raised panels do not occur under the windows; here, instead, are recessed dado panels. From the floor to the top of the dado cap is 48 3/4 inches. The dado, cap, and canvas wall covering are all painted green. There is no picture molding in this room.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The molded plaster cornice is slightly different than the one found in the Dining Room (Room 106), but it is painted in the same green color. The plaster ceiling is covered with canvas and painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted green.

Doorways:

D117 - The south-wall exterior doorway dates to 1887. It contains a glazed wooden door with 15 lights (three lights across and five down). The door is hung with five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. A brass knob is attached to a brass plate that also contains the keyhole for the mortise lock. The door also has a modern brass (BEST) dead-bolt lock. A three-light transom with a decorative metal grate is situated over the doorway. The wood of the doorway, the door, and the metal grate are painted green. A white metal telescoped rod for sheer curtains is installed above the lights of the door, but no curtains exist. In addition, a heavy brass bar with brass hardware is attached to either side of the doorway architrave for heavy draperies.

D118 - The north-wall doorway to the Smoking Room (Room 117) has been described in connection with that room. A heavy brass rod with hardware is installed over the doorway opening on the alcove side.

Windows:

W109 and W110 - These west-wall openings date to 1887. They contain double-hung, one-over-one window sashes. The recessed metal window lifts are painted green, but the metal sash locks still retain their brass finish. The lifts are the same as those found in the Smoking Room. Both windows have recessed interior blinds, one set over the other. The section of the blind closest to the exterior edge of the window is composed of two recessed panels, one over the other. When the blinds are open, the section at the center of the window has movable slats operated by a wooden bar. The blinds' metal hardware, the latch, the hinges, and the knob are all painted green. The sections of the blinds that are not exposed when recessed have very few coats of paint and were not repainted during the last repainting. Both windows have green shades with metal hardware hung within the jambs, a brass telescoped rod for sheer curtains, and one heavy brass rod that covers both windows for heavy drapery.

Other Features:

Archway to Dining Room - The wooden archway to the Dining Room is composed of recessed panels in the curve of the arch as well as the jambs. There is no keystone at the top. The wood is beginning to split at the top of the arch, and the molding is beginning to pull away from the edge of the recessed panel.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two brass lighting fixtures are located on both jambs of the archway to the Dining Room. These sconces are exactly like the ones found in the Smoking Room and the Dining Room. They have a frosted tulip-shaped shade and are operated by a key switch.

Heating - A small decorative radiator is installed along the west wall under the windows. No name or manufacturer is imprinted on it.

Second Story

The plans from 1915 and 1941 refer to second and third-story rooms as “chambers”—an antique term for bedrooms. Today, the term “bedroom” is more commonly used, as reflected by the names of the primary second-story rooms (e.g., FDR’s Bedroom). For the sake of clarity, the term “bedroom” will be used unless the term “chamber” is part of the room’s current name (e.g., Chamber #10).

Sitting Room/Sara’s Bedroom (Room 201)

This room is part of the 1915 south wing, and was used by Sara Roosevelt as her bedroom. After Sara’s death, Eleanor Roosevelt converted the room to a sitting room. The south wall is a large bay with two windows and a doorway in its three facets. A fireplace is on the east wall, and a closet is located at the room’s northwest corner. Details of this room, including the baseboard, architraves, and mantel, are seen in Appendix B, sheet 34.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is composed of narrow floorboards running north-south, with a three-board border. The boards have a polyurethane finish. A patch exists in the floor of the bay, at the south end of the radiator cover.

The wooden baseboard is of two-board design, but has a very shallow molding profile (Appendix B, sheet 34). This type of baseboard was used throughout the second story of the 1915 south wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are covered in wallpaper up to the wooden picture molding. The paper has a blue ground with a thin white and gray repeated stripe. The wooden picture molding is painted white. The plaster ceiling is coved around the edge and painted white.

Woodwork:

The architraves of the doorways and windows have edge moldings with a very shallow ogee profile (Appendix B, sheet 34). Also like the baseboard, this type of architrave was used throughout the second story of the 1915 south wing. All woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D201 - This doorway, at the east end of the north wall, leads to the bathroom. Its six-panel door opens into the bathroom, and has faceted glass doorknobs and turn locks on both sides. The door’s room side has a brass back plate for the knob and a mortise lock. The bathroom side of the door has nickel-plated hardware, including the lock keeper, two five-knuckle hinges with ball finials, and a “T”-shaped locking device.

D202 - The doorway near the west end of the north wall leads to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205). The six-panel door here has a faceted glass knob and an oval brass oval escutcheon on both sides of the mortise lock. The door is hung by two five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials on the west jamb and opens into the room.

D203 - The doorway in the northwest corner of the room leads to a closet. Its door is exactly like the one in D202, except that a brass escutcheon exists only on the room side, and a bulbous wooden door stop is attached to the center of the bottom rail. The door is hinged on the northeast jamb and opens into the room. The door and door stop are painted white.

D204 - The doorway near the north end of the west wall leads to Eleanor's Bedroom (Room 202). It contains a six-panel door with two faceted glass knobs and two brass "T"-shaped locking devices for the mortise lock, one on each side. The door has two five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials; it is hung on the north jamb, and opens into Eleanor's Bedroom.

D205 - The exterior doorway in the southwest facet of the bay leads to the deck over the south porch. It holds a single glazed door with 12 lights (three across and four down) above a single recessed panel. A brass bar lock from the threshold to the soffit of the doorway is controlled by an oval brass knob with a beaded decoration. This exterior door has three brass five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. A green window shade with metal hardware is installed above the glass lights.

A two-panel screen door is installed on the exterior side of the doorway. It has a latch lock on the inside, a brass knob on the outside, and three butt hinges.

Windows:

W201 - The east-wall window opening has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with a round sash lock. The lower sash also has two recessed brass sash lifts and sash chains. The window has a dark green shade and a white flat curtain rod.

W202 - This window opening is in the southeast facet of the bay. It contains the same type of sashes as W201, except that these are six-over-six sashes.

W203 - This opening, in the south facet of the bay, is exactly the same as W201.

Fireplace:

The Colonial Revival mantelpiece is situated on the east wall. Although of not a very high style, the wooden piece with a recessed center medallion is painted white. The firebox and hearth are composed of yellow brick.

Other Features:

Closet - The floor of the closet is made up of varnished floorboards running east-west, with a two-board border. The baseboard is a flat board painted cream that appears to have yellowed. The walls and ceiling are plaster painted cream, which also seems to have yellowed. Many cracks exist in the walls and ceiling paint and plaster, with several of them being patched. The south wall has seven wooden shelves, with the top one, supported by wood framing, wrapping around the west and north walls. The bottoms of the four upper shelves are painted cream, while the tops of the shelves are unpainted. The second shelf from the bottom is slanted into the closet with a wood strip across the bottom of it, perhaps to hold shoes. An unpainted closet pole runs north-south, having round wooden end trim and a suspended brass support at the center. Wooden supports hold two additional shelves on the north wall under the top wraparound shelf. A second closet pole runs east-west below the bottom shelf. Seven chrome rods with "INNOVATION" engraved on their end tip are attached to a wooden strip by three screws each and extend out from the wall perpendicularly. These appear to be a type of clothes hook. A large round porcelain light socket with a bare bulb and pull chain is used to illuminate the closet. Exposed LTX cable and other black-colored cable comes out of the west wall at the north corner and reenters the wall near the closet door. The cable is secured to the north and east walls. Braided cable from outside the room is tacked above the baseboard along the south and west walls and reenters the wall at the northwest corner. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Three brass plates with double-button switches exist in the room. One is located on the north wall east of D202, a second is located on the west wall next to D204, and a third is located on the east wall north of W201. An electric fixture is suspended from dangling wire in the southeast corner of the room before the bays. It has a frosted glass tulip-like shade and a pull chain. Two sconces are located in the bay, one on the west wall and one on the east wall. Both fixtures have metal back plates decorated with banded reeding, an acorn drop, and acanthus leaves forming the screw-in base for the light bulb. This part of the fixture appears to be off-white in color but has yellowed. The fixtures have key switches and frosted glass tulip-shaped shades that face up. Two additional sconces are mounted on the east wall on either side of the fireplace with the same metal bases as the ceiling fixture and candlestick-like fixtures into which the bulbs are screwed. The southern unit has a pull chain, the northern one does not, but both have small shades over the bulbs.

One wall-mounted brass plate on the west wall south of D204 has a wire suspended from it for a round plastic service button. One duplex outlet is located on the west-wall baseboard near doorway D204. It has a brass plate and both outlets are grounded. A hole in the baseboard to the north of the duplex has twisted wires coming out of it but no plate exists. The wires are tacked to the baseboard, around the architrave of D204, and enter into the closet at a hole where the baseboard and closet doorway architrave meet.

Heating - Two radiators are located in the room, both are painted white and have wooden covers and metal grates. One radiator is situated under W201, and the other is under W201.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two historic fire extinguishers known as “Red Comets” are located in this room. One is installed on the architrave of D204, and the other on the trim of D201. Both are empty glass containers, shaped like a modern light bulb and supported by a wire frame. The modern system includes one sensor on the ceiling mounted in front of D201 and one in front of D203. A halon distribution nozzle comes out of the wall above the closet doorway. In the closet, one halon tank rests on the floor, with one small distribution nozzle attached to it.

Security - One motion detector is installed on the north wall west of D201.

Sara's Bathroom (Room 201A)

This room is in the northeast corner of the 1915 south wing.

Floor and Baseboard:

The bathroom floor is composed of small white hexagonal ceramic tiles about 2 inches wide. The baseboard consists of rectangular ceramic tile that is slightly concave where it meets the floor, and rounded or convex where it meets the wall tile.

Walls:

White ceramic tiles about six inches square form a wainscot around the bathroom walls to a height of about 4 feet 8 inches from the floor. A wainscot cap is composed of brick-shaped tiles 6 inches long. The plaster walls above the wainscot are painted off-white.

Cornice and Ceiling:

No trim exists, but a transition between the wall and ceiling is made through a plaster cove painted off-white. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The doorway architraves are typical of the second-story south wing, but the window architraves consist only of flat boards with a beaded stop.

Doorways:

D200 - The west-wall doorway leads to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205). It contains a door with faceted glass knobs on both sides, an oval brass escutcheon on the hall side of the door, and a nickel-plated "T"-shape locking device on the bath side of the door for the mortise lock. The keeper is brass, as are the two five-knuckle butt hinges with ball finials. A nickel-plated hook is attached to the upper portion of the door's center stile.

D201 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Sitting Room (Room 201); see the description of that room. In addition, the door has a white-painted metal hook attached to the upper portion of the center stile.

Windows:

W200 - This east-wall window opening contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with a sash lock. The bottom sash has two nickel-plated sash lifts; a metal hook is screwed into the bottom stop, possibly for securing a window shade. The window has a green shade with metal hardware and a flat white metal telescoping curtain rod for hanging curtains.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - A medicine cabinet is hinged on the west side with a porcelain knob on the east side. The cabinet has a beveled mirror with a metal frame painted white. The interior of the cabinet was probably originally white but age has yellowed the painted metal surface. It has two interior glass shelves but eight slots on each side for installation flexibility. The simple metal closure is attached with one screw. Three towel racks are installed in the room, two over the tub on the south wall and one on the north wall. The lower rack directly above the tub is 18 inches long, has a clear bar with nickel-plated end brackets. The upper rack is a longer double rack, one clear bar above the other with nickel-plated hardware, and installed just below the top edge of the tile wainscot. The north wall rack is a thinner one, also with a clear bar and nickel-plated hardware and installed on the first row of tile below the wainscot cap to the west of the sink. The nickel-plated toothbrush holder is located on the north wall east of the shelf and electric outlet. A glass shelf is also installed on the north wall above the sink, supported by two nickel-plated brackets. The toilet paper holder is attached to the east wall north of the window (W200) and next to the toilet.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One nickel-plated switch plate with two buttons is located on the east wall south of W200. A service bell is on the north wall, east of the sink. It has a nickel-plated back plate and a button inlaid with abalone. A ceiling fixture with a metal painted (off-white) base and a frosted glass (white) pendant globe (acorn-shaped) is mounted in the center of the room. One grounded duplex outlet exists on the north wall to the west of the sink. Its back plate is either chrome or nickel-plated.

Heating - One radiator is located in the room. It is painted white, has a wood and metal grate cover, and is situated along the east wall under W200.

Plumbing - The bathtub, sink, and “SIWELCLO” toilet are all white porcelain fixtures. The tub has nickel-plated plumbing hardware and porcelain knobs at the end and outside the tub. The tub has no legs. The tank of the toilet is separate from the toilet. The sink has two front legs and is secured to the wall at its rear. Its hardware appears to be nickel-plated with porcelain knobs, including a third porcelain knob for the waste stopper. The pipes are exposed under the sink.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One rate-of-rise needle sensor comes through the ceiling above D200, and one round smoke sensor is on the ceiling installed above D201. A halon tank rests on the floor in the northwest corner, with a pipe attached by brackets to the west wall leading to a distribution nozzle extending upward to the ceiling.

Eleanor's Bedroom (Room 202)

This room (fig. 66) is also part of the 1915 south wing. Its northwest and northeast corners are partitioned off for closets; a narrow passage between them leads to the north-wall doorway to the main hall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run north-south, with a two-board border. The floor is finished with varnish or polyurethane.

The shallowly molded baseboard is typical of those in the south wing; it is painted white. A bulbous door stop is located on the north wall for the door to Sara's bedroom (D204). The wooden stop is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted light beige up to and including the wooden picture molding. Wallpaper from the walls' previous finish remains behind the radiator. Plexiglass is attached to wooden strips (painted light beige) and mounted on the east and west walls of the small hall that leads to the Main Hall. The coved ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

The shallowly molded architraves are typical of those in the south wing, and painted white.

Doorways:

D204 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Sitting Room (Room 201); see the description of that room.

D206 - This south-wall opening is a double exterior doorway that leads to the deck over the south porch. Each glazed door has 12 lights (two across and six down). The door is secured with a bar lock from floor to soffit and operated by an oval beaded brass knob. Each door hangs on three five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials and opens into the room. The doors each have a green shade with appropriate metal hardware. Brass hardware for drapes is located at either end of the doorway architrave.

D207 - The north-wall doorway to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205) sits at the north end of a short corridor formed by closets in the northwest and northeast corners of the room. The door here has six panels, faceted glass knobs, and oval brass escutcheons on both sides. It also has a mortise lock and is hung with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The door is hung from the west jamb and opens into the room.

D208 - The doorway to the northwest closet has a door with faceted glass knobs on both sides, an oval brass escutcheon on the room side, a mortise lock, and two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The upper stile of the interior side of the door has two

brass clothes hooks. A bulbous wooden door stop is attached to the door and is painted white.

D209 - The west-wall doorway to FDR's Bedroom (Room 203) contains a door with two faceted glass knobs and a brass plate with a "T"-shape locking device on either side of the door. The door has a mortise lock and two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials.

Other Features:

Closet - The closet in Eleanor's Bedroom measures 6 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 6 inches. The varnished narrow floorboards run north-south, with a two-board border. The wooden baseboard is a plain board painted off-white. The plaster walls are painted beige and display many cracks. The plaster ceiling appears to be painted beige and also displays many cracks. A large old metal tank, which has pipes coming off of it and is painted tan, seems to lead to FDR's Bedroom and the South-Wing Hall. Its purpose is unknown. The south wall has seven shelves including the top one. The top shelf wraps around the south, west, and north walls. The second shelf from the bottom is tilted, possibly for shoe storage. The underside of the top five shelves and their edges are painted, but the top shelf is not. Wood brackets support the shelves on all of the walls. The north wall has two shelves under the top wrap-around one. A wood clothes pole runs north to south just below the top shelf with a brass ring suspended from the top shelf to help support the pole in the center. The end supports of the pole are wood. A strip of wood to which five clothes hooks are attached is affixed to the north wall under the bottom shelf. The hooks are the same chrome ones with "INNOVATION" printed on their ends that are found in Sara's closet. A second wooden closet pole runs east-west below the bottom shelf of the north wall. One light fixture consisting of a single brass plate and socket for a bare bulb is installed above the doorway (east wall) and operated by a string tied to a pull chain. LTX cable is wired into an metal box on the west wall near the ceiling. The cable wraps around to the north wall. Other wires are evident along the ceiling. A wire for the thermostat goes from the east wall to north of the doorway. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Three two-button brass switch plates are located in Eleanor's Bedroom. One is on the east wall at D207, one is on the east wall south of D204, and one is on the west wall south of D209. A service bell is located at the center of the east wall; it has a brass plate and a recessed button inlaid with abalone. Two wall sconces are located on the north wall on either side of D207, with metal reeded back plates, an acorn drop, and acanthus leaves around the socket for the single bulb. A white glass shade covers each bulb. One ceiling fixture drops from a metal back plate painted off-white on the west side of the ceiling, halfway between the doorway and the south wall. The bulb is covered by a white glass shade, exactly like the wall sconces but upside-down. A grounded duplex outlet with a brass plate is located on the baseboard at the center of the east wall.

Heating - One metal radiator painted white is in the room; it has a wood and metal grate radiator cover. A PSG Accustat thermostat is located on the west wall just north of the closet doorway (D208).

Fire Detection/Suppression - Remnants of one historic means of fire-suppression system can be found on the east side of the architrave of D207. Only the wire holder for the Red Comet glass extinguisher remains. More recent additions are two round smoke sensors mounted on the ceiling on either side of the short corridor leading to D207. In the closet, one halon tank sits on the floor at the west wall, with several pipes branching off: one to Eleanor's Bedroom, one to the south-wing hall, and one for the closet. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is also attached to the ceiling.

Security - One motion detector is located on the north wall at the west corner.



Figure 66. Home of FDR: Eleanor's Bedroom, looking south, 1946.

FDR's Bedroom (Room 203)

This room (fig. 67) is also part of the 1915 south wing. Its south wall consists of a bay with two windows and a doorway in its three facets. There is a fireplace in the northwest and a closet at the northeast corners of the room, respectively.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run north-south, with a three-board border around the fireplace, and a wider border at the doorway thresholds. The shallowly molded baseboard is typical of the wing. It is painted white. A door stop for the closet door (D210) is located on the east wall, is a bulbous wooden element, and is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls are covered in a wallpaper with a beige ground and lighter beige stripes grouped in fours. The wallpaper is reproduction paper dating to 1952. Plexiglass is installed on the west wall as one enters the room from the Main Hall (D211) from the baseboard to 6 feet 6 inches off the floor. The protective covering extends around to the north wall next to the doorway of the Dressing Room (D213) and on the north wall on the other side of the main doorway (D211) to the closet doorway (D210) architrave. A heavy wood fence juts out into the room from the main doorway (D211) for post-historic interpretive purposes. It is composed of plain white square balusters with a varnished rail. The picture molding that surrounds the room is wood painted white.

The plaster ceiling with coved border is painted white.

Woodwork:

The shallowly molded architraves are typical of the wing, and painted white.

Doorways:

D209 - This east-wall doorway leads to Eleanor's Bedroom (Room 202); see the description of that room.

D210 - The doorway to the northeast closet contains a six-panel door with faceted glass knobs and oval brass escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. The door is hung on two five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials.

D211 - The north-wall doorway to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205) is missing its door. However, its east jamb retains the mortises for the former door's two hinges, and its west jamb has the door's brass keeper.

D212 - The exterior doorway in the southeast facet of the bay leads to the deck over the south porch. It holds a single glazed wooden door containing 12 lights (three across and four down) over one recessed panel. The door is hung by three four-knuckle hinges with ball finials. It has a bar lock running from the floor to the soffit. The lock is operated by a

beaded oval brass knob. A dark green shade with its accompanying hardware is installed on the door above the glazed area. In addition, brass curtain hardware is located above and below the glazed area, to hold sheer curtains.

D213 - The north-wall doorway to FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204) contains a door with faceted glass knobs and oval brass escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. The door is hung on the east jamb with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials and opens into the Dressing Room.

Windows:

W205 - This window opening is located in the south facet of the south-wall bay. It contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. The architrave has a dark green shade with respective hardware and a white metal telescoped curtain rod for sheers attached to it. The trim also has brass drapery hardware attached to it but no rod.

W206 - This window opening is in the south-west facet of the bay. Its trim and sashes are exactly like those of W205, except that the sashes are six-over-six. A small brass hook is located on the lower edge of the south end of the sill, from which a fly swatter hangs. The window has brass drapery hardware attached to it, but does not have a rod.

W207 - This west-wall window opening and sashes are exactly like those of W205.

Fireplace:

The yellow brick of the hearth is repeated in the firebox. The Colonial Revival wooden mantel is painted white and is very plain. It does not contain any medallions or columns, but does have squared and fluted pilasters and metopes below the mantelshelf.

Other Features:

Closet - The narrow wooden floorboards run north-south, with a two-board border. The wooden baseboard has a flat profile and is painted off-white. The plaster walls and the plaster ceiling are painted beige and both have many patched cracks. Three shelves wrap around the west, north, and east walls; these are supported by three metal brackets on the east and west walls, one bracket per shelf. The metal brackets are attached to a painted board. The bottom and edges of the shelves are painted off-white but the paint is discolored. The east and west walls each have another board, below the shelves, with eight brass clothes hooks. The north wall has five chrome rods with "INNOVATION" imprinted on them; each rod is attached to the wall by three screws. One wooden clothes pole runs east to west at the north end of the closet, without a center support.

Twisted wires come from Eleanor's closet along the edge of the baseboard on the east wall and back into the wall at the southern edge. A single white porcelain fixture is located on the ceiling with a pull chain, attached to which is a little metal acorn. LTX cable is found on the north and east walls with a small metal box on the east wall. Other loose wiring goes from the east wall to two metal boxes on the ceiling above the doorway. These wires go

back into the ceiling. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section “Utility Systems.”

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass switch plate with a modern switch is located on the west wall. Two sconces are installed on the east and west walls of the bay. Each has a reeded metal back plate with an acorn drop and acanthus leaves around the socket. A white glass shade surrounds the bulb. A ceiling-mounted light has a painted metal back plate and a white glass globe suspended from cloth wire in the southwest corner of the room. It is operated with a pull chain. Two grounded duplex outlets with brass plates are located along the baseboard in the room. One is on the west wall of the bay, and the other is at the center of the east wall. Another brass plate on the east wall near D209 has the wiring for the service call button. The wire exits through the center of the plate and has a black plastic encasement for the button. The wire hangs from the wall.

A wall-mounted Western Electric telephone is attached by cloth cord to a small black box next to FDR’s bed on the east wall. A second desk-model phone rests on the night stand, but the cloth wires that once ran into the wall are cut.

Heating - One radiator is located under W205. It is covered with a wood radiator cover with a metal grate. A second radiator is situated under W207 it also has a wood and metal cover. Both radiators and covers are painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Remnants of four historic Red Comet fire extinguishers remain in FDR’s Bedroom. One is located on the east side of the architrave of D213; one is on the south side of the architrave of D209; one is on the west side of the architrave of W205; and one is on the south side of the architrave of W207. The first one mentioned is missing the glass globe. Contemporary apparatus includes two round smoke sensors, one mounted on the ceiling above the closet doorway (D210), the other near the corner of the Dressing Room. One halon distribution nozzle extends out from the north wall by the ceiling between D211 and D210. In the closet, a rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling. One big halon tank rests on the bottom shelf with its distribution nozzle at the top of its piping. An additional pipe goes into FDR’s Bedroom.

Security - One motion detector is located on the north wall at the east corner above the closet doorway (D210).



Figure 67. Home of FDR: FDR's Bedroom, looking southeast, 1941.

FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204)

This room and FDR's Bathroom (Room 204A) are in the northwest corner of the 1915 south wing.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. The floor is finished with varnish or polyurethane. Under the corner wardrobe, the floor has a darker finish.

The shallowly molded baseboard is typical of those in the south wing. A bulbous wooden door stop is located on the east-wall baseboard for the door to D214. Both the baseboard and door stop are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are papered in the same beige-striped wallpaper found in FDR's Bedroom. The wooden picture molding is painted white. The edges of the ceiling are coved and the whole ceiling is plastered and is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork, including the typical shallowly molded doorway and window architraves, is painted white.

Doorways:

D213 - This south-wall doorway leads to FDR's Bedroom (Room 203); see the description of that room.

D214 - The east-wall doorway to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205) contains a six-panel door with faceted glass knobs and oval brass escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. The door is hung with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials on the south jamb. A waist-high gate containing a piece of plexiglass is installed between the jambs of D214. The gate has a piano hinge on the south side and a plunger lock on the north side.

D215 - The north-wall doorway to FDR's Bathroom (Room 204A) contains a six-panel door with a faceted glass knob on both sides and a mortise lock. The room side has a brass oval escutcheon, while the bathroom side has a nickel-plated "T"-shape lock. The two five-knuckle butt hinges are nickel-plated and have ball finials. The lock keeper is also nickel-plated. A metal clothes hook is installed on the upper center stile of the door.

Windows:

W208 - This narrow west-wall window opening contains double-hung, two-over-two sashes with a round sash lock and sash chains. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. A dark green shade is hung with metal hardware from the top of the window trim. A brass rod and metal hardware for sheer curtains is hung between the window stops at half height.

Other Features:

Built-in Dresser - A chest of drawers four drawers high is built on the north wall. It measures 37-1/4 inches high by 51 inches wide by 16-3/4 inches deep. Four narrow drawers are on the west side of the chest, with one brass pull each and four wider drawers are on the east side with two brass pulls each. Each drawer has one recessed lock.

Corner Unit - The corner unit is really composed of several separate sections. Although it is basically shaped like an "L," it has a corner cupboard added to it. The south wall section at the east end is composed of cupboards and drawers. A one-door cupboard with two recessed panels forms the base of this section. Two brass hinges with ball finials support the cupboard door on the east side, and a brass cupboard latch with a lock secures the door on the west side. A set of five drawers with two brass pulls each is situated on top of the lower cupboard. Each drawer has a single lock. A second cupboard rests on top of the five drawers. It has one recessed panel, fitted with a mirror, that is hinged on the east side by two brass hinges. A brass cupboard latch without a lock is on the west side. A larger cupboard door with two recessed panels caps the unit. It has two brass hinges with ball finials on the east side, and a cupboard latch with a lock on the west side.

A mirror image of the same top cupboard is situated immediately to its west, hinged on the west side just before the upper section of the unit makes the corner. This arrangement classifies the upper section as a double unit. Once the cabinetry turns the corner, the one upper section along the west wall is similar to the other with hinges on the north side. These three units have a crown molding at their upper edge.

Below these upper units an alteration was made to the cabinetry and an angled panel with a door was added in order to create more interior storage space. This addition did not interrupt the shape of the "L" at the upper cabinet level. The closet door has four recessed panels and hangs by three brass hinges with ball finials on the west side. A brass cupboard latch with a single lock is installed on the east side, meeting a brass keeper on the jamb. Inside the closet, hinge mortises are found on the former jambs, specifically for two three-hinged doors. This prior arrangement kept the shape of the "L" intact. One shelf exists above the floor level with a triangular piece added to repeat the shape the new door provided. At an upper level four wood nailers are attached to the four sides of the original unit, two long ones along the south and west walls and two short ones on the east and north cabinet sides. One brass clothes hook is installed on the west wood nailer at the south corner and three screw holes are existing at two places on the south nailer near the east corner. These holes may represent locations of former "INNOVATION" bars like those found in Sara's and Eleanor's closets. One wooden closet pole fits into notches cut out of the nailers on the north and south walls of the closet. A shelf exists along the west and south walls, squared off like the former configuration of the closet. In fact the jambs and former framework of these

closed-door shelves remain, only the former cupboard doors and hardware have been removed. The ceiling of these two shelves represents the top of the closet. In order to compensate for the top of the angled closet addition, matchboarding was added. All of these wood elements are painted white. The metal hardware remains unpainted.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass plate with a two-button switch is located on the south wall between D213 and the cabinetry. One ceiling fixture with a metal back plate painted off-white is mounted in the center of the room. A white glass acorn-shaped globe points downward but is not suspended by a wire.

Heating - Two pipes come out of the floor in the northwest corner, and pass through the north wall to the radiator in FDR's Bathroom (Room 204A).

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the north half of the ceiling. A halon tank sits on the floor behind the door of D214. The pipe from the tank is bracketed to the wall, with a distribution nozzle at the top near the ceiling.

FDR's Bathroom (Room 204A)

This room and FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204) are in the northwest corner of the 1915 south wing.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with white hexagonal ceramic tiles about 2 inches wide. The baseboard is also of white ceramic tiles, but these are rectangular in shape and about 6 inches high.

Walls and Ceiling:

A wainscot of white ceramic tiles about 6 inches square rises to a height of 4 feet 8 inches from the floor. It is topped by a wainscot cap composed of rectangular tiles 6 inches long. The walls are plastered above the wainscot and painted off-white. The plaster ceiling has a cove around the edge of the room. The whole ceiling is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The shallowly molded doorway and window architraves are typical of those in the south wing, and are painted off-white.

Doorways:

D215 - This south-wall doorway leads to FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W209 - This west-wall window opening contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes operated by sash chains. They have a nickel-plated sash lock; the lower sash has two recessed lifts with the same finish. A metal hook painted off-white is screwed into the bottom window stop, possibly to tie down the window shade. The window has a dark green shade with appropriate metal hardware and a round metal rod for sheer curtains.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - A medicine cabinet is installed above the sink on the north wall; its door is hinged on the west side. It has a full-mirrored door with beveled edges. The recessed cabinet is metal with two interior glass shelves that can be repositioned based on the eight slots within. Four towel bars are installed in the room. All of the bars are clear with nickel-plated end hardware. One is installed on the west wall next to the sink on the first tile at the top of the wainscot. A double bar, one over the other is attached to the angled northeast wall below the top of the wainscot. A third bar, double in length, hangs on the south wall below the top of the wainscot and a fourth bar is also on the south wall just above the bathtub. A heavy wire basket for sponges, which may be nickel or tin, is attached to the south wall near the west end. A tin box mounted on the angled northeast wall next to the toilet may have been a holder for toilet paper. A shelf is installed on the north wall above

the sink but below the top of the wainscot. It is a glass shelf with nickel-plated brackets supporting it. A metal toothbrush holder for three brushes is located east of the shelf and a metal cup holder is located east of the toothbrush holder.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One two-button switch with a nickel-plated back plate is located on the west wall between the trim of D215 and W209 on the ceramic tile. One center ceiling fixture illuminates the room. It has a metal back plate painted off-white and a white glass acorn-shaped globe. A service bell is installed between the toothbrush and cup holder on the north wall. It has a nickel-plated back plate and one button inlaid with abalone. One grounded duplex outlet is located above the east corner of the sink. It has a nickel-plated back plate.

Heating - One radiator painted white is installed along the west wall. It is covered by a wooden cover with metal grate also painted white.

Plumbing - The tub, sink, and toilet are all of white porcelain. The tub has nickel-plated pipes with white-porcelain hot, cold, and waste knobs. The sink has two front legs and is affixed to the wall at its rear. The sink has the same type of pipes as the tub and one white-porcelain spigot knob. The hot-water knob was missing and has been replaced by a cold-water knob. The toilet is a "SIWELCLO" brand and attached to the back tank by pipes.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round and one metal needle sensor are mounted on the ceiling of the room. A halon tank sits on the floor and has piping up to one suppression nozzle.

South-Wing Hall (Room 205)

This space consists of a long hall that runs along the north side of the 1915 south wing, with short spurs extending southward at either end.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered by a wall-to-wall carpet with a gold background and blue medallions. The baseboard has the shallow molding profile typical of other baseboards in the south wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted light beige. Cracks occur in the walls at the east and west ends of the hall. One small hook is on the west wall of the southern spur of the hall, next to D202; two others are at the east end of the north wall, above a cupboard located here. All of these hooks have been painted over. A big vertical mirror is installed on the angled wall at the west end of the hall. The wooden picture molding at the top of the walls is painted light beige, and the section of walls above the molding up to the ceiling is painted off-white. The wall paint is cracked on the south and east walls outside the Sitting Room.

This ceiling is not coved around its borders, but is plaster and is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

All doorways have the shallowly molded architraves typical of those in the south wing. They are painted white.

Doorways:

D200 - This doorway leads to Sara's Bathroom (Room 201A); see the description of that room.

D202 - This doorway leads to the Sitting Room (Room 201); see the description of that room.

D207 - This doorway leads to Eleanor's Bedroom (Room 202); see the description of that room.

D211 - This doorway leads to FDR's Bedroom (Room 203); see the description of that room.

D214 - This doorway leads to FDR's Dressing Room (Room 204); see the description of that room.

D216 - The doorway at the west end of the north wall leads to the Main Hall (Room 207), and has two doors. The southern door is a heavy metal fire door with fusible links similar to those found in the basement. This door slides into a pocket in the east doorjamb, and is

normally out of sight, except for its edge. If the links were to melt, the door would slide to the west jamb and close off the south wing.

The northern door in the doorway is a more traditional door that opens into the Main Hall. It contains a four-panel metal door, with the two upper panels being longer than the lower. The door is hinged on the west jamb with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges. Although the hinges have ball finials, the bottom ball of the top hinge is missing. The door has faceted glass doorknobs and oval brass oval escutcheons on both sides, and a mortise lock. The door is painted off-white.

Windows:

W204 - This north-wall window opening allows natural light into the east end of the hall. It contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with sash chains and a round sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. The opening is covered with a green shade attached to the trim with metal hardware, and sheer curtains hung from the trim by a flat white metal rod.

Other Features:

Built-in Cabinet - A wooden cabinet is located at the east end of the north wall. It has two doors with two hinges each. Each door has two recessed panels, one over the other. The top of the cabinet is adorned with a small balustrade. The cabinet is currently painted white, but may have been reused and installed in its present location in 1915.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A double brass plate is installed on the west wall across from D216. It frames two modern switches placed side by side. A narrow brass switch plate for two buttons is located on the architrave of D211. Another two-button brass switch plate of regular width is installed on the south wall east of D207. Still another brass switch plate in the hall is for a single modern switch, located on the east wall near D202. Two ceiling fixtures are located at opposite ends of the hall. They are composed of a base with acanthus-leaf detailing around the bulb socket. The receptacle holds only single bulbs and does not have a shade.

Heating - A radiator is located along the north wall below W204. The radiator, and its wood-and-metal cover, are painted off-white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are on the ceiling at either end of the hall. One big halon distribution nozzle comes out of the south wall between Eleanor's and FDR's Bedrooms west of D207.

Birth Room (Room 206)

This room (fig. 68) was part of the ca.-1850 south tower. It was the master bedroom for James and Sara Roosevelt, and Franklin was born here. It had a dressing room along its west wall and a fireplace on its north wall. During the 1915 remodeling, the dressing room was taken for a hallway; a new bedroom was created for Sara in the south wing; and Room 206 became the new Morning Room. The room is today referred to as the Birth Room. A closet is located at the south end of the west wall.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west and are framed by an intricate parquet border with a chain motif. The floor does not look to have been altered, except by the addition of the closet, installed on top of it. The floor does not meet the baseboard around the fireplace.

The ca.-1850 baseboard consists of a series of moldings, as used elsewhere on the second story of the main house. However, its moldings differ substantially from the other baseboards, replacing the ogee in the upper series with a cavetto and torus, and replacing the quarter-round in the lower series with an ogee. This seems attributable to the additional emphasis placed on woodwork in the tower, also seen in the South Parlor (Room 102). The entire trim is painted white. Two bulbous wooden door stops are installed along the baseboard; both are painted white. One is located on the south wall for the closet door, and one is located on the west wall for the door to the Blue Room (D219).

Walls:

The plaster walls are papered in a wallpaper having a beige ground with a diamond pattern and stylized acanthus leaves within the diamond. The existing paper is a ca.-1984 reproduction. The walls have a wooden picture molding around their perimeter near the ceiling that is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling has coved edges and is composed entirely of plaster painted white. Many cracks occur in the ceiling; the most obvious ones are in the south half of the room, but they in fact occur all over the room. The paint is also peeling, leaving the ceiling in only fair condition.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted white, except for the dado panel under the east-wall window (W210). This panel may be painted white, but due to lack of access because of the radiator cover, the paint appears old and dirty.

Doorways:

D218 - The west-wall doorway to the Main Hall (Room 207) dates to ca. 1850, used as the doorway to a dressing room prior to 1915, and then retained as the hall doorway in the 1915 renovations. It has the typical unique architrave used elsewhere in the room. The six-panel door is hinged on the south jamb, opening into the room. The room side of the door has a porcelain knob with a rectangular brass escutcheon, and the hall side has a faceted glass knob with an oval brass escutcheon. The door has a brass mortise lock and is hung by two brass hinges with ball finials and five knuckles.

D219 - The north-wall doorway to the Blue Room (Room 209) is a ca.-1800 window that was converted to a doorway ca. 1850 to access the south tower room. It has a six-panel door with porcelain knobs on both sides. The Blue-Room side of the door has a broken porcelain drop escutcheon, and only a keyhole on the Birth-Room side of the door. The door has a mortise lock, and hangs by two butt hinges that are painted.

Windows:

W210 - The east-wall window opening dates to ca. 1850. It has the characteristic ca.-1850 architrave with dado panel also used on the first story. The opening contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a rectangular brass sash lock. The lower sash has no lifts. The window also has two sets of recessed interior blinds, one for each sash. Each individual blind is two panels high. A wooden knob is located on the upper end of both lower blinds, but the blinds are painted fixed in an open position. Small brass hooks are also painted over. The opening is covered by a dark green shade with appropriate metal hardware and a brass curtain rod for sheer curtains.

W211 - This window opening at the east end of the north wall was added in 1915. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. The opening has a dark green shade with accompanying hardware and a metal curtain rod.

Fireplace:

A new wooden mantel was installed in this room in 1887, and this same mantel may be the one that is extant. The hearth is composed of yellow, orange, and orange-brown octagonal tiles with black tile squares set in between. The hearth is first bordered by a yellow-orange stripe and then a black stripe, all composed of tiles. The firebox has pressed-metal side inserts and tiles around the perimeter that have been painted. The wooden mantelpiece has a small double shelf with painted tiles in between the shelves. The wood is painted white.

Other Features:

Closet - The closet sits on top of the decorative parquet floor. The door to the closet has a full mirror attached to the exterior side, hiding the six panels that are evident on the interior side. The room side of the door has a brass knob and plate in which the keyhole is found. The door has a mortise lock. The closet side of the door has a brass plate with a simple latch and keyhole, but the keyhole does not penetrate the door's surface. The exterior

surface of the closet is composed of recessed panels, three on either side of the doorway and three on the north end.

Inside the closet, the baseboard is the same full double-depth baseboard that is used in the room. It is painted off-white, but the paint has yellowed. The walls are plastered and painted white, but the walls are patched and the paint is peeling. A wooden nailer runs across the south and west walls, but neither of them have clothes hooks or holes where former hooks may have been installed. One shelf extends across the upper section of the closet from the north to the south wall. Its underside and edge are painted off-white. A brass clothes bar is suspended from the shelf with two metal fixtures under the shelf and a bracket on the north and south ends fitted into a piece of blocking.

The closet contains various pieces of fire-detection and suppression equipment, described in the following section.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass switch plate with two buttons exists on the west wall north of D218. A second switch plate like the first one is located on the north wall east of D219. A service bell is installed in the north side of the architrave of D218. Three sconces with reeded back plates, acorn drops, and acanthus-decorated sockets are found on the west wall north of D218, and two are located on the east wall on either side of W210. The fixtures are painted off-white and have white glass shades and key switches. One grounded duplex outlet is located at the center section of the south wall near the baseboard. It has a brass plate.

Heating - A radiator is installed under W210. It appears to be painted light gray, but the paint may have discolored. The radiator is hidden by a wooden cover with metal grate painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Three historic Red Comet extinguishers are located as follows: one on the west side of the architrave of D219, one on the south side of the architrave of the closet doorway, and one on the south side of the architrave of W210 (the globe is missing). Modern equipment includes two sensors on the ceiling and a halon distribution nozzle emerging out of the closet roof. A red fire-alarm notification box is installed on the west wall above the closet.

Inside the closet, two red boxes are mounted on the west wall of the closet; one is a fire-alarm pull, and the other is a halon activation pull. Two halon tanks sit on the floor; one has piping up through the ceiling of the closet. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is attached to the ceiling.



Figure 68. Home of FDR: Birth Room, looking northeast, 1941.

Main Hall (Room 207)

This long, north-south hall was created in 1915 by taking space from both the ca.-1850 south tower and the ca.-1800 main house. The south third of the hall was formerly a dressing room for the bedroom in the south tower; the middle third was formerly part of the original southeast bedroom; and the north third was the original second-story hall. The main stairway is located at the north end of the hall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered by wall-to-wall carpeting consisting of a gold background with a blue border and medallions.

The white-painted baseboard consists of two bands each topped by a molding: the upper band has a bead and a quirked cyma reversa, while the lower band has a quarter-round. Because this baseboard occurs in portions of the Main Hall known to have been added in 1915, it is thought to date to that year. However, a very similar baseboard is found in other second-story areas of the main house that were not changed in 1915. It thus seems that the baseboard installed in 1915 was made to match the pre-existing baseboard, which stylistically appears to date to ca. 1850. It is quite probable that pieces of the earlier baseboard survive in certain places in the Main Hall. A bulbous wooden door stop is attached to the south end of the west wall for the door to the south wing (D216).

Walls:

The plaster walls have pieces of wooden molded trim arranged to simulate wall paneling. Both the plaster and the trim pieces are painted beige. The plaster and paint are cracked in several locations. This is the case where the south tower meets the main house; along the south half of the west wall; and on the north half of the west wall, above doorways D224 and D231, and between doorways D228 and D231. A wooden picture molding is also painted beige, as is a wooden nailer located behind the door to the south wing (D216). The nailer was a mount for a fire extinguisher that is now sitting on the floor below it.

Ceiling:

The borders of the ceiling are coved and the whole ceiling is composed of plaster, painted white. The ceiling is only in fair condition, with cracking and chipping occurring in many locations, especially at the cove and where the south tower meets the main house.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D216 - The south-wall doorway leads to the South-Wing Hall (Room 205). It dates to 1915. Its door has been described in connection with Room 205.

D217 - The west-wall doorway to the small West Porch was added in 1915. It contains double doors, each of which has three five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The brass bar lock on the north door is operated by an oval brass doorknob. The bar lock's keeper is in the doorway's threshold and upper mullion. Each glazed door has 10 lights (two across and five down). Two hook-and-eye latches are secured to the baseboard and lower door rails for holding the doors open. The eyes are attached to the doors.

A four-light transom is situated over the doorway, consisting of two lights on either side of a wooden mullion. Three brass butt hinges on the lower rail allow the transom to open into the hall, the maximum opening being regulated by two metal chains affixed to the transom and its exterior jamb. A pull-ring latch at the top of the mullion is secured to the center of the upper stop.

A green shade with metal hardware is installed on the north door. The south door shade is missing, as is part of its hardware. Hardware for sheer curtains is installed on the upper and lower ends of both doors, but only at their outer edges. The same hardware is missing from the center edges of the doors.

D218 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Birth Room (Room 206). This doorway dates to ca. 1850, when it was the doorway to Room 206's dressing room. The door has been described in connection with Room 206.

D221 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Blue Room (Room 209). It was created in 1915 when part of that room was taken to make the Main Hall. However, its architrave may be ca.-1850 material reused at that time. Both sides of the six-panel door located in the doorway to the Blue Room (Room 209) have porcelain doorknobs. The escutcheon on the room side of the door is painted metal in a triangular shape with rounded corners. The drop escutcheon on the hall side is porcelain or pottery of a similar shape. The door has a mortise lock and two heavy, painted, five-knuckle butt hinges attached to the north jamb. The hinges do not have finials.

D222 - The east-wall doorway to the East Bath (Room 211) is probably original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave. It contains a six-panel door with a porcelain knob and drop escutcheon on the bath side. The hall side of the door has a porcelain knob and metal escutcheon. The door has a mortise lock and two painted metal butt hinges with five knuckles and no finials, similar to D224. The door is hinged on the south jamb and opens into the bathroom. A nickel-plated clothes hook is installed on the upper center stile. The door is painted off-white.

D224 - The west-wall doorway to the Chintz Room (Room 210) is also probably original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave. It holds a six-panel wooden door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The door has a mortise lock and two painted five-

knuckle butt hinges with no finials. The door is painted off-white on the hall side and white on the room side. It is hinged on the north jamb and opens into the Chintz Room.

D228 - The west-wall doorway to the West Bath (Room 212) is probably original, since it led to a linen closet prior to 1915. It has the usual ca.-1850 type of architrave. The six-panel door here has porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The door has a mortise lock and is hung by two small, painted five-knuckle butt hinges on the north jamb. The door opens into the Bathroom and is painted off-white.

D231 - The west-wall doorway to the Pink Room (Room 214) is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave on its Room-214 side, and a similar molded architrave on the hall side. The door here is a six-panel door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock. The door is hinged on the south jamb and opens into the Pink Room. It has two hinges with five knuckles and no finials. A plexiglass barrier is installed across the doorway opening.

D232 - The east-wall doorway to FDR's Boyhood Room (Room 213) is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave. It contains a six-panel door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The hall side of the door is painted off-white, and the room side is painted white. The door is hung on the north side of the jamb with two heavy butt hinges with five knuckles, five screws per hinge plate, and no finials. The door swings into the room. A plexiglass gate with a plunger lock on the south side and a piano hinge on the north side is installed between the jambs.

Other Features:

Main Stairway - The main stairway from the second story to the third story is of dog-leg design. It has a lower run of 10 steps ascending northward to a landing at the level of the third story of the service wing (see Appendix B, sheet 23). From the landing, five more steps ascend southward to the third story of the main house. The stairway features walnut balusters and newels. The wooden steps display three finishes. Unfinished wood is at the center section of the stair, with the section closest to the balustrade painted dark brown and the section closest to the wall painted white. The short upper run has a ramp laid over it for wheelchair access.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two brass double-button switch plates are located within the room, one on the west wall south of D217, and one on the west wall between doorways D228 and D231. Two modern switch plates are also located within the room, one with a brushed chrome plate on the east wall south of D221, and one with a brass plate on the east wall south of D232.

There are no electrical outlets in the hall, but three ceiling fixtures do exist. The fixtures are single-bulb units without globes or shades. Their metal or pottery back plates have anthemions around the border, and the socket drops from the center. Each fixture appears to be painted an off-white color that has yellowed.

Heating - One radiator is located in the hall along the west wall immediately north of D217. It has a wood cover with metal grates and is paneled on both ends. The radiator is painted light gray, the cover is painted off-white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Only the wire holder of one historic Red Comet fire extinguisher remains, attached to the south side of the architrave of D232. Three modern round smoke sensors are ceiling-mounted. One halon distribution nozzle extends out from the south end of the east wall, and a second nozzle comes out of the east wall south of D232.

Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A)

This hall runs east-west. It also consists of three sections: a wide east section, a middle section, and a narrower west section. The east and middle sections are within the original kitchen wing; the west section was added in 1915, to provide direct access to the Little Green Room (Room 231). Prior to 1915, that room could be entered only through the Pink Room (Room 214).

Floor and Baseboard:

The majority of the hall floor is covered by wall-to-wall carpeting with a gold background and blue medallions. The west section of the hall is four steps higher than the rest of the hall, in order to provide access to the Little Green Room (Room 231). The floor of the elevated west part is covered with a carpet runner matching the wall-to-wall carpet. The floorboards visible under the carpet runner run east-west.

Since this area underwent many changes in 1915, much of the baseboard dates to that time, as in the adjacent Main Hall. Here again, however, portions of matching ca.-1850 baseboard may survive in some locations.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

Most of the doorways in this hall date to 1915: they have the same type of architrave as used for 1915 doorways in the first story of the service wing. As explained previously, this type of architrave is very similar to that used for early (ca. 1800-ca. 1850) doorways in the service wing. All woodwork except that related to the stair is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D237 - This doorway, in the south wall of the raised west section of hall, leads to the Pink Room (Room 214). It was added in 1915. The door it contains has a large frosted-glass patterned panel over two recessed wooden panels. A porcelain knob with a drop escutcheon is located on the room side of the door and a faceted glass knob with an oval brass escutcheon is located on the hall side. The door is hinged on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials.

D240 - The doorway to the Little Green Room (Room 231) is in the west wall of the hall. It also was created in 1915. It has a six-panel door that opens into the Little Green Room and is hinged on the north jamb. The two brass butt hinges have ball finials and five knuckles. The door has faceted glass knobs on both sides of the mortise lock, a drop porcelain escutcheon on the room side, and an oval brass escutcheon on the hall side.

D241 - This north-wall doorway leads to the Southwest Servants' Bath (Room 217). The doorway opening dates to the construction of the bath ca. 1870, based on the 1915 drawings and previously mentioned documentation, but the architrave seems to have been installed in

1915. The six-panel door is hinged on the west jamb with two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The door has a faceted glass knob and oval brass escutcheon on each side of the mortise lock. The door is painted white.

D242 - Another doorway in the north wall leads to the Central Servants' Hall (Room 220A), and so provides access to the servants' quarters. The 1915 drawings indicate that it was created in 1915. The doorway contains a six-panel wooden door, hinged on the west jamb with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The door opens into Room 220A. The Room-207A side of the door has a porcelain knob and an oval brass escutcheon for the mortise lock. The Room 220A-side of the door has a black polished wood knob and a rectangular escutcheon. The door and trim are painted off-white. A waist-high piece of plexiglass is hinged on the west jamb of the hall side with a piano hinge. A brass slide bolt secures the plexiglass "gate" to the east jamb.

D243 - The doorway to the 1915 lift contains a metal door and architrave. The door has six panels with a brass knob and oval escutcheon. It is hinged on the north jamb by two five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials. The door and trim are painted white.

D244 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Linen Room (Room 215). The 1915 drawings and its west-side architrave suggest that it dates to the 1915 remodeling. It has a six-panel door hung on two brass hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The door is painted white, has a mortise lock, a faceted glass doorknob with an oval brass escutcheon on the room side, and a porcelain knob with a rectangular brass escutcheon on the hall side. The door is hinged on the south jamb and opens into the Linen Room.

Windows:

W222 and W223 - This window opening, in the north wall of the west (1915) section of the hall, contains two windows separated by a wooden mullion. Both openings have double-hung, four-over-four sashes and sash chains. Each lower sash has two recessed brass pulls. The west window (W222) has a rectangular brass sash lock, while the east window (W223) has a round brass sash lock. The combined openings have one thin white metal rod for sheer curtains, and hooks on their architraves for curtain tie-backs.

Other Features:

West Stair - Four risers ascend from the middle section of the hall to the west section, to provide access to the Little Green Room (Room 231).

Service Stair - The service stair descending to the first story has been described in connection with the Back Hall (Room 115). The balustrade around the second-story stairwell is composed of wooden balusters painted white, with a flattened wooden handrail that is varnished. The balustrade is anchored by square newels with plain recesses on each side. The newels are painted white and have varnished caps. The varnished wooden handrail on the south wall of the stair continues horizontally along the landing, then continues up above the four risers to the Little Green Room.

Plexiglass Barrier - A waist-high plexiglass barrier extends from the east end of the service-stair balustrade across the hall to the north wall. The plexiglass door in this barrier has a piano hinge on the north side. The door is secured with a plunger-type lock. This post-historic barrier was installed to restrict visitor access to parts of the house.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two electrical switches are located in this hall, one old and one modern. The older of the two is a two-button model with a brass plate situated on the north wall east of D241. However, at this date it has no buttons, only holes in the plate. The more modern switch has a brass plate and is located on the west wall south of D242. An elevator call button is located on the east wall between D244 and D243. It consists of a brass plate and three service bells inlaid with abalone.

One ceiling fixture is mounted in the center of the hall at the top of the landing from the main stair. It is exactly like the single-bulb fixtures of the Main Hall (Room 207). A wall sconce with a round metal back plate has a cone-like socket and a frosted glass lily-shaped shade. A box, clanger, and bell are mounted on a block of wood painted white on the east wall between the doorways to the lift (D243) and the Linen Room (D244).

Heating - One radiator with decorative embossing is installed along the north wall outside the bathroom. It is painted with aluminum paint.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One wire holder for an historic Red Comet extinguisher is located on the east side of D242's architrave. One round smoke sensor is on the ceiling at the top of the service stair to the first story. One halon distribution nozzle juts out of the south wall at the east end above the service stair opening. On the north wall at the east corner of the bathroom is a white box with flashing lights, probably relating to an emergency system.

* * * * *

Lift

Most of the shaft for the present elevator is located in the original kitchen wing; the east end is in the 1915 addition. The shaft dates to the installation of the elevator in 1915. It is accessed from the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A) through doorway D243, which has been described in connection with Room 207A. The cab and operating equipment of the elevator have been described in connection with the first story.

Blue Room (Room 209)

This southeast bedroom (fig. 69) is part of the original ca.-1800 house. When James and Sara Roosevelt were using the ca.-1850 south tower room as their bedroom, this room served as the Morning Room. After the construction of the south wing in 1915, Sara moved her bedroom there, and began using the south tower room as the Morning Room.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a three-board border. The floor may have been laid in 1915 when the room was altered.

The room's baseboard is similar to the one in the adjacent Main Hall. Again, much of it probably dates to 1915, when part of the room was taken for the Main Hall, but sections of matching ca.-1850 baseboard may survive in some locations. A bulbous wooden door stop is located on the north wall for the adjacent door to the hall (D221). Both the baseboard and door stop are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The wallcovering is the same wallpaper that is found in the Birth Room (Room 206). It has a beige ground with a diamond pattern and stylized acanthus leaves set within the diamond. The wooden picture molding near the ceiling is painted white. The edge where the wall meets the plaster ceiling is coved. The cove and ceiling are painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the trim in the room is painted white, except perhaps the dado panel under window W212. This panel is hidden from view by the radiator cover and access to it is difficult. Although not as newly painted as the remainder of the trim in the room, the panel may also be painted white.

Doorways:

D219 - This doorway, near the west end of the south wall, leads to the Birth Room (Room 206). It has a ca.-1850 architrave, and was created ca. 1850 from an original window opening to access the new south tower. The door is described in connection with Room 206.

D220 - A doorway at the east end of the north wall leads to the East Bath (Room 211). It is thought to be original, but its architrave dates to ca. 1850. It contains a six-panel door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The door has a mortise lock and two heavy, five-knuckle painted butt hinges with no finials. The door is hinged on the west jamb and opens into the Blue Room.

D221 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). It was created in 1915, but may have a ca.-1850 architrave reused when the room was made smaller in 1915. The door is described in connection with Room 207.

Windows:

W212 - This east-wall window is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave with recessed dado panel. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and an oval brass sash lock. Both sashes are painted white.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two double-button brass switch plates are located in the Blue Room, one on the south wall east of D219, and one on the west wall south of D221. One wall sconce is located on the north wall about 3 feet from D220. It has a reeded metal back plate with an acorn drop and acanthus leaves around the socket. The fixture has a key switch and a white glass bell-shaped shade. One ceiling fixture is mounted in the southeast corner of the room. It has a metal back plate and a cone-shaped drop from which the wire extends, attached to a plain metal socket. The bulb is covered by a white glass bell-shaped shade and is operated by a pull chain. A service bell is situated at the center of the west wall, with a brass back plate and a button inlaid with abalone.

Heating - One radiator is located along the east wall under W212. The radiator appears to be painted light gray under its wooden cover with metal grate, which is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two historic Red Comet extinguishers remain in the room. One is attached to the west side of the architrave of D219, and one is on the north side of the architrave of W212 (missing its globe). Two round sensors are ceiling-mounted on the west side of the room. One small halon distribution nozzle is located at the center of the north wall near the ceiling.



Figure 69. Home of FDR: Blue Room, looking south, 1941.

Chintz Room (Room 210)

This southwest bedroom (fig. 70) is part of the original ca.-1800 house. It has a fireplace and two closets on its east wall. Its baseboard and south window are depicted in Appendix B, sheet 32.

Floor and Baseboard:

The 1902 floor in the Chintz Room consists of narrow, tongue-and-groove hardwood boards that run east-west. The floor has a border seven boards wide, except in front of the fireplace hearth, where only one board acts as a border. The border runs in front of the closets. The floor tilts downward in the northeast corner.

The molded baseboard is depicted in Appendix B, sheet 32. It is thought to date to ca. 1850, since few changes were made to this room. It closely resembles sections of baseboard installed in the Main Hall in 1915, but—as explained previously—these later sections are thought to have been reproduced to match the ca.-1850 baseboard profile. Two wooden door stops are located on the north wall: one bulbous stop for the adjacent door to the hall (D224), and a mushroom-shape stop for the bathroom door (D227). The baseboard and both door stops are painted white.

Walls:

The plaster walls are covered in a multiple-color patterned wallpaper, possibly known as the “Tree of Life” pattern. The existing paper is a reproduction print hung ca. 1984. A wooden picture molding surrounds the room and is painted light cream.

Cornice and Ceiling:

The plaster cornice to the room is heavily molded, having possibly been installed ca. 1850. The cornice is painted light cream. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorway and window architraves, and all of the doors, match the ca.-1850 material installed on the first story of the main house. Most of the trim in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D224 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). The opening is thought to be original. The door has been described in connection with Room 207.

D225 and D226 - These doorways access side-by-side closets at the south end of the east wall. Both have six-panel doors that are somewhat narrower than other typical second-story doors. Both doors have black metal rim locks with polished wooden knobs on their interior sides, and porcelain knobs with drop escutcheons on the room sides. Each door is hinged on its south jamb by two five-knuckle hinges with no finials, similar to those of door D221.

The doorway to the northernmost closet (D225) has a bulbous wooden door stop attached to the south side of its architrave. The doors and trim are painted white.

D227 - This north-wall doorway leads to the West Bath (Room 212). The opening is thought to be original; it led to a dressing room that later became the West Bath (Room 212). It contains a six-panel door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides and a mortise lock. The two heavy five-knuckle butt hinges do not have finials, being similar to those of door D221. The door is hinged on its west jamb and opens into the Chintz Room. The hinges for doors D225, D226 and D227 are similar to those found on D221.

Windows:

W215 - This south-wall window opening is thought to be original. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with oval chrome sash locks and no lifts. Both windows have green shades with appropriate metal hardware, a metal curtain rod for sheer curtains, a brass rod for drapes, and a flat brass rod for valances.

W216 - This window opening is identical to W215, except that it is located in the west wall of the room.

Fireplace:

A white marble hearth and mantel comprise the room's fireplace. The mantel has a keystone at the center of its opening and one mantel shelf. A cast-iron fire box is inserted in its narrow opening. (The cast-iron door to the fire grate is stored in the closet next to it.)

Other Features:

The room has two closets on the east wall. Since their wood floors are not part of the pattern of the room's floor, the closets were probably installed prior to 1902, when the present floor was laid.

North Closet - Accessed by D225, the north closet has wooden floorboards that run east-west. The wooden beaded baseboard, and plaster walls and ceiling, are painted off-white. The paint is peeling from the walls and ceiling. A wooden closet pole with painted ends runs north-south. Wooden shelf supports are on the north and south walls; two shelves are on the floor, leaning against the wall. The supports and shelves are painted off-white. The closet contains some fire-detection and suppression equipment, as described subsequently.

South Closet - Accessed by D226, the south closet is similar to the north closet concerning its floor, baseboard, walls, and ceiling. The walls and ceiling are patched and in only fair condition. Two boards extend across the east and south walls. On the east wall, the upper board has four black metal hooks and the lower board has five. There is one hook on the lower board on the south wall. Above the boards are wooden cleats for a shelf, but the shelf is missing. Like the north closet, the south closet contains some fire-detection and suppression equipment, as explained subsequently.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - The only switch plate in this room is located on the north wall, west of the hall door (D224) when the latter is open. It has two buttons with a brass plate. One brass fixture is suspended from the ceiling in the southeast corner. It is composed of a double light with both fixtures facing down. Each bulb has a frosted glass shade and individual key switches. Two grounded duplex outlets with brass plates are in the room: one on the north wall, east of D227, and one on the west wall, south of the dado panel underneath W216. A service call button is located on the north side of the chimney breast adjacent to D224. It has a round brass plate mounted on a pottery-like disk and a center black button. The disk is cracked.

Heating - A large white radiator is situated at the north end of the west wall. It is hidden by a white-painted radiator cover typical of those elsewhere in the house, having a wood frame with metal grates.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two wire holders for historic Red Comet extinguishers are installed as follows: one on the west side of the architrave of D227, and one on the north side of the architrave of D225. Neither holder contains a globe. Two modern round smoke sensors are mounted on the eastern half of the ceiling, and one halon distribution nozzle is at the south end of the west wall. The north closet has one sensor and one distribution nozzle. The south closet has one rate-of-rise needle sensor in the ceiling and one halon tank on the floor, with an attached and exposed distribution nozzle.

Security - One motion detector is installed above D224.



Figure 70. Home of FDR: Chintz Room, looking southeast, 1941.

East Bath (Room 211)

This room is part of the ca.-1800 main house. Originally, it included the space now occupied by the East-Bath Toilet (Room 211A) and the closet in FDR's Boyhood Room (Room 213), and was a small bedroom. The whole room was converted to a bathroom ca. 1870; the separate toilet room and closet are thought to have been partitioned off in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. The molded baseboard on the south wall differs from that on the east, north, and west walls, which is somewhat flatter. The latter was probably installed when the bathroom was created ca. 1870. A mushroom-shape door stop is attached to the south-wall baseboard for the door to the hall (D222). Both the door stop and baseboard are painted off-white.

Walls and Ceiling:

A wainscot of wallboard scored to resemble 6-inch-square ceramic tiles rises to a height of 4 feet 4 inches from the floor. This wainscot is topped by a 4-inch wooden cap. The walls are plastered above the wainscot cap, and all three elements are painted off-white. The edge of the plaster ceiling is coved to meet the walls; it is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorway and window architraves match the ca.-1850 material installed on the first story of the main house. The woodwork in the room is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D220 - This doorway, at the east end of the south wall, leads to the Blue Room (Room 209). The opening is thought to be original. The door has been described in connection with Room 209.

D222 - This doorway, at the south end of the west wall, leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). Again, the opening is thought to be original. The door has been described in connection with Room 207.

D223 - A doorway at the east end of the north wall leads to the East-Bath Toilet (Room 211A). The 1915 drawings suggest that it dates to the creation of the East Bath ca. 1870. However, its architrave matches the other ca.-1850 trim in the room; it may have been reused from elsewhere in the room ca. 1870. The doorway holds a glazed door with two lights over two recessed panels. The glass has an embossed frosted pattern. Both sides of the door have porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons. The door has a mortise lock and two small five-knuckle butt hinges with no finials. The door is hinged on the east jamb and opens into the room. A nickel-plated clothes hook is installed in the upper center stile of the door, and a big brass hook is attached to the west stile to secure the door into an eyelet on the west door stop. The door is painted off-white.

Windows:

W213 - This east-wall window opening is thought to be original, based on the muntin profile of its sashes. It has the usual ca.-1850 architrave with dado panel and sashes. The sashes are of double-hung, six-over-six design, with sash chains and a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has no lifts. Paint analysis indicates that the stool is a recent replacement. The window is painted off-white, but the paint is in poor condition.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - A framed mirror is attached to the wall above the sink on the west wall. (The mirror is not a door to a medicine cabinet.) The frame is wood and painted off-white. One towel rack with a clear bar and nickel-plated end brackets is installed on the north wall above the bathtub. A similar rack with a thinner clear bar is attached to the wainscot cap on the west wall. Nickel-plated brackets for a double towel rack remain on the east wall's wainscot cap south of the window, but no bars are extant. Also attached to the east-wall wainscot cap are a glass shelf with Art Nouveau nickel-plated brackets, a metal cupholder north of the shelf, and a metal toothbrush holder for three brushes south of the shelf. A metal hook is also installed south of the shelf.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A modern switch with a chrome plate is located on the west wall north of D222. A ceiling-mounted lighting fixture is installed in the center of the room, with a round metal base and a bare bulb with a white, acorn-shaped globe. The room also has one grounded duplex outlet with a chrome plate, on the west wall above the sink but below the wainscot cap.

Heating - The radiator located along the south end of the east wall is decoratively embossed. It has a wood cover with metal grate; both the radiator and the cover are painted white.

Plumbing - Plumbing fixtures in the room include a tub on the north wall, which is attached directly to the floor, and the sink, which has two front legs and is attached to the west wall. Both fixtures are of white porcelain, and are similar to those found in the south wing.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One historic wire holder for the Red Comet extinguisher is attached to the south side of the architrave of W213. One rate-of-rise needle sensor is ceiling-mounted above the south doorway (D220), and one round smoke sensor is ceiling-mounted above the west doorway (D222). Two halon tanks sit on the floor of the room; one of them has a pipe bracketed to the south wall with an attached distribution nozzle.

East-Bath Toilet (Room 211A)

As explained in connection with the East Bath, this room was part of an original (ca.-1800) bedroom that was converted to a bathroom ca. 1870. The toilet room itself was partitioned off from the larger bathroom in 1915.

Floor:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a single-board border.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls have a wainscot rising to a height of 3 feet 5 inches from the floor and topped by a 3-inch molded cap. The wainscot is a combination of single-beaded and double-beaded matchboarding, with the single-beaded material located on the east wall and west of the doorway in the south wall (D223). The wainscot cap is a heavy wooden molding. Plaster covers the walls above the wainscot cap. All of the wall elements are painted off-white.

The ceiling is plaster and painted off-white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D223 - This south-wall doorway leads to the East Bath (Room 211); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Plumbing - The room contains one white porcelain toilet with a separate tank that is mounted on a marble slab. The toilet is a "SIWELCLO" brand.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor and one rate-of-rose needle sensor mounted on the ceiling. The room has a halon tank on the floor and a distribution nozzle on the west wall near the ceiling.

West Bath (Room 212)

This space is part of the ca.-1800 main house. Originally it appears to have been a dressing room for the adjacent southwest room; its east end was partitioned off for a linen closet opening to the main hall. The partition was removed, and the space was converted to a bathroom in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor of the West Bath is composed of narrow floorboards running east-west, with a two-board border. This floor is slightly raised above the other floors surrounding it, possibly to accommodate the plumbing. A metal door stop is installed in the floor in front of the west-wall window (W217) for the door to the Pink Room (Room 214).

The molded baseboard is the usual 1915 type reproduced to match the ca.-1850 baseboard in the second story of the main house. It is painted off-white.

Walls and Ceiling:

A wainscot of wallboard scored to simulate 6-inch-square tiles rises to a height of 4 feet 2 inches from the floor. It is topped by a 4-inch wooden cap, above which is plaster to the ceiling. All of these elements are painted off-white. There are cracks in the north wall. A hole exists in the east wall above the wainscot cap north of D228, where painted wires are exposed. The ceiling is plaster painted off-white.

Woodwork:

All woodwork is painted off-white.

Doorways:

D227 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Chintz Room (Room 210). It is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave on both sides. The door is described in connection with Room 210.

D228 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). A doorway existed here at a very early date, if not originally; it led from the Main Hall to a small linen closet. The doorway appears to have been retained when the linen closet was taken for part of the West Bath in 1915. The door has been described in connection with Room 207.

D229 - A doorway at the west end of the north wall leads to the Pink Room (Room 214). It is thought to date to 1903, based on documentary evidence and the molding profiles of its architrave. It holds a six-panel door with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The door has two large two-knuckle hinges that are painted white like the door. The door is hinged on the west jamb and opens into the bathroom.

Windows:

W216 - This west-wall window is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 window architrave with dado panel. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has no lifts. The opening is covered by a green shade with accompanying metal hardware and a white metal curtain rod for sheer curtains. Metal hooks are screwed into the architrave for drapery tie-backs.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - A glass shelf is installed on the north wall over the sink with nickel-plated brackets of Art Nouveau design. A nickel-plated cupholder that resembles an inverted beehive is installed east of the shelf. A nickel-plated toothbrush holder for three toothbrushes is attached to the north wall with two screws, to the west of the glass shelf. A small hook is screwed into the wainscot cap between the toothbrush holder and D229. Although it looks like a contemporary napkin holder, a tin toilet-paper holder is located on the east wall next to D228. A fat towel rack is installed above the tub, being composed of a clear bar and nickel-plated end brackets. Two additional towel racks are installed on the south wall. They are composed of two clear bars with nickel-plated end brackets mounted on the wainscot cap at the center of the room. A single towel rack is attached to the south wall wainscot cap next to the doorway (D227). It also has a clear bar with nickel-plated end brackets. A third small towel rack is attached to the north wall east of the tub. It is all metal.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One light fixture is ceiling-mounted with a metal back plate and a white glass acorn-shaped globe. The metal is painted off-white.

Heating - A radiator without a cover sits along the west wall under the window. Imprints on the radiator base note that it was patented on September 22, 1874, by the A.A. Griffing Iron Co. of New York. The radiator top was patented on July 23, in 1885 or 1895.

Plumbing - The white porcelain fixtures of the bathroom are all located on the north wall. They include a two-legged sink with porcelain faucets, a bathtub without legs, and a "SIWELCLO" toilet with a separate tank. The tank looks more modern than the toilet.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling, and one small halon distribution nozzle comes out of the north wall at the west corner.

FDR's Boyhood Room (Room 213)

This room (fig. 71) is the original (ca.-1800) northeast bedroom in the main house. It has a south-wall closet that was formerly part of the East Bath (Room 211).

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run north-south, with a three-board border. The molded baseboard probably dates to ca. 1850; it matches the ca.-1850 baseboard and 1915 reproduction baseboard used in the second story of the main house.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are papered in a multicolored pastel floral pattern that may date to the early 1900's or the 1920's. Most of the existing paper is a ca.-1984 reproduction; a vertical patch next to the main doorway is original. The wooden picture molding is painted light cream.

The edge of the plaster ceiling is coved to meet the wall. The ceiling is painted white, and is cracked in the northwest corner.

Woodwork:

Most of the woodwork is painted white, but the picture molding is not.

Doorways:

D232 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). It is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave on both sides. The door has been described in connection with Room 207.

D233 - The doorway to the south-wall closet is thought to date to the creation of the closet ca. 1870, but it may be earlier. The door now swings into the Boyhood Room. However, two wooden plugs on the closet side of the east jamb, and a metal keeper on the closet side of the west jamb, suggest that a former door here opened in the opposite direction. It contains a six-panel door with a porcelain knob and drop escutcheon on the room side, and an upright rim knob lock on the closet side. The rim lock was manufactured by Sargent & Co. with an "Easy Spring" patent dated January 26, 1886 (found in the 1922 Sargent Catalog). A metal keeper is situated on the west side of the jamb for the existing rim lock. The door is painted white, and is hung on two small butt hinges with five knuckles and no finials. Each hinge plate has three screws.

Windows:

W214 - This east-wall window is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave with dado panel. It has double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a brass sash lock. The lower sash has no lifts. The opening has a green shade with appropriate hardware mounted between the jambs, and a flat brass rod for sheer curtains. Two large hooks for curtain tie-backs are installed on the sides of the architrave about mid-level.

Other Features:

Closet - The closet floor is composed of narrow boards running east-west, with a two-board border. The double-depth wooden molded baseboard has a minimum of paint layers and is currently painted cream. The plaster walls and ceiling are painted white. The west wall supports four wooden shelves, plus an upper one that extends onto the south wall, as well. The shelves are painted cream. One board with six brass clothes hooks is installed on the south wall. A wooden clothes pole similar to the ones found in the south-wing bedroom closets runs east-west and is supported in the middle by a brass ring, which is loose. The closet contains some fire-detection and suppression equipment, as described subsequently.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One lighting fixture is suspended from the ceiling by a cloth wire from an off-white metal back plate. The receptacle is brass and holds a frosted glass shade with several facets. There is no lighting in the closet. A grounded duplex outlet with a brass plate is installed on the north wall one third of the way from the east wall. A single service bell with a brass plate and abalone-inlaid button is located on the north wall.

Fire Suppression/Detection - Two round smoke sensors are attached to the ceiling of the room. One halon distribution nozzle protrudes from the closet wall. It connects to a halon tank inside the closet, on the floor in the northwest corner. One round smoke sensor and one rate-of-rise needle sensor are attached to the ceiling of the closet.



Figure 71. Home of FDR: FDR's Boyhood Room, looking north, 1941.

Pink Room (Room 214)

This room (fig. 72) is the original (ca.-1800) northwest bedroom in the main house. It has a fireplace and three closets on its east wall, as well as a west-wall closet.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a seven-board border. A single board frames the hearth and the closets on the east wall, which were built on top of the finished floor. The floor is separating from the fireplace wall at the south end. This floor may date to 1902, according to Mr. Plog's records.

The molded baseboard probably dates to ca. 1850; it matches the ca.-1850 baseboard and 1915 reproduction baseboard in the second story of the main house. There are two bulbous door stops on the baseboard: one on the north wall for D238, and one on the south wall for D231. Both door stops and the baseboard are painted white.

Walls:

The plaster walls are covered with wallpaper having a cabbage-rose and trellis pattern. The current paper is a reproduction dating to ca. 1984, but the original design may date to 1903. A wooden picture molding is painted light cream.

Cornice and Ceiling:

A large plaster cornice is painted light cream. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork except the picture molding is painted white.

Doorways:

D229 - This doorway, at the west end of the south wall, leads to the West Bath (Room 212). It dates to 1903, when the dressing room that preceded the West Bath was made accessible from Room 214. The door has been described in connection with Room 212.

D230 - This doorway accesses a closet at the south end of the west wall. The exterior side of its door is covered by a full-length mirror, but the door's six panels are visible on the interior side. Both sides of the door have porcelain knobs; the interior side has a drop escutcheon, while the exterior side shows a bare keyhole. The door has a mortise lock, and is hinged on the north jamb with two butt hinges with no finials and four screws per hinge plate.

D231 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Main Hall (Room 207). It is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave. The door has been described in connection with Room 207.

D234 and D236 - These doorways access narrow closets that flank a regular-width closet along the east wall, north of the fireplace. Each door has three panels, resembling half of a six-panel door. The doors have smooth glass knobs on both sides, oval brass escutcheons on the room sides, and mortise locks. Each door is hung with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The hinges are attached to the north jambs, and the doors open into the room.

D235 - This doorway leads to the regular-width east wall closet. It contains a six-panel door that is in other respects exactly like the doors of D234 and D236.

D237 - This doorway, near the west end of the north wall, leads to the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A). It was created when the west end of the hall was built in 1915. However, it has the same typical ca.-1850 architrave as the doorway to the Main Hall. The door has been described in connection with Room 207A.

D238 - The doorway to the Little Green Room (Room 231) is near the north end of the west wall. It was added in 1900 when the octagonal addition received a second story. The six-panel door here has a mortise lock with porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on both sides. The two five-knuckle hinges have embossed-design hinge plates and ball finials; they are painted. Hung on the north jamb, D238's door opens into the Pink Room.

Windows:

W218 - This west-wall window is thought to be original; it has the usual ca.-1850 architrave with dado panel. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has no lifts. Two metal eyelets are attached to the window trim for curtain tie-backs. A green shade with accompanying metal hardware and a white metal curtain rod for sheers are installed at the upper edges of the trim.

Fireplace:

The hearth of the fireplace is either slate or soapstone. The white marble mantel with mantelshelf is similar to that found in the Chintz Room (Room 210). The mortared bricks of the firebox's side and back shape a very narrow opening. A cast-iron fire grate is attached to the front edge of the firebox.

Other Features:

Southwest Closet - The floorboards of the closet run north-south; they are part of the border of the room's floor. The closet was constructed on top of the existing floor, but a wooden threshold was added for the doorway. A full baseboard is located on the west and south wall, which are extensions of the room's baseboard. The walls are plaster with a crack in the west wall. A brass clothes rod is fitted below the one shelf, running north-south. Three screws secure each end of the rod; the center of the rod is held in place with a support screwed into the bottom of the shelf. The shelf is painted white.

Northeast Closets - Two narrow closets flank a wider closet along the north end of the east wall. The closets are built on top of the existing floor. None of the closets have a baseboard, except for a quarter-round molding where the walls meets the floor. The two narrow closets have six wooden shelves with wood supports that are painted off-white. The center closet has a clothes pole running north-south with one shelf above it. The shelf is supported by wooden cleats along its three undersides.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A rectangular hole in the wallpaper on the north wall to the west of the doorway has loose cloth wire stuffed into it. The hole is covered by a chrome switch plate. A double-button switch plate with a nickel-plated finish is installed on the south wall 1 foot west of the door of D231 when the latter is open. A brass lighting fixture exactly like the one found in the Chintz Room (Room 210) is installed suspended from the ceiling along the west wall over the dresser. It has two sockets with key switches, and the bulbs are covered by frosted glass shades. The word "Eagle" is imprinted on both switches. A grounded duplex outlet is located on the south wall east of D229. It has a brass cover plate. A second single outlet is installed on the north-wall baseboard. It is a large receptacle with small hinged cover plates and a brass back plate. A service call button is located near the east end of the north wall. It has a small square brass plate and a single button inlaid with abalone.

Heating - One cast-iron heating grate is located in the northwest corner of the floor. It has no manufacturer's name imprinted on it, but it does have a vent-turning device for the regulation of air. One radiator is located under the window along the west wall, with a wood-and-metal radiator cover. Both radiator and cover are painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two historic Red Comet extinguishers are found in the room, one mounted on the architrave of D237, the other on the architrave of D229. Two round smoke sensors are located on the east side of the ceiling. One halon pipe with distribution nozzle comes out of the southwest closet and passes through the south wall to the West Bath (Room 212). It is fed by a large halon tank on the floor inside the southeast closet. Another distribution nozzle protrudes from the east wall above the center closet. It is fed by a large halon tank resting on the floor inside the center closet. One rate-of-rise needle sensor is suspended from the ceiling of each narrow closet.



Figure 72. Home of FDR: Pink Room, looking east, 1941.

Linen Room (Room 215)

The west third of this space was part of the original kitchen wing. The middle third was part of the ca.-1892 addition to the kitchen wing. The east third was part of the enlargement of the wing in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow wooden floorboards run east-west without any border. The white-painted molded baseboard is the usual 1915 type of baseboard found in the second story of the main house and in the service wing. A bulbous wooden door stop is on the south-wall baseboard for the adjacent door of D244, leading to the Main Hall.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The plaster ceiling just inside the doorway to the hall (D244) is lower than the rest of the ceiling. Both sections are painted white.

Woodwork:

The north wall is covered with floor-to-ceiling cupboards. They, and all of the woodwork in the room, are painted white.

Doorways:

D244 - This 1892 west-wall doorway leads to the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W232 - This window is located near the east end of the south wall. It dates to the enlargement of the wing in 1915. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a brass sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed brass sash lifts. The sashes are painted white.

Other Features:

North-Wall Cupboards - Although the whole north wall is covered with cupboards from floor to ceiling, they vary in appearance. One pair of cupboards, one above the other, sits at the west end of the wall, below the soffit just inside the hall doorway. These two cupboards have two doors each of equal size with elaborate recessed panels. The doors are hung with two brass butt hinges and are secured with brass cupboard latches. Each cupboard has three shelves inside, resting on wooden saw-tooth supports for adjustability. These two cupboards as a unit jut out 2 inches from the plane of the other cupboards along the same wall, probably due to space taken for the lift.

The rest of the wall is covered with cabinetry three units high and three units wide. The bottom row of units is the same, the middle row is the same, and the top row is the same, but all rows are different from each other. Each bottom unit consists of three drawers below

and one pull-out shelf. Each drawer and shelf has two brass quarter-round pulls that are typical of the 1915 cabinetry hardware in the house. The upper two rows of units are recessed back 5 1/4 inches from the bottom row, creating a small shelf at the middle row. The middle row of units is exactly like the two nearest the doorway, with elaborate recessed panel doors, brass hinges and cupboard locks, and three adjustable shelves on saw-tooth supports. Near the upper edge of the middle units, a ghost of a paint line extends the full length of the cabinetry. Examination of the upper row of cupboards reveals different details, suggesting that the upper row was added. If this is true, then the ghost of the paint line on the row below represents the former location of cornice trim prior to the construction of the upper row. The units in the upper row each have two cupboard doors of equal size with a plain recessed panel in each. The two brass butt hinges per door and the brass cupboard latches are slightly different from the row of units below. A piece of molding served as a cornice where the row meets the ceiling. The back wall of the cabinets consists of the room's plaster wall. The paint has yellowed, and it is difficult to tell if the walls are painted white or cream.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A lighting fixture is suspended from the ceiling of the western half of the room, just east of the soffit at the hall doorway. The whole fixture, including the brass back plate, hangs from the wire. The bare bulb is activated by a metal pull-chain with an extension string.

Heating - One small radiator is located along the south end of the east wall. It is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are attached to the ceiling at either end of the room. One halon tank rests on the floor near the radiator, with a pipe up to a distribution nozzle.

Sewing Room (Room 216)

As with the Linen Room, the west end of this space was part of the original kitchen wing; the middle section dates to the ca.-1892 addition to the kitchen wing; and the east third was part of the 1915 enlargement of that wing. A protrusion in the southwest corner of the room contains the shaft for the elevator; the northeast corner has a closet.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. The white-painted molded baseboard is the 1915 type used in the second story of the main house and in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A round metal disk of unknown purpose is installed on the west wall north of the entrance doorway (D245). It is painted in the same color as the walls. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

Both doorways have the usual 1915 type of service-wing architrave. Except for a fold-down sewing table, all of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D245 - The west-wall doorway leads to the Central Servants' Hall (Room 220A). The 1915 drawings suggest that it was created at that time, and it has the usual 1915 type of service-wing architrave. It contains a four-panel door with a porcelain knob and rectangular brass escutcheon on each side, and a mortise lock. The door is hung on the west jamb with two five-knuckle brass hinges with ball finials. The Sewing-Room side of the door has three small brass hooks for hanging a key rack.

D246 - A doorway at the east end of the north wall accesses a closet. Its six-panel door is hinged on the west jamb with two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. Porcelain knobs exist on both sides of the mortise lock, but only one rectangular brass escutcheon present, on the room side of the door. A wire hook is installed on the closet side of the door, on the upper center stile.

Windows:

W233 - The east-wall window opening contains double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes with sash chains. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. A green shade with appropriate hardware is hung between the jambs, and a round curtain rod is installed on the upper trim.

Other Features:

Closet - The floor of the northeast closet resembles that in the rest of the room, except that it has a one-board border. The baseboard, walls, and ceiling are also the same as the rest of the room. Five wooden shelves are installed on the east wall and painted white. The top shelf continues around onto the north wall. A white-painted board is located on the north wall with six brass coat hooks attached to it. These clothes hooks are also painted white. One wooden closet pole runs east-west, is painted white, and is supported in the center by a brass ring that is suspended from the top shelf.

Fold-down Sewing Table - Hinged to the south wall is a fold-down sewing with fold-in legs. Its finish is natural wood.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One lighting fixture is attached to the center of the ceiling. It has a brass back plate with a place for a globe (which is missing) and a single bulb. It is operated by a metal pull-chain.

Heating - One radiator of decorative design is located along the north end of the east wall, and is painted with aluminum paint.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling. A halon tank rests on the floor in the southwest corner. A pipe extending from the tank is bolted to the west wall, to which a distribution nozzle is attached.

Southwest Servants' Bath (Room 217)

This space is part of the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing. Documentation suggests that it was converted to a bathroom ca. 1870, and remodeled again in 1915. The latter work may have included an enlargement eastward.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. The white-painted molded baseboard is typical of those used in the second story of the main house and in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

A wainscot of plaster scored to simulate 6-inch-square ceramic tiles rises to a height of 4 feet 2 1/2 inches above the floor; it is topped by a wooden cap 3 1/2 inches high. The walls above the wainscot cap are plain plaster. All of the wall elements are painted white.

The ceiling is coved around the border of the room. The entire ceiling is composed of plaster and is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D241 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W224 - This west-wall window probably dates to the construction of the east-west extension of the kitchen wing ca. 1850. It contains double-hung, four-over-four sashes with sash chains and a painted metal sash lock. A green shade is installed between the jambs with appropriate hardware, and a white metal flat curtain rod is installed on the trim. Two painted hooks are installed on the sides of the window architrave for tie-back curtains.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - A glass shelf is mounted on the wainscot cap over the sink with Art Nouveau-style nickel-plated end brackets. A toothbrush holder and cup holder, also nickel-plated, are installed to the west and east of the shelf, respectively. A thin towel holder with a clear bar and nickel-plated end brackets is located east of the cup holder. A second towel holder with double bars, one over the other, is situated on the wainscot cap of the south wall. It too has clear bars and nickel-plated end brackets. A third towel holder is located on the east wall over the tub, with the same finishes as the others. A metal wire basket, probably for sponges, is also installed over the tub on the east wall. A metal box, possibly tin, is

located on the south wall next to the toilet. One metal hook is attached to the wainscot cap on the south wall west of D241.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A two-button switch plate is located on the south wall east of D241. A lighting fixture with an off-white metal back plate is attached to the middle of the ceiling. It has a white glass acorn-shaped globe. A service button is located on the west wall between the toilet and the window. It has a nickel-plated plate and a button inlaid with abalone.

Heating - One radiator is located along the west end of the north wall. It is painted with aluminum paint.

Plumbing - The plumbing fixtures are all white porcelain. The toilet sits against the west wall on a marble slab. It has a separate tank and is manufactured by "SIWELCLO." The sink is attached to the north wall; its two front legs, and its faucets, are all made of porcelain. The tub sits along the east wall on four fat short legs. Only the hot and cold buttons on the faucets are porcelain.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor and one rate-of-rise needle sensor are mounted on the ceiling. Two halon tanks sit on the floor, one of which has piping up to a distribution nozzle on the west wall.

Valet Room (Room 218)

Like the adjacent Bath, this space is part of the ca.-1800 kitchen wing. It was probably converted at some point for use as a water closet: the Plogs recall that a water closet existed in this area prior to 1915.⁹ The conversion may have occurred ca. 1870—when the adjacent Bath was created—or somewhat later. Again like the adjacent Bath, the room was remodeled and perhaps enlarged in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. An old linoleum runner covers most of the floor. It is brown with a Greek-fret border. This linoleum in turn is covered with another piece of linoleum that is marbled in yellow and tacked down on its north and east sides with metal stripping. The white-painted molded baseboard is the usual 1915 type found in the second story of the main house and in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The section of wall that surrounds the chimney stack has cracked and delaminating paint. A wooden strip with white-painted clothes hooks is installed on the wall around the chimney. Two hooks are located on the west side, three on the south, and one on the east. A wooden shelf, painted white, is installed above the hooks. The white-painted plaster ceiling is in good condition, except for cracks.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted white, except for the fold-down table on the south wall.

Doorways:

D247 - The east-wall doorway to the Central Servants' Hall (Room 220A) predates 1915, based on the drawings from that year. It contains a four-panel door. The door is hung on the south jamb with two small five-knuckle hinges without finials, which are painted. A wooden doorknob with a black metal plate and a drop escutcheon is located on either side of the mortise lock.

Windows:

W225 - The west-wall window probably dates to the construction of the east-west extension of the kitchen wing ca. 1850. It contains double-hung, four-over-four sashes with sash chains and a painted metal sash lock. A green shade is installed between the jambs with appropriate hardware.

⁹ Interview between George Y. Wilkins, George Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Plog, December 9, 1948. Research files, ROVA NHS.

Other Features:

Folding Table - A small folding table is attached to the south wall with two butt hinges. It has a movable brace attached to the wall, such that it can fold down to lie parallel with the wall.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One grounded duplex outlet is installed on the west side of the chimney with no plate, only its receptacles. One lighting fixture has a brass bell-shaped back plate and a single bulb with a key switch. Although a place for a globe is provided, none exists.

Heating - A thin radiator is installed along the west end of the south wall. It has a decorative top and bottom. The bottom part appears to be marked with patent information stating "R A [Shilling], PAT Sep 22, 18[74]." Two thin steam pipes are located to the east of the radiator.

Plumbing - A heavy metal pipe passes through the northwest corner of the room; it is part of the roof drainage system. A counter extends along the north wall from the west wall to the chimney stack. It has a laminate top with metal trim, and a wooden backsplash and apron board painted white. The counter contains a metal sink with a porcelain-coated interior to the left and a drain board to the right. The sink faucets, located in the wall, are plugged.

Northwest Servants' Bath (Room 219)

This space is part of the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing. The room existed prior to 1915, based on the drawings from that year; its use prior to 1915 is not known. During the 1915 remodeling, it was converted to a bathroom for servants.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a two-board border. A piece of linoleum displaying a blue pattern is laid over the wood floor. The baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. A bulbous wooden door stop is located on the east-wall baseboard for the door of D249. Both baseboard and door stop are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The plaster ceiling is painted white, and has a few cracks in it.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D249 - The north-wall doorway leads to the Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220B). The 1915 drawings suggest that the opening predates 1915, but its present architrave dates to 1915. Its four-panel door has two nickel-plated hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The hinges are attached to the east jamb. The door has porcelain knobs on both sides of the door, a rectangular escutcheon painted white on the hall side, and a chrome knob plate and lock on the room side. The door has a mortise lock.

Windows:

W226 - The west-wall window probably dates to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850. It holds double-hung, four-over-four sashes with sash chains and a new chrome sash lock. A green shade with appropriate hardware is mounted between the jambs; a white metal flat curtain rod is at the top of the architrave; and a thin white telescoped rod is attached to the mid-section of the architrave for cafe curtains.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One two-button switch with a brass plate is located on the north wall west of D249. One lighting fixture is mounted on the ceiling. It has a porcelain receptacle and a single bulb.

Heating - A single radiator is located along the north end of the west wall. It is exactly the same as the one in the Valet Room (Room 218), including its painted white finish.

Plumbing - The plumbing fixtures are all white porcelain. The toilet, at the west end of the south wall, appears more modern than others in the house; it is in fact too large for the marble slab on which it is mounted. The sink is attached to the west end of the north wall; it has no front legs. The tub, along the south wall, has ball-and-claw feet.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor and one rate-of-rise needle sensor are mounted on the ceiling. A halon tank rests on the floor near the east wall, with one nozzle attached to a pipe that is bolted to the east wall.

Central Servants' Hall (Room 220A)

This hall runs north-south in the center of the service wing. It is located in the original (ca.-1800) kitchen wing, but was created during the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run north-south, with a one-board border. This section of the hall floor has a patch at the north end, 18 1/2 inches from the west wall. The floorboards of the patch run in the same direction as the rest of the floor. The patch is 25 1/4 inches wide and 44 3/8 inches long, north to south. Rubber matting is laid over the floor to protect it.

The white-painted baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It has two bulbous wooden door stops on the west wall: one for door D242 to the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A), and one for door D247 to the Valet Room (Room 218).

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. Wooden corner protectors are attached to many corners in the hall, including the outside southwest and northwest corners of the Trunk Room (Room 224), the outside northeast corner of the Valet Room (Room 218), and both corners of the northwest wall at the north end of the shelving unit. These protectors are painted white, installed above the baseboards and are 42 inches high.

A small valance wall spans the hall just south of D247. A second valance wall separates the Central Servants' Hall from the Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220B). These plaster soffits and their fascias are painted beige.

A wooden white box is located on the south wall east of D242. It is the second receiver box for the service bell system in the house. It is marked "Edwards 1872" and was made in New York City. The rooms covered by this first bell system included "Mrs. R's Chamber, Mrs. R's Morning Room, Mr. Franklin's Chamber, Library, Dining Room, Hall Door, Side Entrance, School Room, Elevator, Coat Room, Servants' Dining Room, Cellar Door, Kitchen, Rear Entrance, and Butler's Pantry." A small brass plate with a single abalone-inlaid button is next to the box. It is marked "alarm gardener." A set of second bell boxes is located on the east wall of the hall, on the outside wall of the Trunk Room (Room 224). These two boxes from "Peet and Powers, NYC," appear to cover some rooms that existed prior to 1915. They include the "Main Hall, Drawing Room, Coat Room, Living Room, Smoking Room, South Parlor, South Porch, West Porch, Chambers 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, and Baths 1, 2, 4, and 7."

The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D242 - This 1915 doorway, at the south end of the hall, leads to the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A); see the description of that room.

D245 - This 1915 east-wall doorway leads to the Sewing Room (Room 216); see the description of that room.

D247 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Valet Room (Room 218); see the description of that room.

D248 - A doorway in the east wall leads to the Trunk Room (Room 224). The 1915 drawings and its architrave suggest that it was created at that time. It contains a wide four-panel door with porcelain knobs and rectangular brass escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock. The door is hung on its north jamb by two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles.

Other Features:

Shelving Unit - The north end of the west wall of the hall is recessed to accommodate a slop sink and a shelving unit. The northern two-thirds of the recess are covered by three lower shelves. The top shelf spans the entire recess, but angles out at the southern end. The partition that supports the lower three shelves at their southern ends helps to create a niche for the sink. A white paper-towel dispenser is attached to the south side of this partition. A large piece of plexiglass covers the openings of the shelving unit.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One lighting fixture is located on the east wall, south of D248. It is a wall sconce with a brass back plate, a key switch, and a frosted glass shade.

Plumbing - The slop sink located near the north end of the west wall is porcelain with a brass border around its edges. Its outside is painted white. Two separate pipes extend up to a white-painted nailer board, and are plumbed into a single chrome faucet.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling. One halon distribution nozzle extends out of the east wall, coming from the Trunk Room (Room 224). A modern fire box is installed at the east end of the south wall. Next to it is a fire bell, and next to that is a red emergency light and speaker. Below the servants' call box are two fire-alarm boxes, one for fire and one for halon.

Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220B)

This hall runs along the south side of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the original kitchen wing. It was remodeled slightly in 1915: the easternmost room in the extension was converted to a stair hall with a closet, both of which became part of the hall.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west with no border. A rubber runner is laid down over the wooden floor. The white-painted baseboard is typical of those in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A soffit extends down from the ceiling at midpoint of the hall. A wooden cabinet is located on the south wall to the east of the Kitchen wing hall. It is a fuse box from Peet & Powers but the box itself was manufactured by Metropolitan Elec. Mfg. Co. of Long Island City, N. Y. The box is painted off-white and a crack exists in the wall to the west of the box. A wooden corner protector painted white is on the exterior southeast corner of the Servant's Room #3 (Room 223).

A white-painted molding covers the joint where the southeast closet meets the ceiling. The plaster ceiling is painted white. The ceiling is chipped and peeling and is slightly higher than the ceiling in the kitchen wing hall.

Woodwork:

All woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D249 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Servants' Bathroom (Room 219); see the description of that room.

D251 - This north-wall doorway to Servants's Room #1 (Room 221) dates to ca. 1850; it has the ca.-1850 type of service-wing architrave. It contains a door with four panels, wood knobs with black metal back plates and painted metal escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock. The escutcheons are generally rectangular-shaped but have decoratively designed corners. The door is hinged on the east jamb with two decorative hinges, each having pointed finials and three knuckles. A small painted slide bolt is installed on the west side of the doorway architrave with the strike being on the door. A three-light transom sash exists above the doorway; it is hinged at its bottom rail and secured with a metal latch at its top.

D253 - The north-wall doorway to Servant's Room #2 (Room 222) dates to ca. 1850, and has the usual ca.-1850 service-wing architrave. The four-panel door has wood knobs and painted escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock, similar to D251. Its two hinges on the east jamb are painted white like the door, are decorative and have three knuckles and

pointed finials. A three-light transom, hinged on the bottom rail and latched on the top rail, is located above the doorway.

D254 - The north-wall doorway to Servant's Room #3 (Room 223) dates to ca. 1850. It has the usual ca.-1850 service-wing architrave and a four-panel door with wood knobs on both sides. The escutcheons are the same as found on D251 and D253, but the one on the room side is black instead of being painted white. The two hinges that hang the door from the west jamb are decorative, have three knuckles and have pointed finials.

D256 - The east-wall doorway to the closet could date to ca. 1850 or the 1915 remodeling. It contains a door of matchboard construction that is painted white. The door is hinged on its south jamb with three strap hinges. It has a porcelain knob, but it appears that the remainder of the hardware, including a rim lock, is missing.

Windows:

W227 - The west window in the hall dates to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850. It has the usual ca.-1850 service-wing architrave, and double-hung, four-over-four sashes with a brass sash lock and sash chains. The opening has a green shade hung between the jambs with appropriate hardware and brass hardware for a missing curtain rod.

W231 - The window opening on the north wall that illuminates the stair dates to 1915. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a round brass sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts and sash chains. The opening has a green shade mounted between the jambs and hardware for a curtain rod, but no rod.

Other Features:

Closet - The interior of the closet in the southeast corner has a floor like the hall and a wooden baseboard on the south and east sides. The wall on the south side is plaster, the wall on the east side is cement, and the wall on the north side is matchboard. The south and east walls are patched and cracked near the ceiling. The walls are painted but the paint has yellowed, making it difficult to determine if the paint is white or cream-colored. The closet has six unpainted shelves. An emergency power outlet is mounted on the baseboard of the south wall in an orange outlet box with LTX cable. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Stair to Northeast Wing - Three risers and two treads access the northeast wing from the north "T" wing. The floorboards of the treads run north-south. The square newel has little chamfers on each corner and is painted white. The balusters are square and are also painted white. The newel cap and railing are varnished wood.

Stair to First Story - Three risers approach a square landing where the floorboards run north-south. Two more risers along the north wall approach three winders, which ascend to nine more risers along the east wall to reach the first floor. The newels of the staircase are square with little chamfers on each corner. The newels and the square balusters are painted white. The newel caps and rails are varnished wood.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two wall sconces are located on the south wall, one to the west of D249 and one to the east of the intersecting hall. The first-mentioned sconce has a brass back plate with a key switch and a white glass scalloped shade. The second sconce has a key switch but no shade. One two-button switch is installed on the north wall to the east of D254. This switch has a brass switch plate.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling, one at either end of the hall. One halon distribution nozzle extends out from the north wall near Servant's Room #2, while the other extends out from the west wall of the stairway. This same wall also has a red fire-alarm box and a red box with an emergency light and speaker. In the closet, a rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling, and a halon activator box is mounted on the south wall.

Servant's Room #1 (Room 221)

This room is located in the northwest corner of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the original kitchen wing. It was not changed during the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

Floorboards running east-west are covered with a dark green linoleum that is tacked down with nails at the seams. The linoleum has many holes and is torn at the seams. The molding profile of the wooden baseboard differs from that typically used in the service wing, because it is older (ca. 1850). It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A white-painted molding covers the joint where the southwest closet meets the ceiling. The plaster ceiling is painted white, and is only in fair condition due to chips and cracks.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850; they have the usual ca.-1850 type of service-wing architrave. All of the woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D250 - The doorway to the closet holds a four-panel door with two decorative three-knuckle hinges with pointed finials. The door has a polished knob with a japanned rim lock on the room side. Both sides of the door are painted white.

D251 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220B); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W228 - The window opening, which faces west, contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a painted sash lock and sash chains. A green shade is hung between the jambs with appropriate hardware and hardware for a curtain rod is installed on the trim, but no rod exists.

Other Features:

Closet - Located in the southwest corner of the room, the exterior of the closet is composed of matchboard painted white. On the interior of the closet, the floorboards run east-west. A baseboard is located only on the plaster walls (i.e., the south and west walls); the north and east walls are continuous wood. The ceiling is also plaster. All of the interior except the floor is painted beige. Two boards with beaded edges are on the south and west walls. The south board has four metal clothes hooks attached to it (one of them is broken), and the

west board has two similar hooks. Two wooden cleats on the east and west walls formerly supported a shelf, which is now missing.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One ceiling-mounted lighting fixture is in the room. A cloth wire suspends from its brass bell-shaped back plate to a single brass socket with a bare bulb. The bulb is operated by a pull-chain. A grounded duplex outlet is installed on the north wall with a brass plate.

Heating - A short and deep radiator with a decorative top is extant in the room. It is painted white.

Servant's Room #2 (Room 222)

This room is located along the north side of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the original kitchen wing. It was not changed during the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

Wood floorboards that run east-west are overlaid by dark green linoleum. The linoleum has holes and a black patch. The baseboard is the same as that in Servant's Room #1 (Room 221).

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A white-painted molding covers the joint where the closet meets the ceiling. The plaster ceiling is painted white and has a few cracks.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850; they have the usual ca.-1850 type of service-wing architrave. All of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D242 - The doorway to the closet contains a four-panel door with a wooden doorknob and japped rim lock. In addition a metal hasp on the door secures it to a long hook attached to the closet wall. The closet door is hung by two decorative hinges with three knuckles and pointed finials on the west jamb. The door is painted white.

D253 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220A); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W229 - The window opening on the north wall contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes hung on sash chains. They have a metal sash lock, painted white, that is similar to the one on W228. A green shade is hung between the jambs and a curtain rod with hardware is attached to the trim.

Other Features:

Closet - The closet in the southwest corner of the room is very similar to the one found in Servant's Room #1 (Room 221), but it has a wooden shelf where the other was missing. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A single ceiling-mounted lighting fixture is located in the room. The receptacle is suspended by cloth wire from a bell-shaped brass back plate, holds a single bulb and is operated by a pull chain. A grounded duplex outlet with a plastic plate exists in the room.

Heating - One radiator that is short in length but tall in height is in the room. It is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - On the exterior of the closet, a holder for a Red Comet fire extinguisher remains minus its glass fixture. Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling. One halon distribution nozzle comes out of the closet wall, being connected to a halon tank resting on the floor of the closet.

Servant's Room #3 (Room 223)

This room is also located along the north side of the ca.-1850 east-west extension to the original kitchen wing. It was not changed during the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

Floorboards that run east-west are overlaid by dark green linoleum. The baseboard is the same as those in Servants' Rooms #1 and #2 (Rooms 221 and 222, respectively).

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. A crack exists in the east wall. A white-painted molding covers the joint where the closet partitions meet the ceiling. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to the construction of the east-west extension to the kitchen wing ca. 1850; they have the usual ca.-1850 type of service-wing architrave. The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D254 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220A); see the description of that room.

D255 - The doorway to the closet has a door the same as found in Servant's Rooms #1 and #2 (Rooms 221 and 222, respectively), but it is hinged on the east side.

Windows:

W230 - The window opening, which faces north, contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a brass sash lock and sash chains. A green shade is hung between the jambs with appropriate hardware and a flat white metal curtain rod is attached to the trim.

Other Features:

Closet - The room's closet is situated in the southeast corner of the room. It is similar to those in Rooms 221 and 222, except that the baseboard is on the east and south plaster walls, and the wooden boards with clothes hooks are on the west and south walls. (The west wall has two hooks, while the south wall has four hooks.) Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass receptacle is suspended from a brass ceiling-mounted bell-shaped back plate. The receptacle holds a single bulb that is operated by a key switch. The electricity for the lighting fixture is fed through wire molding across the ceiling and up the west wall from a box mounted on the baseboard.

Heating - An aluminum-painted radiator of decorative design is located along the north corner of the west wall.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A Red Comet holder and glass extinguisher are attached to the outside of the closet just west of the closet doorway. Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling. One halon distribution nozzle extends into the room through the closet partition; it is attached to a halon tank that sits on the floor of the closet.

Trunk Room (Room 224)

The west half of this room was part of the original kitchen wing; the east half was in the ca.-1900 addition to the kitchen wing. However, its west wall dates to the 1915 remodeling. Prior to that time, the space was open along its west side.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west. A red carpet is laid down the center of the room. The white-painted baseboard is typical of those in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. There is a hole in the east wall near the floor where plumbing repairs were made.

The plaster ceiling is painted white. The ceiling is cracked in several places. A light well reaches up to the third story on the west side of the room. The walls and ceiling of this light well are painted beige. A window opening is located on the north wall at the top of the light well (W317).

Woodwork:

The trim in the room is painted white. Wooden trunk racks on both the north and south sides of the room with two shelves and one vertical support are unpainted.

Doorways:

D248 - This doorway, in the center of the west wall, leads to the Central Servants' Hall (Room 220A); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A lighting fixture with a brass back plate is attached to the ceiling. Although there is a place for a globe, it is missing. A pull-chain with a plastic wire operates the single bulb. A metal electric box is mounted on the north wall with metal cable attached to it.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke sensors are attached to the ceiling. A halon tank sits on the floor with its distribution nozzle piped up toward the ceiling height.

Northeast Servants' Bath (Room 225)

This room is located in the southwest corner of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards are varnished and have a two-board border. The wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D269 - The opening into the hall contains a four-panel door with nickel-plated hardware. The doorknobs are porcelain on both sides of the door and the two hinges with ball finials and five knuckles support the door on the east jamb. A transom is above the doorway opening. The single-light transom contains patterned glass and has a nickel-plated transom bar. The door and transom are painted white.

Windows:

W234 - The window opening faces south and holds narrow double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains and a sash lock. The lower sash has two recessed window lifts. The window is painted white.

Other Features:

Partitions - Matchboard partitions mounted on metal legs surround the bath and toilet areas. The partitions are painted white. The top of the partitions displays a wooden molding except in the toilet enclosure, where the molding is missing over the toilet. Perhaps the toilet once had a raised tank in place of the existing tank, necessitating the removal of the molding.

Bathroom Accessories - A metal hook and toilet paper roll are attached to the east partition of toilet enclosure. A metal towel bar is installed on the south wall to the west of the sinks but to the east of the tub enclosure. Each of the two sinks has a brass soap dish.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A ceiling-mounted lighting fixture is centered on the ceiling. It has one bulb operated by a pull chain and no cover globe. A two-button switch plate is located on the north wall. It is nickel-plated.

Heating - One aluminum-painted radiator of decorative design is installed along the mid-section of the east wall. It is similar to the one found in the hall of the northeast wing.

Plumbing - Two white porcelain sinks are located along the south wall under the window. The faucets of the sinks are different from one another, the ones on the east sink looking like stainless steel and newer than the nickel-plated ones of the west sink. The pipes under the sinks are capped off. The white porcelain tub is located within its enclosure in the southwest corner of the room. It has ball and claw feet. The toilet is also white porcelain. The tank of the toilet has a marking from "Gerbe[r] Plumbing Fixtures" and the toilet is marked with "Mount Vernon Unit Closet."

Fire Detection/Suppression - A Red Comet extinguisher is mounted on the matchboard partition, but the globe is empty. Two sensors are mounted on the ceiling: a rate-of-rise needle sensor above the toilet, and a round smoke sensor on the north side of the room. A halon tank in the toilet area is piped up to two distribution nozzles.

Servant's Room #4 (Room 226)

This room is located in the northwest corner of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards overlaid by tan cut-pile wall-to-wall carpeting. The white-painted wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding in the room are painted beige. The walls in the northwest corner are in poor condition, due to the moisture problems relating to the heavy drain pipe that travels through the room. The closet walls extend from the floor to the ceiling and are composed of matchboarding painted white.

The plaster ceiling is painted white but is in bad condition in the northwest corner from moisture problems relating to the drainpipe.

Woodwork:

All of the doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. All of the woodwork except the picture molding is painted white.

Doorways:

D259 - The doorway to the hall contains a four-panel door with porcelain knobs on both sides of the mortise lock. The two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles support the door on the west jamb. A single-light transom is installed above the doorway opening. The glass of the transom is patterned and the transom bar and other hardware is brass. The door and transom are painted white.

D260 - The doorway to the closet contains a door composed of matchboarding. The door is hinged on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. Only one porcelain doorknob is attached to the door, on the room side.

Windows:

W240 - The window opening faces north and contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a brass sash lock, sash chains, and two brass recessed lifts.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass wall sconce is mounted to the east of the doorway on the south wall. It has a single bulb with a key switch and no shade or chimney. Cables and wires come into the room at the window sill and lead to a wire molding strip on the floor. Two telephone jacks and a bell box are mounted on the baseboard under the window. A four-way outlet box is also mounted on the baseboard but just to the west of the window.

Heating - A plain aluminum-painted radiator is installed in the northeast corner of the room.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A historic fire extinguisher in the form of the Red Comet Automatic Fire Extinguisher from Littleton, Colorado, is installed on the closet partition to the west of the closet doorway. The globe is empty. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the closet ceiling, and two round smoke sensors are mounted on the room's ceiling. A halon tank sits on the closet floor; piping that rises through the matchboard partition supplies one distribution nozzle for the closet and one for the room.

Servant's Room #5 (Room 227)

This room is located along the north wall of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards are overlaid by linoleum. The wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The closet partitions are matchboarding and are painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorway and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The woodwork in the room, except for the picture molding, is painted white.

Doorways:

D261 - The doorway to the hall contains a four-panel door with porcelain knobs on both sides of the mortise lock. The door is hung with two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The door is painted white.

D262 - The doorway to the closet has a door composed of matchboarding that has only one doorknob on the room side. The door is hung with two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials and is painted white.

Windows

W239 - The window opening faces east and holds double-hung, six-over-six sashes. The sashes have a brass sash lock, sash chains, and two brass recessed sash lifts.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass wall sconce is mounted on the south wall to the east of the doorway. Its single bulb is operated with a pull chain. A four-way electrical outlet is mounted on the baseboard under the west side of the window architrave.

Heating - A plain aluminum-painted radiator is installed in the northeast corner of the room.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A historic Red Comet fire extinguisher is installed on the closet partition to the west of the doorway. The globe is missing. Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling, and one halon distribution nozzle comes through the west wall from the closet of Servant's Room #4 (Room 226).

Servant's Room #6 (Room 228)

This room is located in the northeast corner of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Two carpets cover the wooden floorboards. One is a reddish-brown loop-pile, which is bordered by the second, a tan cut-pile. The wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The floor-to-ceiling partitions that form the closet are composed of matchboarding painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All of the doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The woodwork in the room, except for the picture molding, is painted white.

Doorways:

D263 - The doorway to the hall contains a door that is hinged on its west jamb by two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The door has four panels, two porcelain knobs on either side of the mortise lock and is painted white.

D264 - The doorway to the closet does not hold any door, but the ghosts of former hinges are present on the east jamb.

Windows

W238 - The window opening in the room faces east. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains, a brass sash lock, and two brass recessed window lifts.

Other Features:

Closet - The interior of the closet has one board that wraps around the west, south, and east walls and holds metal clothes hooks. The side walls each have one hook, while the back south wall has seven.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One grounded duplex outlet is installed on the north wall near the west corner. It has a plastic plate.

Heating - A large decorative radiator exists along the north wall. The embossed manufacturing label reads "A.A. Griffing Iron Co. N. Y., Pat. Apr. 30 and Sept 10, 189?." The radiator is painted with aluminum paint.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A holder for the historic Red Comet extinguisher is located on the matchboard partition of the closet, to the west of the doorway opening. The Red Comet globe is missing. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling of the closet, and two round smoke sensors are mounted on the south side of the room's ceiling. A halon tank sits on the floor of the closet, with a distribution nozzle extending through the closet wall.

Servant's Room #7 (Room 229)

This room is located in the southeast corner of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards are edged by a two-board border. The closet is built on top of the floor. The wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The wooden matchboarding that forms the closet partitions is painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The woodwork in the room, except for the picture molding, is painted white.

Doorways:

D265 - The doorway to the closet contains a matchboard door that is hinged on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. One porcelain doorknob is on the room side of the door.

D266 - The doorway to the hall holds a door with four panels that is hinged on the west jamb by two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. The door has two porcelain knobs on either side of the mortise lock.

Windows

The window opening in the room faces east and contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes. The sashes have sash chains, a brass sash lock, and two brass recessed window lifts.

Other Features:

Closet - This closet has one board that wraps around the west, north, and east walls below a wooden shelf. The west-wall board has one hook, and the back north wall has six.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A wall sconce is mounted on the west wall next to the open doorway. It has a brass back plate and one bulb that is operated with a key switch, but no shade or chimney. The bottom of the back plate is cut away for wire conduit that snakes down the wall to the baseboard, across the top of the baseboard, and around the corner to the south wall and a duplex outlet.

Heating - A decorative radiator is installed along the mid-section of the west wall. It is painted with aluminum paint.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A historic Red Comet fire extinguisher is mounted on the closet matchboarding to the west of the closet doorway. The globe is empty. Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling, and one halon distribution nozzle comes through the west wall from the closet in Servant's Room #8 (Room 230).

Servant's Room #8 (Room 230)

This room is located along the south side of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards, with a two-board border, are varnished. The white-painted wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted beige. The wooden matchboard partitions that form the closet are painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The room's woodwork, except for the picture molding, is painted white.

Doorways:

D267 - The doorway to the closet contains a matchboard door that is hinged on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges having ball finials and five knuckles. The door only has one doorknob on the room side.

D268 - The doorway to the hall has a four-panel door with porcelain knobs on either side of the mortise lock. The door is hung on the west jamb by two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five-knuckles.

Windows

The room has one narrow window that faces south and contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes. The sashes have sash chains, a brass sash lock, and two brass recessed sash lifts.

Other Features:

Closet - One board wraps around the west, north, and east walls of the closet below a wooden shelf. The boards on the east and west sides each have one metal clothes hook, while the board on the back north wall has seven.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass lighting fixture is mounted on the west wall past the open doorway. It is operated with a pull chain and has a smooth frosted urn-shaped globe. The bottom of the fixture is cut away so conduit can run from it down the wall to the baseboard and around the southwest corner to a grounded duplex box. The box is mounted on the baseboard and the box and conduit are painted to match the element to which they are attached.

Heating - A plain aluminum-painted radiator is installed along the south corner of the west wall.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A historic Red Comet extinguisher is mounted on the closet's matchboard partition to the west of the closet doorway. The Red Comet globe is still extant but it no longer contains any liquid. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the closet ceiling, and two round smoke sensors are mounted on the room's ceiling. A halon tank sits on the closet floor, with piping up to one distribution nozzle in the closet and another that goes through the closet partition into the room.

Little Green Room (Room 231)

This room was constructed in 1900 above the 1887 Smoking Room.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west, with a five-board border that follows the irregular shape of the room.

The wooden baseboard is composed of a plain wide board with a quirked ovolo molding at its top. At the south corner of the east wall, where the closet meets the wall, the quirked ovolo wraps down the side of the baseboard at the side of the doorway architrave. A bulbous wooden door stop is attached to the east wall for the door to the hall. The baseboard and door stop are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls are covered with a gray and green bamboo and leaf-patterned paper. The paper may date to ca. 1934, but it is water damaged on the east and chimney walls and is torn around the closet and chimney walls. A wooden picture molding painted off-white is installed at the top of the paper, above which an additional 4 inches of plaster wall space exists. The plaster is painted white.

The plaster ceiling is painted white, and has two prominent cracks in it.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork, except for the picture molding, is painted white.

Doorways:

D238 - This 1887 doorway, at the south end of the east wall, leads to the Pink Room (Room 214); see the description of that room.

D239 - The doorway to the 1887 closet contains a door with four panels and is hinged on the east jamb. The two hinges are decorative brass butt hinges with ball finials and three knuckles. A ball finial is missing from the top of the top hinge. The door has porcelain knobs and drop escutcheons on either side of the mortise lock.

D240 - This east-wall doorway leads to the west end of the Service-Wing Connecting Hall (Room 207A). It dates to the construction of the west end of the hall in 1915. The door has been described in connection with Room 207A.

Windows:

W219 - The 1887 window opening, which faces south, contains double-hung, one-over-one sashes with sash chains, an elongated oval brass sash lock, and two recessed brass sash lifts. The window has a green shade with appropriate hardware hung between the jambs and a

white metal curtain rod hung at the top of the trim. Two hooks are attached to the sides of the architrave for curtain tie-backs.

W220 and W221 - These window openings, which face southwest and northwest, respectively, are exactly like W219, except that they have round brass sash locks.

Fireplace:

A fireplace may have once been installed in the chimney wall because the 1941 HABS plans denote one, but when it was closed is unknown. No trace of it is visible under the present conditions.

Other Features:

Closet - The floorboards of the closet run north-south, suggesting that the closet was built at the same time as the room. The plain wooden baseboard is painted off-white and the plaster walls and ceiling are painted white. The walls and ceiling are cracked. One wide board extends across the back (south) wall of the closet, with two chrome rods like those found in the second story of the south wing screwed into it. The rods have the word "INNOVATION" inscribed on their ends. One wooden shelf rests on the board.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass switch plate for two modern switches is located on the east wall between the two doorways. A small square brass plate with a single abalone-inlaid button is located directly above it for summoning service. A double ceiling fixture made of brass is suspended from the center of the ceiling. It is exactly like the ones found in the Pink and Chintz Rooms. Two grounded duplex outlets with brass plates are located in the room. One is situated on the baseboard of the southwest wall and one is on the baseboard of the north wall to the east of the chimney.

Heating - One radiator is located along the west wall. Although it appears to be painted gray, it is covered with a wood and metal radiator cover that is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A historic Red Comet extinguisher is installed on the north side of the doorway architrave to the Pink Room. Two round smoke sensors are mounted on the ceiling. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is located on the ceiling of the closet. A halon tank rests on the floor of the closet; it supplies piping that runs through the closet wall to a distribution nozzle in the Little Green Room.

Northeast Servants' Hall (Room 232)

This hall runs east-west down the center of the 1915 northeast wing, and dates to that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

Narrow floorboards run east-west and are varnished. They are overlaid by rubber runners. The wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

All doorways and windows date to 1915. They have the same type of plain architraves that were used for the first story of the northeast wing. The woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D257 - The deep jamb between the hall of the north "T" wing and the northeast wing conceals a fire door that was installed in 1915. In case of a fire the fusible links attached to weights would melt and the door would slide out of its pocket on the south jamb. The door is composed of sheet metal flat-seamed together. Each panel of sheet metal is imprinted with "Merchant's Fire 1C Retarding trade mark." A plate at the top of the door is labeled "Richards Monarch A." Two additional plates read "Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. inspected Fire Door, For Opening in Fire Wall No. 110253" and "A. C. Chesley Co. Makers New York." Additionally the company name is stenciled on the door: "From A. C. Chesley Co., [277] [Rider] [Ave], N. Y. City." The regular door is a four-panel metal door hinged on the east side of the doorway, on the south jamb. It has two brass butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. Two porcelain knobs are on either side of the mortise lock.

D258 - This narrow doorway opening holds a two-panel door to a closet. The door is hinged on its west jamb with two brass butt hinges having ball finials and five knuckles. The door has porcelain doorknobs on either side of the mortise lock.

D259 - This north-wall doorway leads to Servant's Room #4 (Room 226); see the description of that room.

D261 - This north-wall doorway leads to Servant's Room #5 (Room 227); see the description of that room.

D263 - This north-wall doorway leads to Servant's Room #6 (Room 228); see the description of that room.

D266 - This south-wall doorway leads to Servant's Room #7 (Room 229); see the description of that room.

D268 - This south-wall doorway leads to Servant's Room #8 (Room 230); see the description of that room.

D269 - This south-wall doorway leads to the Servants' Bath (Room 225); see the description of that room.

Windows

W237 - The window opening faces east. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with sash chains, a brass sash lock, and two brass recessed lifts. A green shade is hung with appropriate hardware between the two jambs.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two wall sconces are installed on the north wall of the hall. One is installed on the opposite side of the wall from the one in Servant's Room #4 (Room 226). It has a brass back plate and arm with a frosted glass shade and a plunger switch. The second fixture is installed directly opposite the one in Servant's Room #5 (Room 227) and is exactly like the first, except that it has a key switch and no shade. A double-button light switch with a brass plate is attached to the north architrave of the west door (D259).

Heating - One aluminum-painted radiator of decorative design sits along the south wall of the hall between doorways D266 and D268.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke sensor is attached to the ceiling of the hall.

Third Story

Playroom (Room 300)

This room (fig. 73) is in the original (ca.-1800) main house, but its present appearance dates to the 1915 remodeling. The room is mostly rectangular in shape, with three exceptions. A large closet occupies the southeast side of the room; an alcove is centered in the west wall, and the northeast corner of the room jogs in slightly to make space for the East Bathroom (Room 312).

Floor and Baseboard:

The floorboards here run east-west. The white-painted wooden baseboard has the same profile as the that typically found in the service wing. Doorway D304 has one step up to the Nursery; this step is incorporated into the Playroom's baseboard.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. Several cracks occur in the plaster, especially on the west wall between doorways D312 and D311. A shelf is attached to the east wall near the north corner. The three metal brackets that support the shelf are painted beige and the shelf is painted white. A storage access is located high on the north wall between the two doorways. The frame around the access is plain wood and is painted white. The door to the access is composed of matchboarding with two battens on the interior side. Two small metal butterfly hinges support the door, which does not have a latch. The door is also painted white.

The plaster ceiling is painted white. A shaft for a skylight extends up to the center of the roof ridge outside the Toilet (Room 305). The skylight is composed of leaded frosted glass. The white paint of the shaft is bubbled on the south wall.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork is painted white.

Doorways:

D304 - A doorway at the west end of the south wall leads to the Nursery (Room 302). It contains a four-panel door that is hung on the west jamb with two metal butt hinges. These hinges have five knuckles but no finials. They and the door are painted white. The door has a wooden knob and a dropped metal escutcheon on the Playroom side and a porcelain knob with a painted metal escutcheon on the Nursery side.

D305 - This doorway accesses the large closet (Room 301) in the southeast corner of the Playroom. It has a matchboard and batten door that is painted white. The battens form two continuous "Z's" on the backside of the door. The door is hinged on the south jamb with

three metal strap hinges that are painted white. A rim-knob lock secures the door to the other jamb, with the lock being black and probably japanned and the knob being porcelain.

D306 - The doorway to Chamber #10 (Room 303) is in the south wall of the Playroom's alcove. It contains a four-panel door with wooden doorknobs and dropped metal escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock. The door is hinged on the east jamb by two painted metal butt hinges with five knuckles but no finials; it opens into Room 303. The door is painted white. The housing for a slide bolt remains on the door, but the bolt is missing.

D311 - The doorway to the West Bath (Room 304) is in the west wall of the Playroom's alcove. It has a four-panel door, but the doorknob is missing and a dropped metal escutcheon is installed only on the Playroom side. The door is hung on the north jamb with two painted metal butt hinges with five knuckles and no finials. The door, which is painted white, has a painted metal hook on its bathroom side, on the center upper stile.

D312 - The doorway to the Toilet (Room 305) is also in the west wall of the Playroom's alcove, and also holds a four-panel door. The door is hung on its north jamb with two painted metal butt hinges, each with five knuckles and no finials. The door has a porcelain knob on the Toilet side, a wooden knob on the Playroom side, and dropped metal escutcheons on both sides.

D313 - A doorway near the north end of the west wall leads to Chamber #12 (Room 306). It contains a four-panel white-painted door that is hinged on the south jamb. The two brass butt hinges have a rounded top finial, no bottom finial, and five knuckles. These hinges replaced larger hinges, as evidenced by larger mortises in the jamb. The door has wooden doorknobs and dropped metal escutcheons on both sides of the mortise lock.

D318 - The doorway to the Stair Hall (Room 315) is at the west end of the north wall. It also holds four-panel, white-painted door. The door has a porcelain knob on the hall side and a wooden knob on the Playroom side. Both sides of the door have dropped metal escutcheons. The door is hung on the east jamb with two painted metal butt hinges with five knuckles. Larger hinges once held a door in this same spot, as evidenced by the larger mortises on the jamb. A metal chain lock is installed at this door on the west side of the architrave, with the keeper on the door.

D319 - The doorway to the Hall (Room 311) is at the center of the north wall. It contains a four-panel door that is hinged on the west jamb. The door is painted white and has two painted butt hinges with ball finials and five knuckles. A wooden knob with a rectangular metal escutcheon plate is installed on the Playroom side of the mortise lock; the same knob with an oval brass escutcheon is installed on the hall side.

Windows:

W302 - This window opening is near the south end of the east wall. It has a rectangular frame that contains an elliptical oculus sash. The sash features a small elliptical muntin at its center, and six straight muntins that radiate outward from the center ellipse (see Appendix B, sheet 6). The sash is single-hung; it slides up into the wall cavity. It is painted white,

and has a metal sash lock. Spandrel panels in the upper corners of the frame fill the area between the frame and the sash. The spandrel panels are currently covered with cardboard.

W303 - This window opening, in the center of the east wall, contains a large semicircular lunette sash that is hinged along its bottom rail with three metal butt hinges. The sash has two concentric, semicircular muntins and seven radial muntins. In addition, a set of muntins shaped like swags connect the radial muntins along the outer perimeter of the sash. The sash opens into the room; it has two metal chains on the exterior to limit its movement, and is secured with a brass latch. The sash is painted white.

Other Features:

Cabinetry - A large closet is located in the southeast corner of the room. It does not extend to ceiling height but built-in cabinets are constructed on top of a section of it and meet the contour of the ceiling. The storage cabinets are recessed back from the north wall of the closet and abut the south wall of the room. The four cabinet doors are of varying size and shape in order to conform with the shape of the roof line. Each cabinet door has two metal strap hinges and individual latches.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two modern switches are located in the room. The switch plates are cream-colored plastic; one is mounted on the north wall east of D319, the other on the east side of the closet north of D305. One large outlet is located on the baseboard of the north wall. It has a brass plate at the center of which is a hexagonal-shaped opening with two small hinged doors. The hexagon has a round hole in the center. If the hinged doors are opened, a porcelain channel can be seen, but no regular receptacle is evident.

Contacts are on either side of the channel and the porcelain is marked with "WESCO #7001." What this outlet was used for is unknown.

Heating - A decorative radiator approximately 72 inches long is located along the east wall. The radiator is painted with aluminum paint.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A wooden mounting for a fire extinguisher is on the west wall between D311 and D312; another is on the east wall of the northeast jog, east of D319. Two fire sensors are mounted on the ceiling.

Security - One motion detector is mounted above D318.



Figure 73. Home of FDR: Playroom, looking northeast, 1941.

Playroom Closet (Room 301)

This large closet is located in the southeast corner of the original (ca.-1800) main house, but it was created during the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor of the closet is a continuation of the Playroom floor, so the floorboards run in an east-west direction. The closet is built on top of the floor, but the floor is notched out for the shelf supports in the closet.

Walls and Ceiling:

The exterior walls are constructed of tongue-and-groove matchboarding that is painted white. The interior walls of the closet are made of the same matchboarding, but appear to be painted light cream. However, this may be white paint that has yellowed with age.

The wooden ceiling is also composed of tongue-and-groove matchboarding. Most of it appears to be painted light cream, but the area along the north wall, which serves as the bottom of the bottom shelves for the cupboards above, is unpainted.

Woodwork:

Shelves are built along the south and north walls of the closet. The south unit has three shelves and five vertical support strips including the two on the end. The bottom and top shelves are notched out at the second and fourth vertical strips. The north unit has only two shelves that are continuous, with one center support between the shelves. The top shelf is supported on a wooden cleat on the west wall and a metal bracket on the east wall. The lower shelf is supported with two wooden cleats. The bottom and the top of the shelves are unpainted, but the front edges and cross-supports are painted light cream.

Doorways:

D305 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Bolted LTX cable from a box on the mid-section of the north wall travels up to the ceiling to a box west of a porcelain single-bulb receptacle, across to the other side of the ceiling and through the south wall at its center. LTX cable extends from the box behind the exterior light switch to the west side, north of the door, up the west wall around the top of the door to one foot from the ceiling and out of the closet south of the door.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A needle sensor is located on the ceiling near the eastern end of the closet. One large halon tank rests on the floor, with piping up to one halon distribution nozzle within the closet, and also up through the ceiling.

Nursery (Room 302)

This room (fig. 74) is located in the ca.-1850 south tower. It has a north-wall fireplace flanked by three closets, one to the east of the fireplace and two to the west.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run north-south, with no border. Burn marks are found on the floor under the south-wall window (W300). The molded wooden baseboard is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls and wooden picture molding are painted blue-green, up to and including the picture molding. The plaster walls are painted off-white above the molding.

The plaster ceiling is painted off-white. A rectangular hatch-type opening is located near the southwest corner. It is covered with a piece of wood painted to match the ceiling.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D300 - A doorway in the center of the south wall leads to a roof deck over the south wing. The doorway contains a set of French doors, and a set of single-panel screen doors on the interior side of the jamb.

The screen doors have three brass butt hinges with ball finials. A single brass knob with a back plate on the western door operates a mortise lock; a brass handle (instead of a knob) is located on the exterior side of the door. A broken brass chain lock is located on the screen doors. The east screen door has a brass plunger stop at both the upper and lower corners. Both doors have green shades installed on the interior with the appropriate hardware.

The exterior set of doors have 10 lights per door, two across and five down. A brass bar mechanism is located at the top tread of the stair to the doorway in order to limit the opening of the doors. Each door has three painted metal butt hinges, but the lowest one on the western door was relocated slightly due to rotting wood. The only other hardware is the brass metal stops at the lower and upper corners of the west door. The east door has a bullnose edging into which the west door fits so both doors must be pushed at the same time in order to open. The doors are painted white but the paint is peeling. A small metal box is attached to the west side of the doorway's architrave and is labeled "Detex Watchclock Station." This is a remnant of an earlier security system.

D301 - The doorway to the east closet on the north wall contains a four-panel door with a porcelain knob on the room side of the door. The door is hung on the east jamb with two metal butt hinges with five knuckles and no finials.

D302 and D303 - The doorways to the two west closets on the north wall are hinged on opposite jambs and open from a shared framework. D302 is closest to the fireplace; D303 is adjacent to D304. Both doorways contain four-panel doors with two five-knuckle butt hinges without finials. Both doors have porcelain doorknobs and painted dropped escutcheons on both sides. A metal clothes hook is installed on the center stile of the back of the door.

D304 - This doorway accesses the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W300 and W301 - Of the two windows in the room, W300 is in the east wall and W301 is in the west wall. Their sashes are identical: double-hung with eight-over-eight lights, sash chains, and recessed brass window lifts on the lower sash. Only W300 has a brass sash lock. Both of the windows have green shades installed with appropriate metal hardware.

Fireplace:

The tile hearth of the fireplace is designed to resemble a geometric mosaic in colors of blue, black, and white. The facing of the firebox opening is sheathed with plain marble, and there is a wooden bead-and-reel molding above the opening. Four recessed panels are situated between the molding and the mantelshelf, which is supported by two Corinthian columns. The entire wooden mantelpiece is painted white.

Other Features:

Steps to Deck Doorway - A short stair of three risers and two treads ascends to D300 and the level of the exterior deck. Risers and treads diminish in length as they ascend. The risers are painted white, and the treads are varnished wood.

North-Wall Closet, East of Fireplace - The closet floor is a continuation of the main Nursery floor. The wooden baseboard is painted white. The plaster walls and ceiling are painted blue-green. The closet contains a single wooden shelf that is painted white. The wall paint above the shelf is delaminating. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

North-Wall Closet, West of Fireplace - This closet's floor is also a continuation of the main Nursery floor. The closet's wooden baseboard is painted white; the plaster walls and ceiling are painted blue-green. The paint is cracked in the northeast corner, and on the north wall near the east corner. Four wooden shelves painted white are installed lengthwise in the closet. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

North-Wall Closet, West End - The closet's finishes are similar to those of the other two closets in the room, but its interior arrangement differs. Two painted wooden boards stretch across the sides and back of the closet. Both of these boards are painted white. The lower board is plain, but the upper bar has clothes hooks attached to it. Two are on the west (side) wall, and four on the back (north) wall. A wooden shelf also painted white rests on top of

the upper board. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two holes are located in the Nursery, both with capped wires curled and stuffed in them. These holes indicate the locations of lighting fixtures that are being restored prior to reinstallation. One duplex outlet with a cream-colored plastic plate is located on the north wall, on the baseboard and to the east of D304.

Heating - A large decorative radiator is located along the west wall. It is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke detectors are mounted on the ceiling of the room. One halon distribution nozzle comes out of the westernmost north-wall closet; it is supplied by a halon tank resting on the floor within that closet. One rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling of the north-wall closets on either side of the fireplace.



Figure 74. Home of FDR: Nursery, northeast corner, 1941.

Chamber #10 (Room 303)

This room (fig. 75) is located in the southwest corner of the original (ca.-1800) main house. It may have been partitioned off as a separate attic room at an early date, but it reached its present appearance in 1910 with the addition of a large dormer in the center of the west wall. There are two closets on the north wall, and a chimney breast on the east wall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow flooring runs north-south, with a two-board border. The border runs around the exteriors of all of the closets, suggesting that the closets predate or are contemporary with the floor. The floor is slightly higher than the level of the Playroom floor, indicating that perhaps the existing wood floor was installed over an earlier floor. The floor is no earlier than 1910: it corresponds to the shape of the room as it existed after the west-wall dormers were installed in 1910. The floor slants downward in the northeast corner.

The plain wooden baseboard is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted green. The paint is peeling and delaminating on the west wall and eaves at the north corner. The north-wall closets have walls constructed of wide matchboarding that is painted white.

The majority of the ceiling is plaster painted white. Two areas follow the contour of the underside of the sloping roof; these are painted green. A hatch opening is located in the ceiling. It has a plain frame and covering, both of which are painted white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D306 - This doorway, at the east end of the north wall, leads to the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

D307 - The doorway to the eastern closet on the north wall contains a door with four panels. A rim lock is located on the inside of the door, with wooden doorknobs on both sides. The door is hung on the east jamb with two small butt hinges, and is painted white.

D308 - The doorway to the western closet on the north wall is only about three-quarters as high as D307. The door here has four panels, a rim lock, two wooden doorknobs, and two metal butt hinges with ball finials. The door is painted white.

D309 and D310 - Two small doorways lead into storage space on either side of the dormer. The one on the south side is D309; the one on the north side is D310. Their thresholds are

painted white and both have matchboard doors with two butterfly hinges each. The doors and hardware are painted white. Brass slide bolts secure the doors into the side of the jambs.

Windows:

W304 and W305 - These are a pair of double casement windows at the east end of the room's south wall. Each sash has two lights arranged vertically and a brass latch, and is hinged with two small hinges with ball finials.

W306 and W307 - These are another pair of double-hung casement windows. They are situated in the room's west-wall dormer, and date to the construction of that element in 1910. Each sash has two lights arranged vertically and two butt hinges with ball finials. The extant latches are brass and appear to be new.

Other Features:

North-Wall Closets - These are not separated internally by any partition. A wooden nailer exists above each door on the interior of the closet, and a trim piece is installed about 5 feet off the floor on the east wall of the closet. No other elements are present.

Storage Closets - Under the eaves on either side of the west-wall dormer is a small storage area or closet. The floorboards in both storage areas are wider than usual and unfinished. The walls and ceilings are not sheathed: they consist of exposed timber framing. The walls have mortared bricks between the framing members.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass lighting fixture is located in the center of the ceiling. It has a base and a straight rod with a wide bell-shaped globe made of white glass. The light bulb is operated by a pull chain. Two electrical duplex outlets with cream-color plastic plate covers are installed in the room. One is located on the east wall to the north of the chimney, and the other is on the west wall under the dormer window. Both are mounted in the baseboard.

Heating - A radiator made by the American Radiator Company is located along the east wall to the south of the chimney. The radiator is painted with aluminum paint.



Figure 75. Home of FDR: Chamber #10, southwest corner, 1941.

West Bath (Room 304)

This room is located in the center of the west side of the original (ca.-1800) main house. The strongest evidence indicates that it was created in August 1910. However, there is a remote chance that it was not built until 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow wood flooring runs east-west with a two-board border. The border goes around the tub but stops where the latter's plumbing goes into the floor.

The white-painted wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. A round wooden bulbous door stop, also painted white, is located on the north-wall baseboard. The style of the both the baseboard molding and the door stop suggests that alterations were made in this room in 1915.

Walls and Ceiling:

The bathroom walls are divided into two sections: a wainscot of plaster scored to resemble tile and topped by a wooden wainscot cap, and an upper section of smooth painted plaster. All elements are painted white. The paint is peeling from the east wall near the south corner, and there are three plaster cracks above the window. Several holes exist in the walls where bathroom accessories such as the towel racks, soap dishes, and cup holder belong. These objects are in the conservation laboratory for treatment.

The plaster ceiling is painted off-white but the paint is peeling. A hatch opening is located in the ceiling above the interior window (W309). Its cover is plain wood painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D311 - This east-wall doorway accesses the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W308 - The west-wall window opening and contains a pair of casement sashes with a brass latch. Each sash has two lights oriented vertically, and two butt hinges with ball finials. The southern sash has a slide bolt with a closure bar at the upper stile; the northern sash has a slide bolt on the lower stile, but the closure bar is missing. The window opening is covered by a green shade with appropriate metal hardware.

Utility Systems:

Heating - One small radiator made by the American Radiator Company is located on the west side of the room in the north corner. It is painted with aluminum paint.

Plumbing - The plumbing fixtures are all white porcelain. The tub does not have legs but has a tap off the cold water faucet. The sink has two front legs and is bolted to the wall in the rear. Both the tub and the sink have porcelain handles, but the hot-water handle on the sink is missing.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A round smoke detector and a rate-of-rise needle sensor are located on the room's ceiling. A halon distribution nozzle projects from the east wall; it was formerly connected to a halon tank in the adjacent Toilet (Room 305).

Toilet (Room 305)

As explained previously, it is believed that a space along the west side of the original main house was converted in 1910 to today's West Bath (Room 304). Part of that original space is now partitioned off to form a separate room, the Toilet. The 1915 drawings suggest that this occurred at that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor is covered with narrow floorboards that run north-south, with a two-board border. The area under the toilet bowl is covered by a slab of marble. The wooden baseboard is typical of that found in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted light beige. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D312 - This east-wall doorway leads to the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W313 - This interior window is located in the room's west wall, to bring in light from the West Bath (Room 304). It has one casement sash, with nine embossed panes, that is hinged on the bottom stile. The metal hardware that secures the top of the sash to the window frame was manufactured under Cartland's Patent; it resembles a large screw.

Utility Systems:

Plumbing - A white porcelain toilet is in the room, resting on a marble slab. The toilet was manufactured by "SIWELCLO."

Fire Detection/Suppression - One rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling. The room is piped for halon, but the tank that should rest on the floor is missing.

Chamber #12 (Room 306)

This room (fig. 75) is located in the southwest corner of the original (ca.-1800) main house. It may have been partitioned off as a separate attic room at an early date, but it reached its present appearance in 1910 with the addition of a large dormer in the center of the west wall.

This room is similar to Chamber #10, in that it also has a west-wall dormer flanked by storage areas, two closets, and a east-wall chimney breast.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow flooring runs in a north-south direction. The level of the floor is higher than that in the Playroom (Room 300) and similar to that in Chamber #10 (Room 303); in other words, it is slightly raised, as if a new floor was installed on top of an old floor. The floor slopes downward toward the southeast corner.

The wooden baseboard in the room is a plain board painted white. One door stop in the shape of a round peg is attached to the south-wall baseboard for the door of D313.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. Slight cracks are extant around both corners of the north windows and on the south wall of the eaves. Large cracks can be found on the south wall of the room. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D314 and D315 - These two doorways access the two closets, which are side by side on the east wall north of the chimney breast. D314 accesses the southern closet, while D315 serves the northern closet. Their doors are hinged on opposite sides, and so open from a common meeting jamb. The doors have four panels and wooden doorknobs with rim locks. The doors are hinged with two metal butt hinges with five knuckles and no finials. The hinges are painted white.

D316 and D317 - These two small doorways access storage spaces under the eaves on either side of the west-wall dormer. D316 accesses the southern space, while D317 leads to the northern space. Both of the openings have thresholds and plain wood trim, all painted white. The doors here are matchboard on their interior sides and plain boarding on their exterior sides, all of which is painted white. The interior of the doors have fiberglass insulation stapled to them, which is in turn covered with white fabric. Each door is hung with two metal butterfly hinges that are painted white, and secured with a metal cabinet latch.

Windows:

W310 and W311 - Two side-by-side windows are in the west-wall dormer. They were installed in 1910 when the dormer was added. Each opening contains a pair of casement sashes. Each sash has two lights oriented vertically, and is hung with two butt hinges with ball tips. Sashes and hinges are painted white. Slide bolts secure the top and bottom of the south sash in each opening, and a brass latch secures each north sash to the south sash. Green shades with metal hardware are hung over each opening; each sash has curtain-rod hardware but no curtain rods.

W312 - One large window opening is located on the north wall. It contains a pair of six-light casement sashes. The sashes hang on two butt hinges with ball finials that are painted white. Slide bolts secure the top and bottom of the west sash to the frame, and a brass latch secures the east sash to the west. The hardware for curtain rods is extant but no rods exist. A green shade is hung on the trim of the window opening.

Other Features:

Closets - The two closets along the east wall are similar in size. The south closet has a wood floor with a plain baseboard painted white. The plaster walls and ceiling are painted beige. Two boards with clothes hooks wrap around the sides and back of the closet, except on the north side wall, where there is no upper board. The upper board on the back wall of the closet has three hooks, while the lower board has four. On each of the two side walls, the lower board has one hook, but the south one is broken. The upper board was designed to support a shelf, but the shelf is missing. Fire-suppression equipment in the south closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

The north closet also has a wood floor, a plain baseboard painted white, and beige-colored plaster walls and ceiling. A board wraps around the sides and back of the closet; the portion on the back wall has four clothes hooks. This board was designed to support a shelf that is now missing.

Storage Closets - The storage areas under the eaves on either side of the dormer resemble those in Chamber #10 (Room 303). They feature exposed beams, rafters, and other timbers, with mortared brick nogging between the wall timbers.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass lighting fixture is mounted on the ceiling. It has a brass back plate, a brass rod that reaches down to a single bulb, and no globe or shade. The bulb is operated by a pull chain. Two duplex outlets are installed in the room. One is located on the south wall to the west of the open door. It has a cream-color plastic plate. The second one is located on the architrave of the east wall closets, on the south side 4 feet from the floor. This back plate is also made of cream-color plastic.

Heating - One American Radiator Company radiator is installed along the north wall west of the window. It is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - A large halon tank sits on the floor of the south closet, with piping through the west wall to the room and through the ceiling to the attic. A rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling. Two round smoke detectors are mounted on the ceiling. A halon distribution nozzle projects above the architrave of the east closets at the south end.

Visiting Servant's Room #1 (Room 307)

This room was created in 1915 as part of the north tower over the service wing. However, it—and Rooms 308 and 309—were built on top of the original two-story kitchen wing. The second story of the kitchen wing was not as high as the second story of the main house. Therefore, Rooms 307, 308, and 309 all exist at a level lower than the third story of the main house. Room 307 itself is small and simple, with one closet at the west end of the south wall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards of the room run north-south, with a two-board border. The flooring runs under the closet. The baseboard is typical of that found in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls have a wooden picture molding. The area up to and including the molding are painted beige; the walls above the molding are painted off-white. The matchboard walls of the closet are painted white. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D324 - A doorway at the south end of the east wall leads to the Visiting Servants' Hall (Room 309). It contains a six-panel door hung on the south jamb by two five-knuckle brass butt hinges with ball finials. The door opens into the room. Each side of the door has a porcelain knob and a painted dropped escutcheon, and the door has a mortise lock. The doorway has a transom opening above it that holds a sash with a single piece of embossed glass. The transom sash is hinged on its lower rail with two butt hinges, and opens into the room with the aid of a brass transom bar.

D325 - The doorway to the closet holds a four-panel door with a porcelain knob and rectangular brass escutcheon on the room side only. The door is hung on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges having five knuckles and ball finials.

Windows:

W315 - The window opening is near the south end of the west wall. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes. The pair of sashes has a round brass sash lock and sash chains, one of which is missing from the north side. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. A green shade is hung with the appropriate hardware on the trim. Curtain-rod hardware is also present, but no curtain rod is extant.

Other Features:

Closet - The matchboarding on the exterior of the closet in the southwest corner abuts the ceiling. The floor is an extension of the room's flooring. The walls are plaster and painted beige. The ceiling is plaster and painted off-white. Two boards painted white wrap around the sides and back of the closet, one above the other. The lower one has metal clothes hooks attached to it, one on each side wall and seven on the back wall. The upper bar appears to have been designed for a shelf that is not currently extant. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One brass lighting fixture is mounted on the east wall north of D324. It has a single bulb and is operated by a key switch.

Heating - A Peerless radiator is installed along the west wall under the window. It is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke detectors are mounted on the ceiling of the room. One small halon distribution nozzle comes out of the closet near the ceiling. This is supplied by a large halon tank in the closet, which sits on a shelf about 12 inches from the floor. A small rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling of the closet.

Visiting Servant's Room #2 (Room 308)

As explained previously, this room was created in 1915 as part of the north tower over the service wing, but it sits at a level lower than the third story of the main house. The room is similar to Room 307 in its simplicity and single closet, at the east end of the north wall.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run east-west and have a two-board border. The white-painted wooden baseboard is typical of those in the service wing. One round bulbous door stop also painted white is located on the east-wall baseboard, for the closet door.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls have a wooden picture molding. The area up to and including the molding is painted beige; the area above the picture molding is painted off-white. The closet wall is made of matchboarding painted white.

The plaster ceiling is painted off-white. The paint is delaminating in the southeast corner, and is cracked and beginning to delaminate on the west side of the ceiling.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D326 - A doorway at the east end of the south wall leads to the Visiting Servants' Hall (Room 309). It contains a six-panel door that is hung on the east jamb with two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. The door opens into the room. A porcelain doorknob and painted dropped escutcheon are on both sides of the door. The doorway has a transom opening above it that holds a sash with a single piece of embossed glass. The transom sash is hinged on its lower rail with two butt hinges, and opens into the room with the aid of a brass transom bar.

D327 - The doorway to the north-wall closet contains a door that is hinged on the east jamb with two five-knuckle hinges with ball finials. The door has four panels, a porcelain knob, and a rectangular brass escutcheon only on the room side.

Windows:

W316 - The only window opening is in the west wall. It contains double-hung, six-over-six sashes with a round brass sash lock; the lower sash has two recessed brass lifts. A green shade is installed on the upper trim of the window, along with hardware for a missing curtain rod.

Other Features:

Closet - The floor of the closet is an extension of the room's floor. The west and south walls of the closet are matchboard painted white. The north and east plaster walls are painted beige, and the plaster ceiling is painted off-white. Two boards painted white wrap around the sides and back of the closet, one above the other. The lower board is for metal clothes hooks: one hook is on each side wall, and seven are on the back wall. The upper board supports a shelf. All of this wooden trim is painted white except for the bottom of the shelf, which is unpainted. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Storage Entrance to Attic Space - An opening in the north wall leads to the attic over the north wing. The opening is framed with white wooden trim and has a matchboard door also painted white. The door is hung with two butt hinges with ball finials; its only hardware is a painted escutcheon.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A brass lighting fixture is located on the south wall west of D326. It has a single bulb that is operated by a key switch.

Heating - A radiator is located along the west wall under the window. It was manufactured by the American Radiator Company, and is painted white.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One halon distribution nozzle is present, supplied by a halon tank sitting on the floor of the closet. The closet itself has a rate-of-rise needle sensor on the ceiling.

Visiting Servants' Hall (Room 309)

This short north-south hall connects the two rooms for visiting servants (Rooms 307 and 308) with the main stairway in the house (Room 315). This hall was created in 1915 as part of the north tower over the service wing, at a level lower than the third story of the main house. This difference was not a problem, however: since the hall was at about the same level as the existing landing of the stairway from the second to the third stories of the main house, access was available in this manner.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor of the Visiting Servants' Hall consists of narrow floorboards that run north-south, with a two-board border. The level of the floor is slightly below that of the adjacent Stair Hall (Room 315); there is thus one riser where the south end of the Visiting Servants' Hall opens to the Stair Hall. The wooden baseboard is typical of those used in the service wing. It is painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The paint is cracked at the upper section on the south corner of the east wall. A small wooden board painted white is installed on the east wall, opposite D324. The board is to hold a fire extinguisher. The plaster ceiling is painted off-white, and there are several cracks in the paint.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D324 - This doorway leads to the Visiting Servant's Room #1 (Room 307); see the description of that room.

D326 - This doorway leads to the Visiting Servant's Room #2 (Room 308); see the description of that room.

Chamber #13 (Room 310)

This room (fig. 76) was also created in 1915 as part of the north tower over the service wing. Its west end was built on top of the original kitchen wing, along with the adjacent elevator shaft and the north end of the Hall (Room 311). Its middle section was constructed on top of the ca.-1892 and 1900 additions to the kitchen wing. Its east side was built on top of 1915 construction that was added to the front of the service wing, to create a projecting effect for the new tower. Unlike the service rooms at the rear of the tower, this bedroom's floor level is even with the third floor of the main house. This may have been done deliberately, since the room was part of the family's quarters. This room has a large closet in the west wall. Between this closet and the north wall of the house is a light well that illuminates the second-story Trunk Room. It is possible that this light well is the shaft for the first elevator.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run east-west, with a three-board border. The wooden baseboard is similar to the one typically found in the second story of the south wing, except a quarter round molding has been added to the top of the baseboard. A round wooden bulbous door stop is located on the south wall for the door from the hall (D322). Both the door and the baseboard are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls have a wooden picture molding. The area up to and including the picture molding is painted beige. Above the molding the plaster is painted white. A round hole with electrical wires is located on the north wall east of the window (W318). This is the location for a lighting fixture that is being treated by conservators. The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

The woodwork in the room is painted white.

Doorways:

D322 - A doorway at the south end of the west wall leads to the Hall (Room 311). It holds a four-panel door with a mortise lock, faceted glass knobs, and oval brass escutcheons on both sides. (The escutcheon on the room side of the door is painted white.) The door is hung on the south jamb with two brass butt hinges having five knuckles and ball finials. The door, which opens into the room, is painted white.

D323 - The door to the west-wall closet is exactly like the one to the hall, except that neither of its escutcheons are painted.

Windows:

W318 - The window opening on the north wall has double-hung, eight-over-eight sashes. The sash chains are missing. The lower sash has two recessed brass lifts but no sash lock. A green shade with metal brackets is hung between the window jambs.

W319 - The window on the east wall is exactly the same as its counterpart on the north wall, except that its sash chains are extant, but the brass lifts are missing.

Other Features:

Closet - The narrow floorboards run east-west and have a one-board border. The white-painted baseboard is exactly like the one in the main room. The plaster walls and ceiling are painted beige. The ceiling has a wooden hatch opening that is also painted beige. The south wall has two shelves that rest on wooden cleats. The cleats and bottoms of the shelves are painted white. Above the upper shelf is a board that wraps around the entire closet, except across the doorway opening. Seventeen brass clothes hooks are attached to this bar: two on the east wall, four on the south wall, seven on the west wall, and four on the north wall. Two more L-shaped shelves are installed above the hooks along the south and west walls. Fire-suppression equipment in the closet is described in the section "Utility Systems."

Utility Systems:

Electrical - One service bell is situated on the west wall about 2 1/2 feet north of D322. The button is inlaid with abalone and set in a brass plate. Two duplex outlets exist in the room. One is on the west-wall baseboard south of the closet door. The second is on the west wall about 2 1/2 feet north of D322. Both have plastic plates.

Heating - A plain white-painted radiator is located along the east wall.

Fire Detection/Suppression - Two round smoke detectors are mounted on the ceiling of the room. One halon distribution nozzle protrudes from the west wall above the picture molding. It is supplied by a large halon tank sitting on the floor inside the closet. One pipe goes through the floor and one pipe goes through the ceiling. A halon distribution nozzle is located in the southeast corner of the closet. One rate-of-rise needle sensor is mounted on the ceiling.



Figure 76. Home of FDR: Chamber #13, looking northeast, 1941.

Hall (Room 311)

The south half of this hall sits inside the original (ca.-1800) main house; the north end is part of the 1915 north tower. The present appearance of the hall dates to the 1915 remodeling.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run north-south and have a two-board border. The baseboard in the hall is the same as found in Chamber #13 (Room 310). A round wooden bulbous door stop is attached to the west wall for the door to the elevator (D321). Both the baseboard and the door stop are painted white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls are painted beige. The ceiling is white-painted plaster. There is a hole in the center of the ceiling with capped wires.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the hall is painted white.

Doorways:

D319 - This doorway, at the south end of the hall, leads to the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

D320 - A doorway near the south end of the east wall accesses the East Bathroom (Room 312). It contains a four-panel door with recessed panels on the hall side and applied trim on the bathroom side. The door is hung on the south jamb with two nickel-plated butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. A brass escutcheon and knob plate are located on the hall side of the door, and a nickel-plated knob plate and turn-lock are on the bathroom side. The door opens into the bathroom.

D321 - This doorway, at the north end of the hall, leads to the lift. All of its components are made of metal, including the door and trim. The door has four panels, a faceted glass knob with an oval brass escutcheon, and two brass butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. The top finials of both hinges are missing. The door and trim are painted white.

D322 - This doorway, at the north end of the east wall, accesses Chamber #13 (Room 310); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W313 - This window, at the south end of the west wall, helps to illuminate the adjacent stair hall. The opening holds a pair of casement sashes divided by a mullion. Each sash has two lights oriented vertically and two metal butt hinges with ball finials. The southern sash has two slide bolts, one each at the top and bottom rail near the center of the rail, which secure the sash to the opening's upper and lower stop, respectively. The latch formerly on the

center mullion for the north sash is missing. The window retains hardware for curtain rods but no rods.

Utility Systems:

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke detector is mounted on the ceiling. A second one should probably be located where a hole in the ceiling now exists. A small halon distribution nozzle protrudes from the east wall; it is supplied by a halon tank in the East Bathroom (Room 312).

* * * * *

Lift

Most of the shaft for the present elevator is located in the original kitchen wing; the east end is in the 1915 addition. The shaft dates to the installation of the elevator in 1915. It is accessed from the Hall (Room 311) through doorway D321, which has been described in connection with the hall. The cab and operating equipment of the elevator have been described in connection with the first story.

East Bathroom (Room 312)

This room sits within the original (ca.-1800) house, but it was converted to a bathroom in 1915.

Floor and Baseboard:

The narrow floorboards run north-south, with a two-board border everywhere except under the tub. There, the floorboards run east-west without a border. A marble slab is located under the toilet. A metal door stop is installed in the floor for the west-wall door (D320).

The wooden baseboard resembles those in Chamber #13 (Room 310) and the Hall (Room 311). It is painted off-white.

Walls and Ceiling:

The walls of the room are composed of two parts. One is a wainscot that consists of plaster scored to simulate tiles approximately 5 1/4 inches square. The wainscot extends to a height of about 4 1/2 feet from the floor, and has a wooden wainscot cap that is about 3 1/2 inches high. The walls above the wainscot are plain plaster. All elements are painted off-white. There are several cracks on the west wall.

The plaster ceiling is painted off-white. A round hole exists in the center of the ceiling with wires pushed into it. This is probably the location for a lighting fixture that has been removed for conservation treatment.

Woodwork:

All of the woodwork in the room has been painted off-white.

Doorways:

D320 - This west-wall doorway leads to the Hall (Room 311); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W314 - The only window in the room is in the east wall. It is identical to W302, consisting of a rectangular frame that contains an elliptical oculus sash and spandrel panels in the upper corners. The sash has a small elliptical muntin at its center, and six straight muntins that radiate outward from the center ellipse (see Appendix B, sheet 6). The window can be opened by sliding the sash up into the wall cavity; a brass sash lock is located at the lowest point of contact with the framework. The sash is painted off-white.

Other Features:

Bathroom Accessories - Several items are mounted on the south wall above the sink and on the wainscot cap. They include nickel-plated Art Nouveau end brackets that are meant to support a missing shelf. To the west of the shelf holder is a metal cup holder that is shaped like an upside-down beehive. To the east of the shelf holder is a metal toothbrush holder, and to the east of that is a metal hook. On the east wall, also mounted on the wainscot cap, is a towel rack composed of a thin clear rod with nickel-plated end brackets. A metal toilet-paper holder is also mounted on the east wall north of the toilet. The north wall features two items, just above the tub. The first is a towel rack with a thick clear bar and nickel-plated end brackets. The second is a metal sponge basket that is mounted to the east of the towel bar. On the west wall, a double towel bar is mounted near the north corner. It has two clear bars and nickel-plated end brackets.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - A two-button switch plate is located on the west wall south of D320. It has a nickel-plated plate. Below it is a service bell with a abalone-inlaid button and a nickel-plated plate.

Heating - A small plain radiator is located along the east wall under the window. It is painted off-white.

Plumbing - All of the plumbing fixtures are white porcelain with nickel-plated faucets. The sink has two front legs and a backsplash at its back and sides, and is attached to the south wall. The tub has four thick legs and sits along the north wall. The toilet is operated by a push-button and has a painted wooden seat, whose paint is cracked and chipped.

Fire Detection/Suppression - One round smoke detector and one rate-of-rise needle sensor are mounted on the ceiling. A halon tank rests on the floor in the southwest corner, where its pipes are bolted to the west wall. The pipes rise up to a small distribution nozzle within the room, and to a second nozzle that is piped through the wall to the Hall (Room 311).

Stair Hall (Room 315)

This room is located along the north side of the original (ca.-1800) main house. Its basic appearance is thought to date to its construction at that time.

Floor and Baseboard:

The floor areas of the Stair Hall consist of two landings that are part of the dog-leg stairway. One landing is at the top of the stairway, at the same level as the third floor of the main house. The second landing is located five steps below and north of the first. It runs along the entire north side of the stairwell, and enables the stair to double back on itself on its way down to the second story. This landing serves another important purpose: it provides access from the stairway to the visiting servants' area (Rooms 307, 308, and 309), whose third-floor level is considerably lower than that of the main house.

The top landing between floors is composed of narrow floorboards that run north-south, with no border. The lower landing has the same floorboards running east-west. The floor is separating from the baseboard at the top landing.

The decoratively molded wooden baseboard is painted white. It is separating from the wall.

Walls and Ceiling:

The plaster walls have applied wooden moldings to simulated paneling. Walls and trim are painted beige. A round hole is in the north wall immediately west of the doorway to the Visiting Servants' Hall (Room 309). This hole is filled with capped wires, and no doubt is the location of a wall sconce that is being treated by conservators. A wooden guard protects the corner where the stair landing meets the Visiting Servants' Hall. It is painted white.

The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork:

The doorway and window trim and the baseboard are painted white.

Doorways:

D318 - This doorway leads to the Playroom (Room 300); see the description of that room.

Windows:

W313 - This window is shared with the Hall (Room 311); see the description of that room.

Other Features:

Stair - The stair balustrade consists of a walnut handrail and walnut balusters turned to form spirals. The risers and treads of the stair are tri-colored. The outer edges of both are painted white to match the adjacent baseboards. The center sections are bare, where a carpet runner should be installed. The inner surfaces, next to the balustrade, are painted dark brown to simulate the wood color of the balustrade.

Utility Systems:

Electrical - Two cream-color plastic switch plates are located on the north wall west of the doorway to Rom 309 (Visiting Servants' Hall).

Fire Detection/Suppression - Three fire-related boxes are installed on the west half of the north wall. One is a red fire-alarm box, the second is a red halon-system release box, and the third is a red plate with a light and audio box below it.

UTILITY SYSTEMS

Electrical System

The electrical power to the Home of FDR is provided by Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation. The electrical system is fed underground from the property's Coach House into the basement of the Home. The main panel box is located in Room B13 on the west wall, adjacent to the entrance to the Laundry Room (Room B14). Installed between 1983 and 1984, the main panel feeds back to two other panel boxes in the Home, a boiler room transfer switch with sub-panels, and a panel box in the Laundry House, immediately to the north of the Home. The main panel box is outfitted with Federal Pacific circuit breakers rated for 175 amps. This capacity may soon be updated to accommodate 200 amps. The system was designed so that in case of emergency loss of power, a generator would automatically turn on 1 1/2 minutes after the main switch shut down. The generator is capable of running the boilers, the emergency lighting in the hallways, and the security systems. All of the lighting is tied into a low-voltage lighting control box. Three switches, located on the north wall of the service wing's Back Hall (Room 118), control all of the hallway lighting.

One secondary panel box controls the heating pumps, circulators, and some relay lighting. This box is located in Room B09 of the basement, on the west wall between the two basement windows (WB12 and WB13). The second secondary panel box controls all of the south wing except the hallway lighting. It is located in the basement of the south wing addition in Room B02, on the north wall, west of the steps to the south tower. Although the existing system superseded any previous electrical systems, the old fuse boxes still remain installed on the walls, including the old Peet and Powers main fuse box.

Heating System

In 1958 a 1,800-gallon oil tank was buried in the hill behind the Roosevelt Home. At the same time, a concrete bunker was erected on the hillside to the west of the Home for use as a boiler room for the Home's heating system. In 1986 the tank was dug up and removed due to a leak. Two temporary 275-gallon oil tanks were installed at the exposed east end of the bunker roof. A new New York state law may require that these tanks or their replacements eventually be enclosed in a containment building or be constructed of double-wall fiberglass.

The two boilers date to ca. 1958; they were manufactured by the H.H. Smith Company in Westfield, Massachusetts. They are adjusted to the outside temperatures and monitor themselves. If the first boiler is not running, the second one will not start. The boilers fire sequentially rather than independently. An emergency generator (Ohan Electric Plant) was installed in 1984 on the open west end of the bunker platform. At the same time the area was enclosed. A day tank was added to the system in the bunker in 1987. Its purpose is to retain five gallons of water from the main boiler tank that will remain warm in freezing weather.

Thermostats in the Home run the circulator pumps. The system is composed of two separate loops, wherein the second loop contains the cooled water that is sent back to its origin. The Home leads the setting, while the boilers lag the setting. It is a complex forced hot water system. Five circulating pumps exist in the Home: three push to the periphery of the building, and two others booster the whole system, but only for the return loop. One pump directs water to the first story, one to the second story (the third story feeds off this pump), and one to the Library/Living Room (Room 101). Circulators pull water back from the system, thereby creating an efficient suction for the hot water to follow. Two pumps pull this water from the branches, and a booster aides in its passage.

Humidification System

A Trane Climate Changer was installed in the Home in order to control the humidity in the Library/Living Room (Room 101), the Snuggery (Room 102), the Entrance Hall (Room 104), the West Drawing Room (Room 105), and the Dining Room (Room 106). The system is connected but not operating correctly due to improper installation, according to the Chief of Maintenance.

The system is tied into the main heating system. Ideally, cold air is brought in from the outside, heated by radiators in the basement ducts, and forced by gravity through the floor grates on the first story.

Security System

Infrared and ultrasound intrusion sensors are operated by electricity and an emergency battery for back-up. An alarm activates a paging system to Park personnel in case of emergency, who in turn are responsible for notifying authorities.

Fire Detection/Suppression System

Smoke detectors and rate-of-rise (heat) sensors activate a halon system on an individual-room basis. *[Editor's note: This system is now being dismantled.]* The fire alarm is connected to a digital dialer that directly calls the county fire station. A seizure system ensures that the telephone line will be commandeered by the digital dialer in case of an emergency.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the Home of FDR is in good physical condition. A small number of situations should be addressed immediately. A number of other elements would benefit from increased maintenance efforts. Finally, additional documentary information might be obtainable from sources not yet investigated.

Exterior Elements

Foundations

The foundation parging has spalled off at the Dining Room Alcove and should be patched. Documentation from 1941 indicates that the foundation walls of the Kitchen and north “T” wings were not parged at that time. An attempt should be made to locate photographs of the same location taken in 1945 or 1946 so that a determination can be made as to the existing parging’s historic authenticity. The condition of the stucco should also be evaluated, including removal of mud wasp nests, cracking, and staining.

Walls

The vegetation growth specifically at the front of the house should be pruned or removed. Although it may be historic, it creates a maintenance nightmare if allowed to grow unchecked. The tendrils of the plants seek out moisture and find their way into mortar joints, cause masonry to crack and wooden elements to separate. A prime example is the vegetation on the front of the Home at the south tower, which has found its way behind the wooden belt coursing and is pulling it away from the stucco wall surface. This needs immediate attention.

Roof

Two items should be attended to on the roof of the northeast wing. First, the drain in the northwest corner of the roof should be cleaned out and inspected for cracks. Continuous leakage is affecting the condition of the walls in the rooms on the second and first stories below. Second, the flashing seams need recaulking.

Finishes

Exterior painting is needed in a few areas. The columns of the front portico should be a high priority. Of less importance but nonetheless necessary is the fair condition of the gray sand paint on the porch floors and stair, the white paint on the belt coursing, the white paint of the ridge balustrade, the gray paint on the ceiling of the rear veranda, and the white paint on the pedestals and base flashing of the balustrade of the south and northeast wings.

All of the balustrade railings are covered in canvas painted white. This canvas is almost universally mildewed. If it is to be repainted, use of a mildew-resistant exterior paint should be investigated.

When the paint analysis for the Home was conducted ca. 1982, only a very limited sampling was taken of the exterior elements. The decision was made to match the last existing paint layer, assuming that FDR's wishes were followed and that no exterior paint colors had been changed since his death. Research for this report has shown that perhaps the color of the exterior shutters was changed after the Home became government property. Documentation suggests that Sara had changed the color of the shutters from a dark green to Dupont's Cape Cod Green just before her death in 1941. Photographs from 1941 show that the shutters were removed in 1941, presumably for repainting, and that they wore a lighter color after being reinstalled. Photographs from 1946 seem to confirm that light-colored shutters existed at that time. The one paint sample (HOFR 01 P108) taken from the shutter of D113, the doorway to the West Drawing Room, reflects at least two light green paint layers next to the substrate, followed by three finishes of dark green paint. This sample would suggest that the fourth finish prior to the existing finish was either the first finish on new fabric or newly stripped fabric. The estate painter did not specify that he stripped the existing shutters prior to their repainting, only that he repainted them. Since the shutters may have been extant since ca. 1850 or earlier, they may have required stripping or replacement piecing in 1941, thus justifying the stratigraphy of the paint sample. If the first finish of light green is the 1941 paint finish, then the Park Service changed the color of the shutters sometime after 1946. The shutters should now be repainted to match the historic (1945) color, a light green corresponding to Munsell 10G 8/4.

Lighting Fixtures

The lighting fixture from the front portico appears to be a replacement fixture. A photograph from 1949 (fig. 77) shows a similar fixture to the one in a 1941 photograph, thus proving that the existing fixture is posthistoric and should be replaced. (Also note the light color value of the shutters.) The ceiling fixture of the south porch is missing and should be replaced.

Structural Elements

In an attempt to rectify the structural problem in the center of the Home that has been noted since 1915, an investigation conducted in 1987-1988 discovered that the sill plate under the wall shared by the Dining Room and Entrance Hall was not continuous. Broken pieces of sill timber were carrying the load from the first story up to the ridge. Screw jacks were installed under the wall by the NAHPC in order to stabilize the movement. This action was not meant to reverse the destabilizing process, only to prevent further movement. *[Editor's note: this work accomplished what was intended, so the temporary braces were replaced with permanent supports. The reproduction wallpaper that was ordered for the West Drawing Room ca. 1984 should now be installed.]*

Interior Elements

Changes in Room Nomenclature

The current nomenclature of certain rooms should be reassessed based on the research conducted for this report.

First Story

While Room 102 was always known as the South Parlor prior to and after its reduction in size during the 1915 alterations, its nickname of the Snuggery after it was made smaller was used by the family. The term “Snuggery” should therefore continue to be used, but the term “South Parlor” should also be recognized.

The other room on the first story that should be addressed is Room 105, or the room known as the Dresden Room. Nowhere in any research was the historical use of the term “Dresden Room” found. It appears that the name evolved from Park Service usage, in reference to the Dresden china chandelier and other objects in the room, and is therefore inaccurate. The room was always referred to as the West Drawing Room, the Music Room, or the West Parlor in the primary source material, and this terminology should be corrected.

Second Story

The names of three second-story rooms (Rooms 206, 209, and 210) need clarification. Room 206 has been known as the Morning Room since the 1915 renovations. Prior to that time, it was the master bedroom, and is therefore also known as the Birth Room—the room in which FDR was born. This much is clear. However, this room has sometimes in the past been referred to as the “Blue Room.” The same name, however, has more often been applied to Room 209. (This was the name used for this report.) It seems that both usages are incorrect. The documentation shows that Room 209 was the Morning Room prior to the 1915 renovations, but became a guest bedroom after being made smaller during those alterations. References made by Sara and Mrs. Plog indicate that historically the term “Blue Room” was used for Room 210. This room is now known as the Chintz Room. However, no historical references have been found for the use of the term “Chintz Room,” so it appears that this term, too, is a NPS invention. These three room names should be clarified and corrected for interpretive purposes.

Wall and Ceiling Repairs

The majority of the work that should be addressed on the interior relates to patching and repainting plaster walls. Some of these cracks may relate to the structural problem previously discussed, and should therefore not be corrected until an assessment of further settlement is conducted.

The rooms where cracking of wall or ceiling paint occurs include the:

Gallery (Room 103)
West Drawing Room (Room 105)
Dining Room (Room 106)
Coat Room (Room 108)
Toilet (Room 111)
door to basement (D136)
East Hall (Room 118A)
South-Wing Hall (Room 205)
Birth Room (Room 206)
Main Hall (Room 207)
West Bath (Room 212)
FDR's Boyhood Room (Room 213)
Valet Room (Room 218)

Servants' Bath (Room 219)
Northwest Servants' Hall (Room 220B)
Servants' Rooms 221, 222, and 226
Trunk Room (Room 224)
Little Green Room (Room 231)
Playroom (Room 300)
Chamber #10 (Room 303)
West Bath (Room 304)
Chamber #12 (Room 306)
Visiting Servant's Room #2 (Room 308)
Visiting Servants' Hall (Room 309)
East Bathroom (Room 312)

In addition none of the closets in the Home were repainted ca. 1984, and virtually all of them have cracked walls or ceilings. Since they have no exposure to the public, patching and repainting them at this time may not be necessary.

At some time during NPS occupancy, a cement floor was poured in the basement. In order to alleviate a spalling problem that the cement created, trenches were dug out around walls. Brick basement walls may still be spalling, but this cannot be confirmed unless the existing brick dust and debris are cleaned up and future spalling is monitored.

Woodwork Repairs

The wooden arch of the doorway between the Dining Room (Room 106) and Dining Room Alcove (Room 119) is splitting at the top of the arch, and molding is beginning to pull away from the recessed panel. It is not clear if this is due to lack of humidification or from structural movement. In any event, the house's humidification system should be repaired and reactivated to benefit architectural woodwork as well as the interpretive objects.

The eastern door of doorway D300, from the Nursery (Room 302) to the roof deck, has rotted. The rotting appears to have ceased. Nevertheless, the door should be examined to see if the rotted section needs to be cut out and replaced with new wood.

Record-Keeping

As in many parks within the NPS system, maintenance record-keeping involving historic structures is an arduous task. Attempts to record routine and irregular maintenance begin in good faith but often fall by the wayside. Sometimes the task is recorded but the exact location or date of completion is forgotten. An effort must be made to keep a full record of every maintenance activity other than routine cleaning. Full descriptive texts must accompany such a record, including exact

locations, the nature of the work, dates, and sometimes before and after photographs. The photographs are important, but are useless without any labels. Full record-keeping is one way to unravel mysteries encountered by future generations of researchers.

Additional Documentary Research

The amount of research devoted to one project is invariably never enough. It seems that there is always one more avenue that could be pursued, but which time does not permit. The research efforts suggested here are not mandated. However, they could be important to the interpretive process of the Home, and could be accomplished by any of several individuals at the Park.

At least four areas that relate to the Home of FDR merit additional investigation. The first area is the life of Elsey Ray Everson, who owned the property in the late 18th century. She lived in New York City, and information about her holdings in Hyde Park may be found among other papers that relate to her life in New York City. Specifically, proof might be found as to whether or not she constructed the original part of the Home ca. 1792.

The second area to investigate is the life of the Wheelers, who sold the house to James Roosevelt. Family papers belonging to the Wheelers or the Boormans (Mrs. Wheeler's parents, who lived at Bellefield) may document the alterations that changed the structure from a country farmhouse into an Italianate villa. Such documentation may be found locally. It may also provide the name of the architect commissioned to redesign the house, thus opening yet another line of pursuit.

The third area of interest is the records of the architect hired to reconstruct the main stairway in 1892. While existing evidence is fairly clear about the location of the original main stairway prior to 1892, the architect's drawings pertaining to the reconstruction would still be useful. The architect's name was a Mr. Haight, according to Sara's diary, and his collection of original drawings should be sought. The investigation should begin in Poughkeepsie and branch out to other nearby cities related to the Roosevelt or Delano families. New York City would be the most distant of logical sources.

The last potential source of information is found within the Park's own files. During the early years of the Park's existence, a Historian's Monthly Narrative Report was filed regularly. Not only do these reports document research into primary sources, but they also record many happenings at the Site during that time frame. One frequent Park activity was hosting reporters who were writing articles for their respective magazines and papers. Photographers often accompanied these reporters. The resultant published articles could be a very fine source of information from the late 1940's or early 1950's. Since the references cite a large number of publications, the research might provide a semester's worth of work for a student historian.

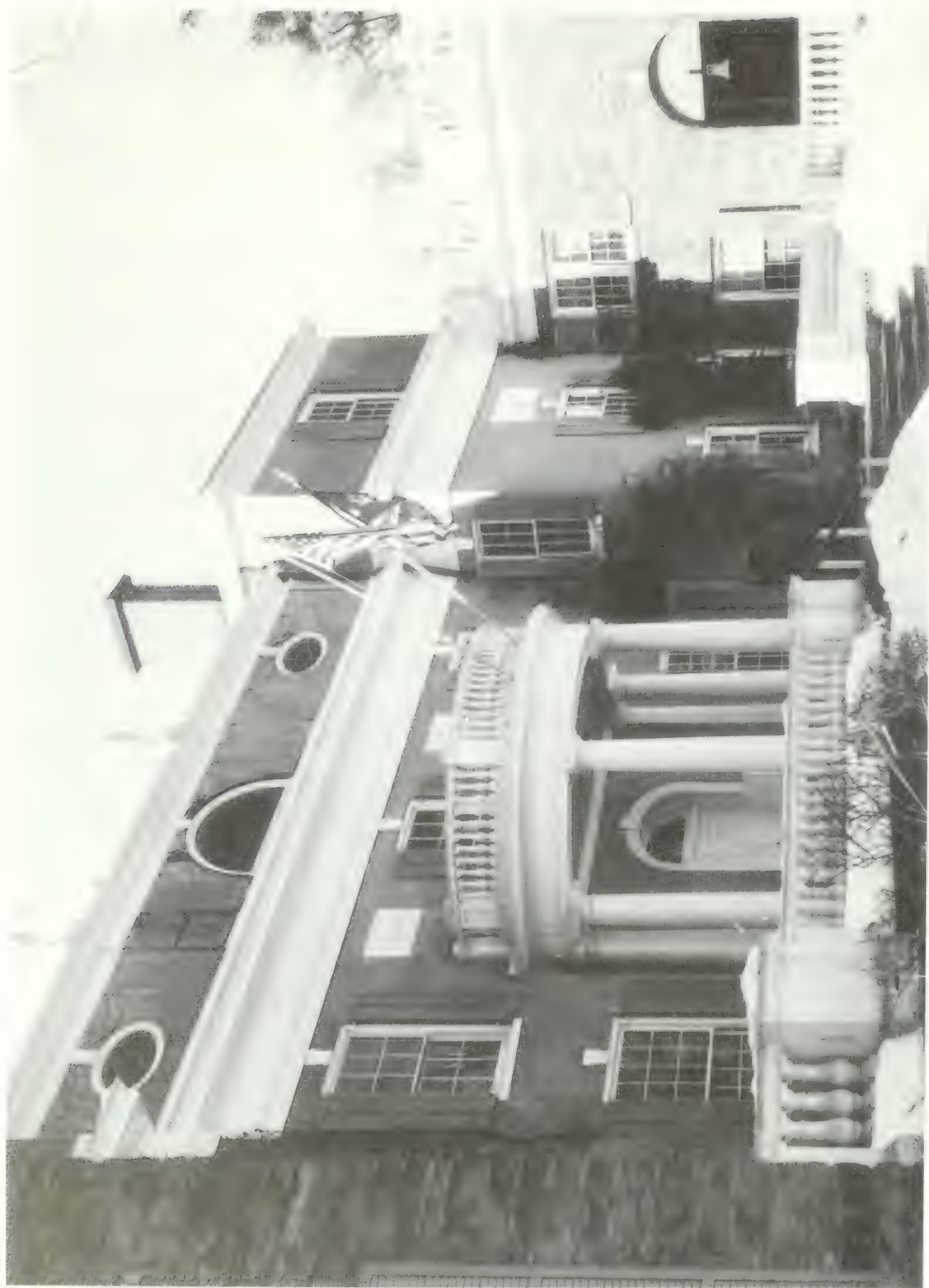
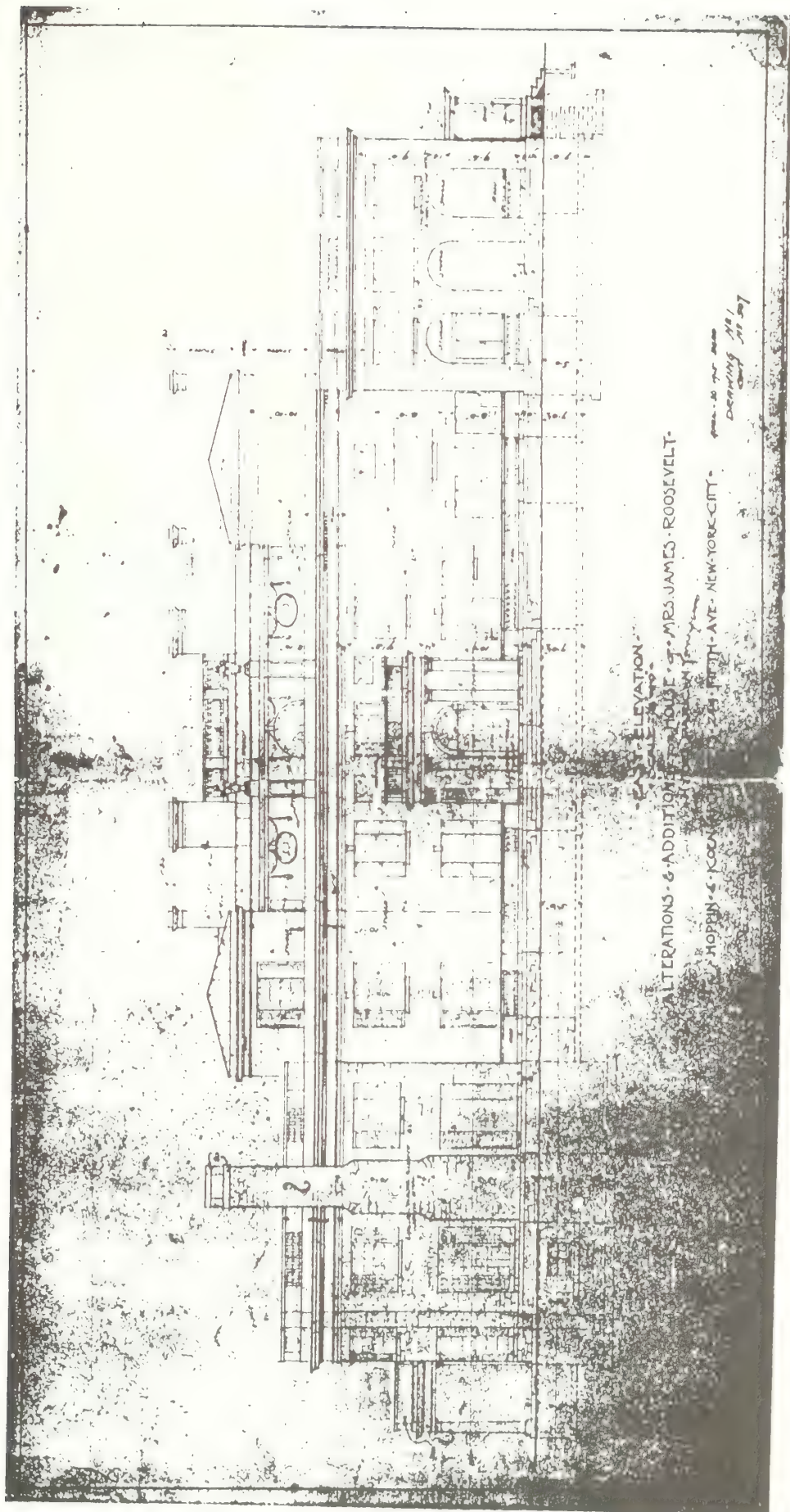


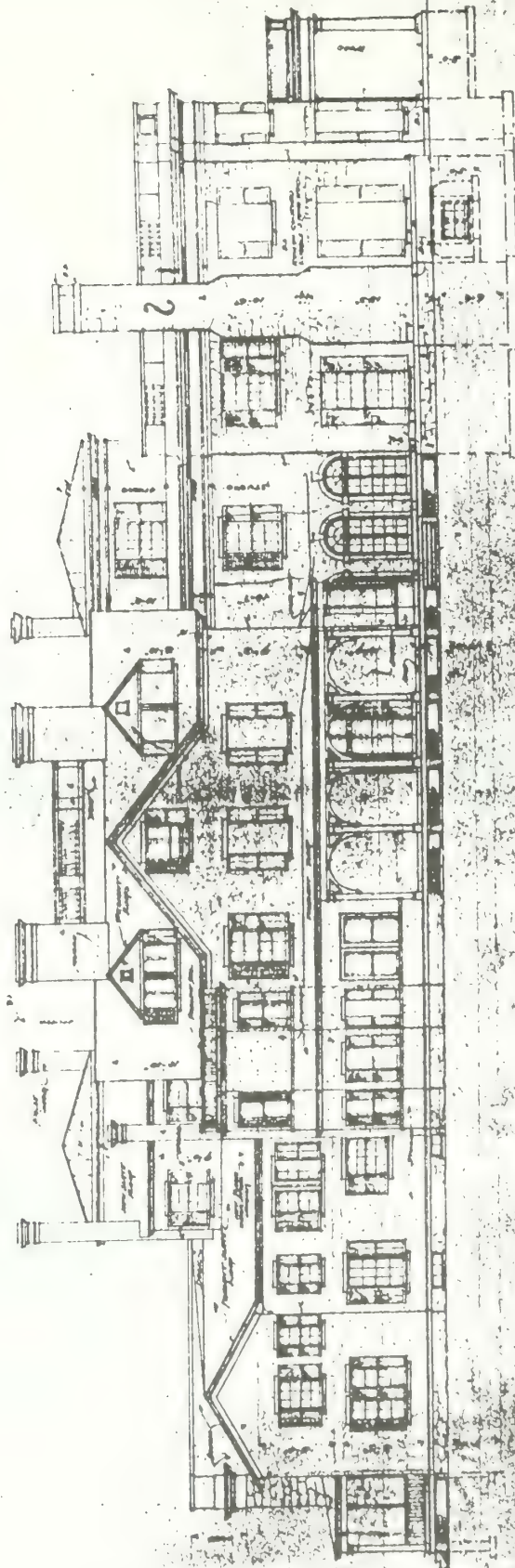
Figure 77. Home of FDR: Entrance portico with historic light fixture, 1949.

IV. APPENDICES

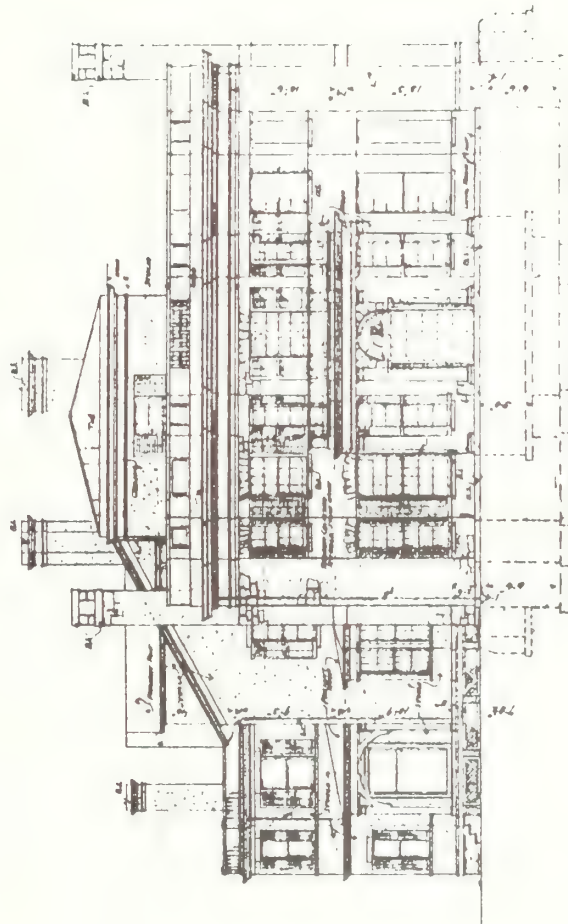
APPENDIX A.

**Alterations and Additions to the House of Mrs. James Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, New York. Hoppin and Koen Architects, 244 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, April 30, 1915**





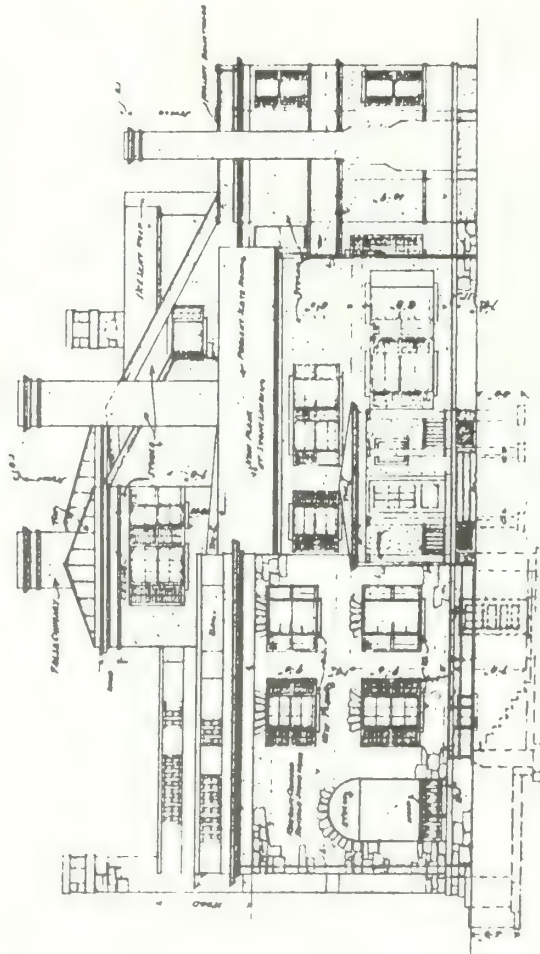
WEST ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT
 BY DE. PARKER
 HOPPIN & KOEN ARCHTCTS. 244 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY
 DRAWN BY H. E. COHEN
 CHECKED BY J. E. COHEN



SOUTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT
 HYDE PARK, N. Y.

HOPPIN AND KOEN ARCHITECTS 244 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Drawing No. 3
 100-507

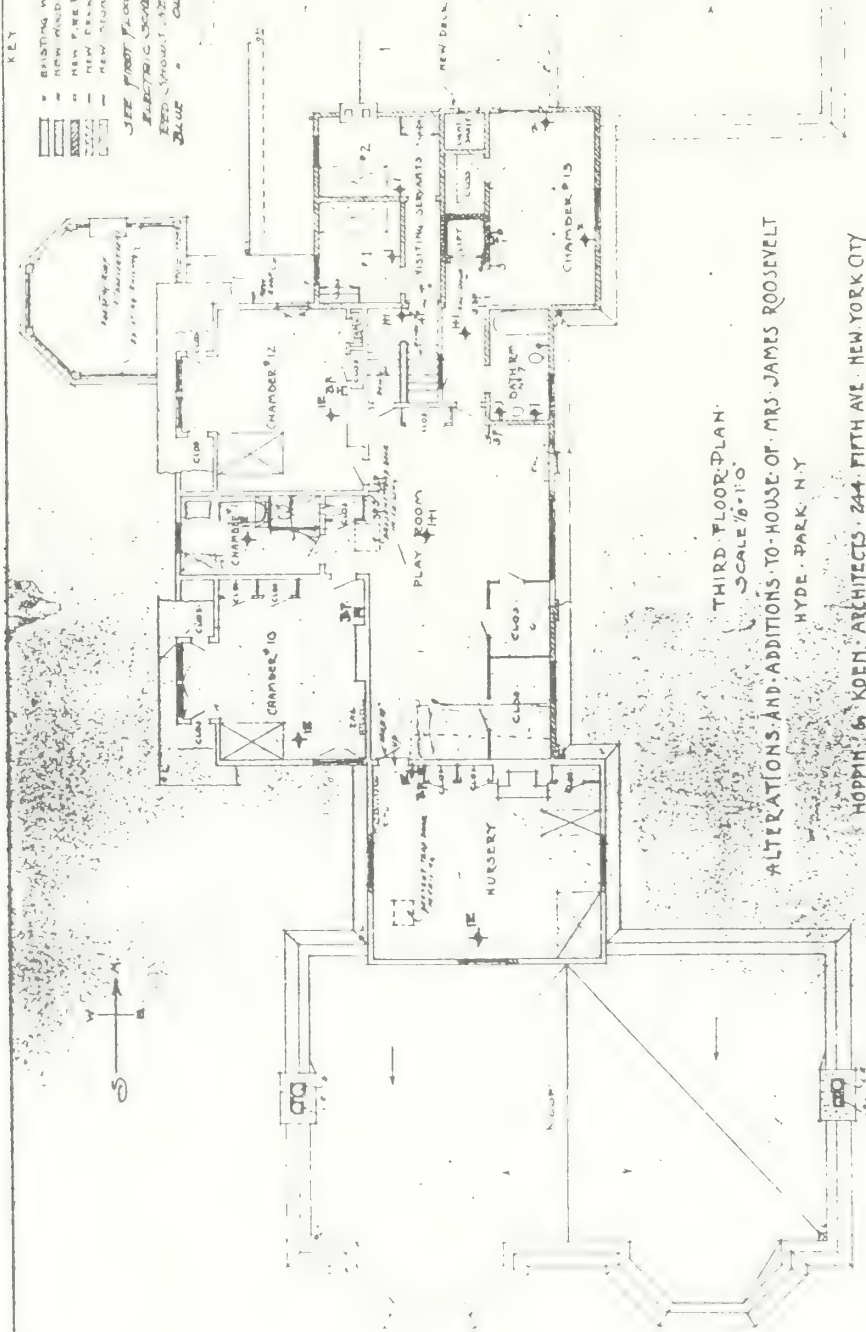


NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT
 HYDE PARK, N.Y.

HOPPIN AND KOEN ARCHITECTS, 244 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY. APRIL 20, 1915

DRAWING NO. 10
 100 507

- KEY
- EXISTING WORK TO REMAIN
 - NEW AND OLD WORK
 - NEW FRAMEWORK WORK
 - NEW FRAMING WORK
 - NEW ROOF WORK
 - NEW ROOF WORK
- SEE FIRST FLOOR PLAN FOR
ELECTRIC SCHEDULE
FED. SPEC. AND DETAILS
BLUE - OLD

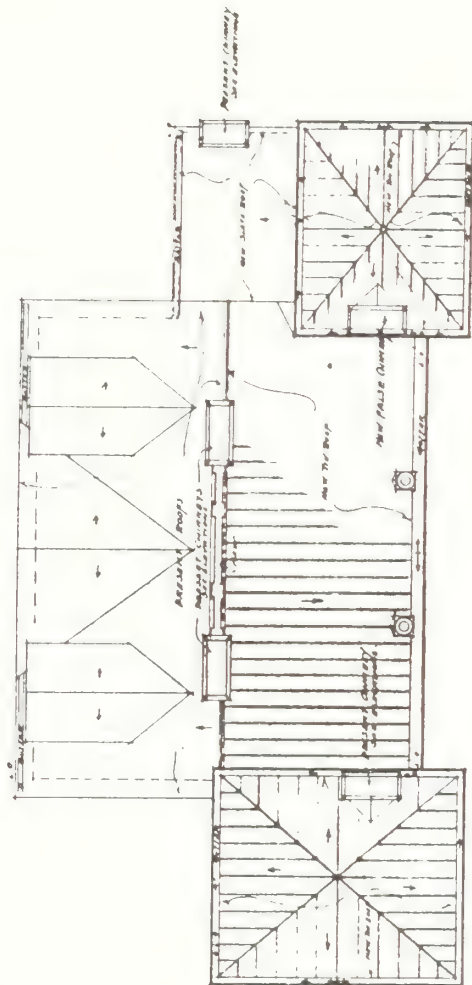


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT
HYDE PARK, N.Y.

HOPPIN & KOEN ARCHITECTS, 244 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

APR 18 1907
DRAWING
GENERAL



ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

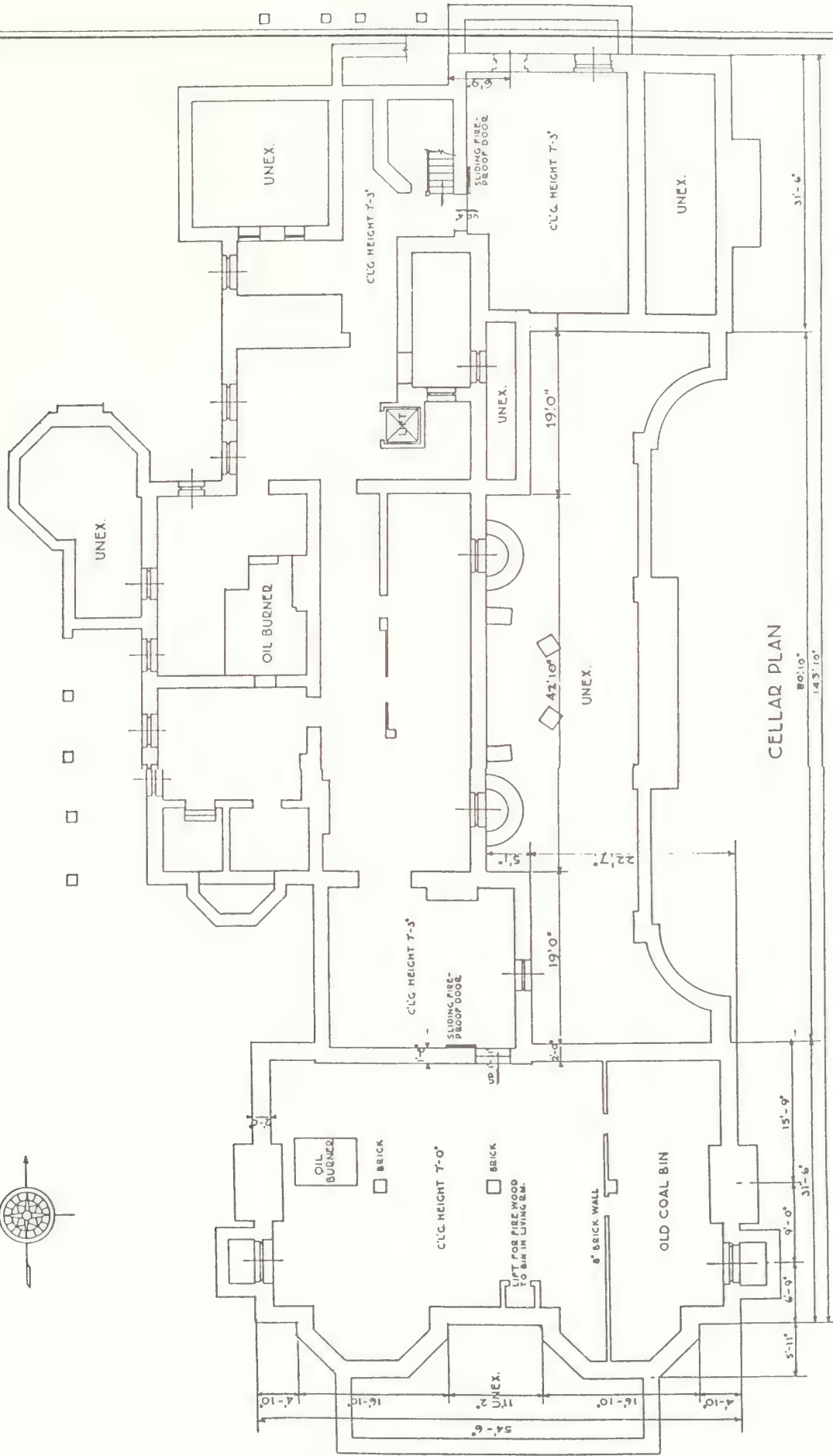
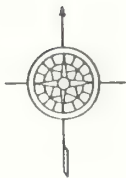
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO HOUSE OF MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT
HYDE PARK, N.Y.

HOPPIN & KOEN. ARCHITECTS. 244 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY.

APR 20 1946
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DRAWING NO 9
CONTRACT M 507

APPENDIX B.

**Historic American Building Survey Drawings
“Springwood,” Mrs. James Roosevelt’s Estate, July 1941**



N.B. THE KEY PLANS & ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON SHEETS #1 - #7 INCLUSIVE ARE BASED UPON A SET OF PLANS (APPROXIMATELY ONE EIGHTH INCH SCALE) NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK, AND ADDITIONS MADE THEREBY BY HOPKIN & KORN.

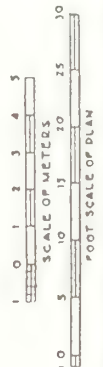
DANIEL M. C. HOPKIN - DEL.

1940 - PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM - FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANT AND DESIGN

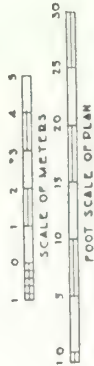
"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK
DUTCHESS COUNTY

SURVEY NO.
NY4355
JULY 1941

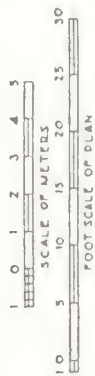
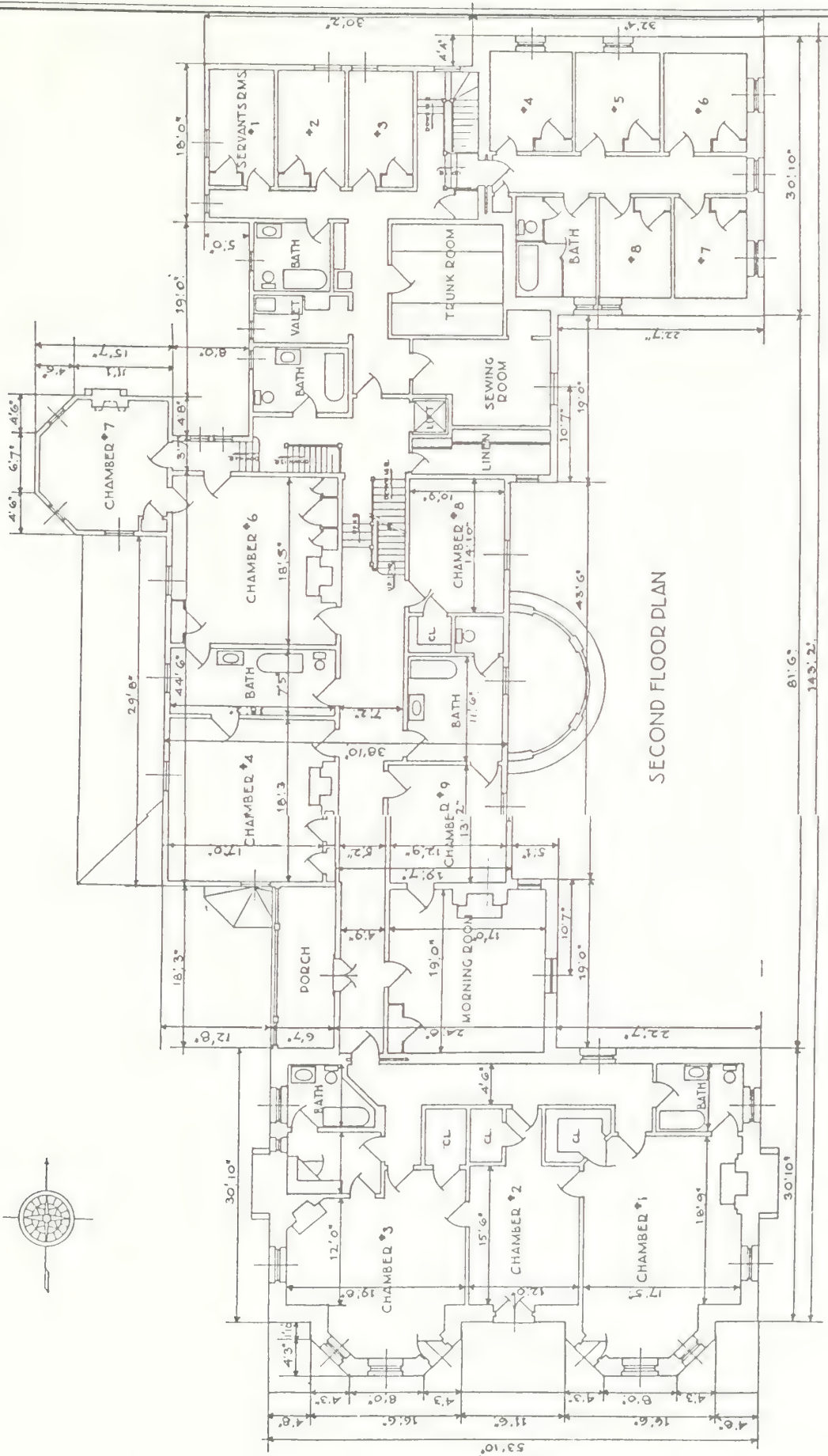
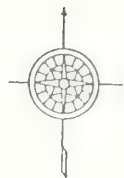
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 35 SHEETS



UNEX. ROOM



SHEET 2 OF 35 SHEETS



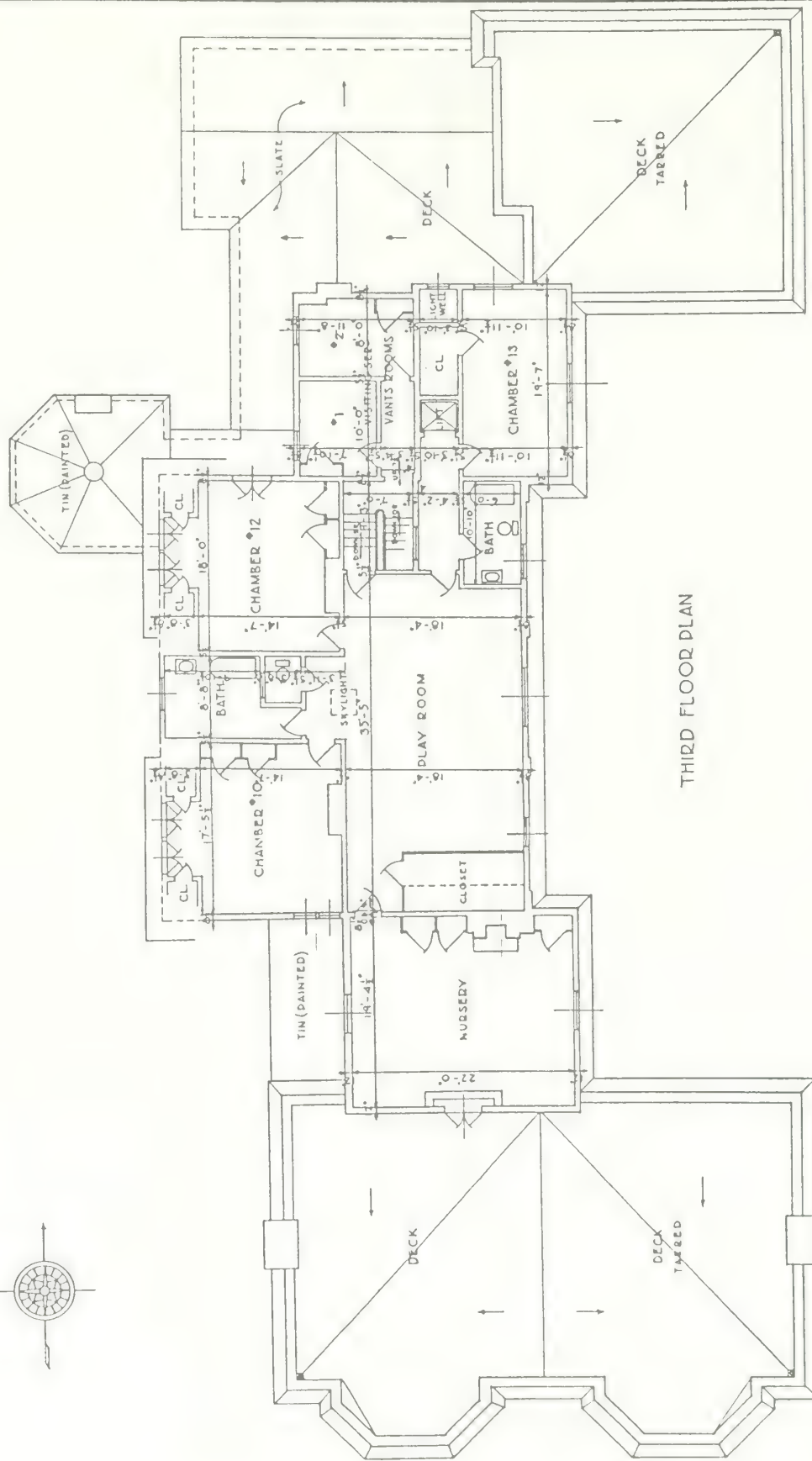
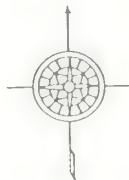
DANIEL M. C. HOPPING - DEL.

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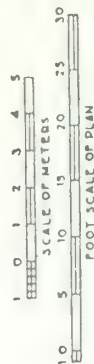
NAME OF STRUCTURE
"SPRINGWOOD" - MRS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO.
NY4355
JULY 1941

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 35 SHEETS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



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1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
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HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO.

NY 4355

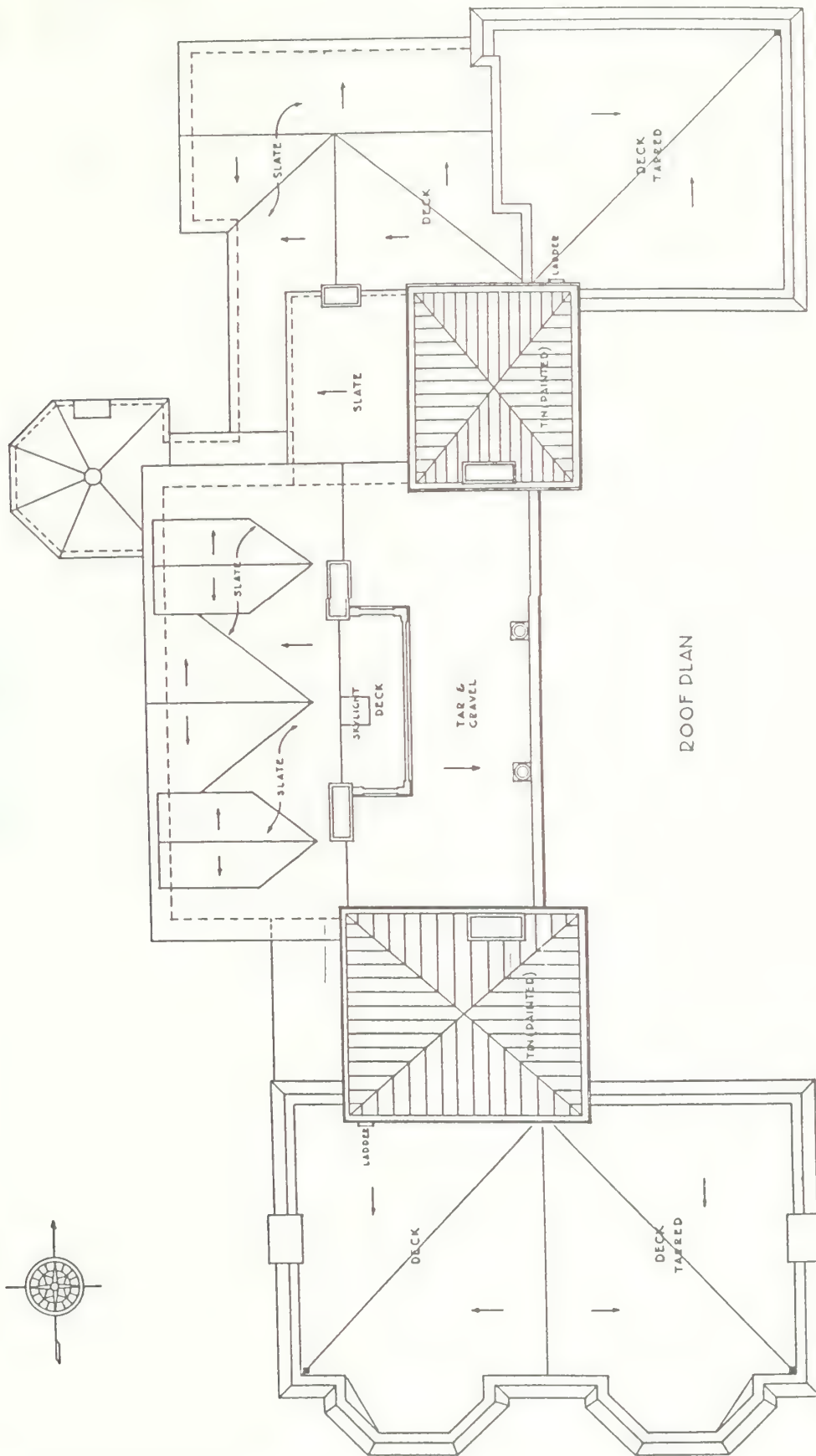
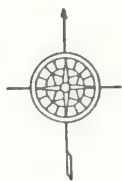
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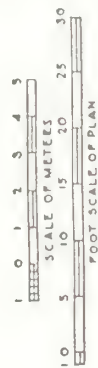
SHEET 4 OF 35 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY

1941



ROOF PLAN

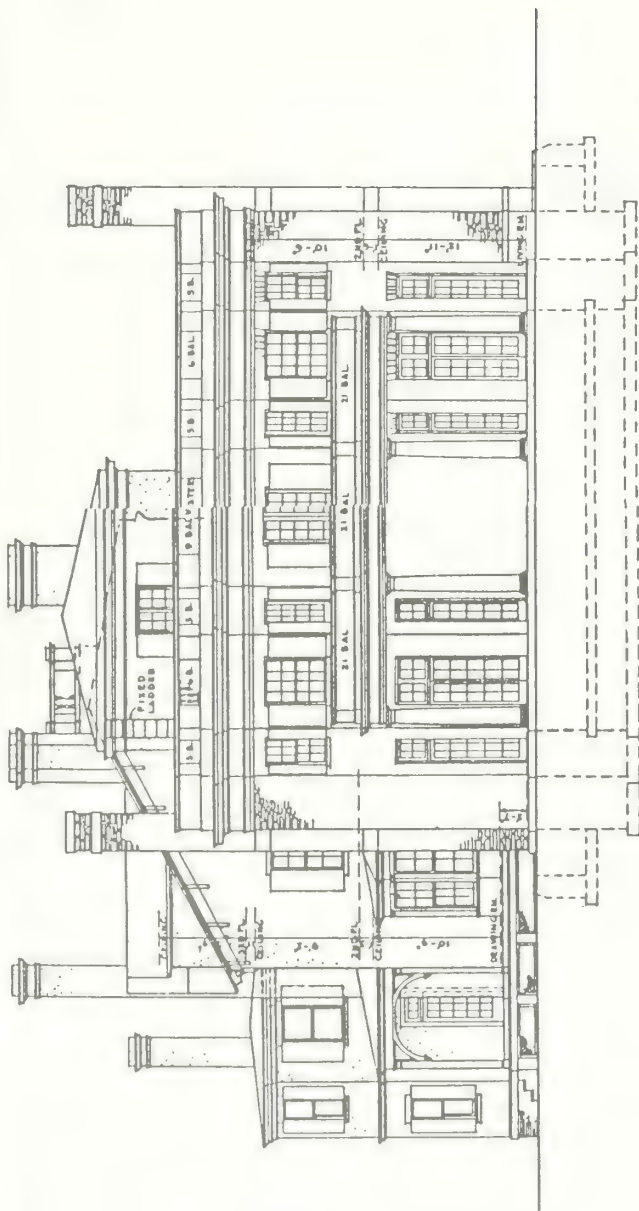


DANIEL M. C. HODDING, DEL.
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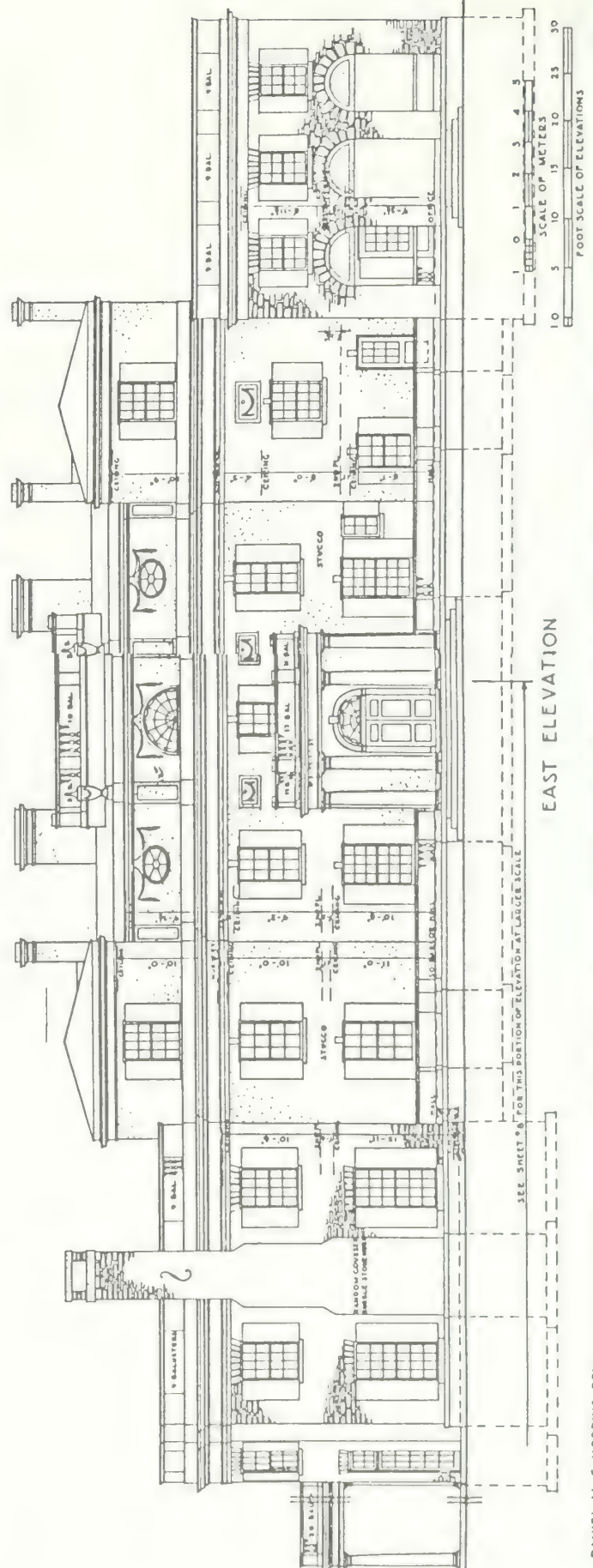
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HYDE PARK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

SURVEY NO.
NY4355
JULY 1941
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 35 SHEETS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

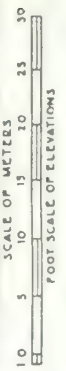


SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SEE SHEET 98 FOR THIS PORTION OF ELEVATION AT LARGER SCALE

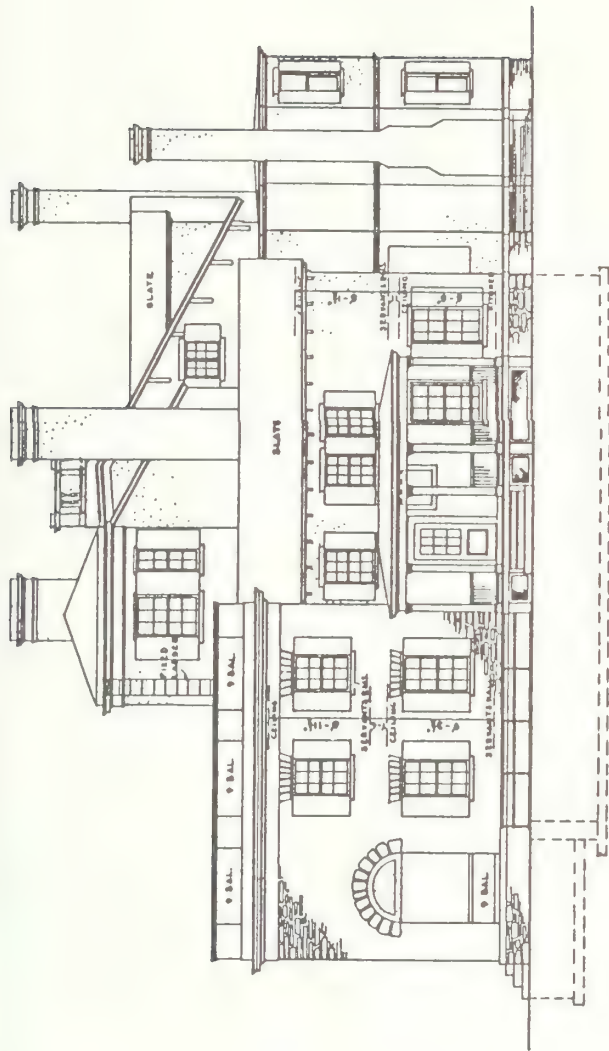


DANIEL M. C. HODDING, DEL.

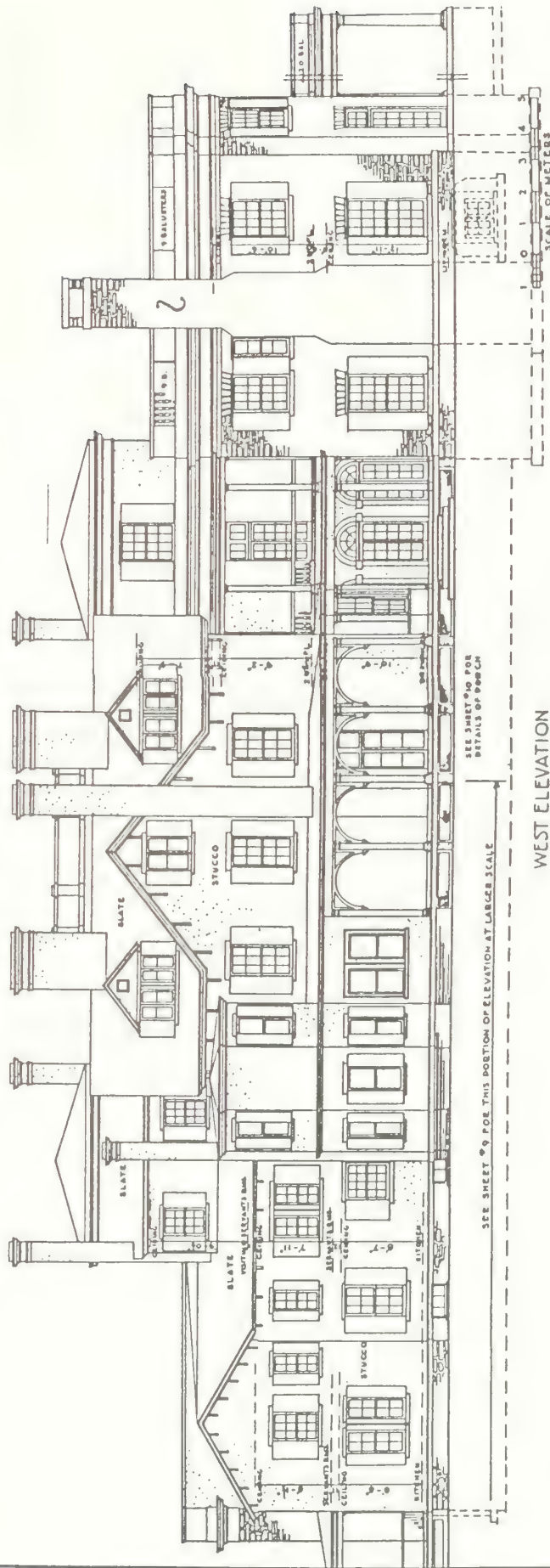
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UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK DUTCH SS. COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO. NY 4355
JULY 1941
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 35 SHEETS



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

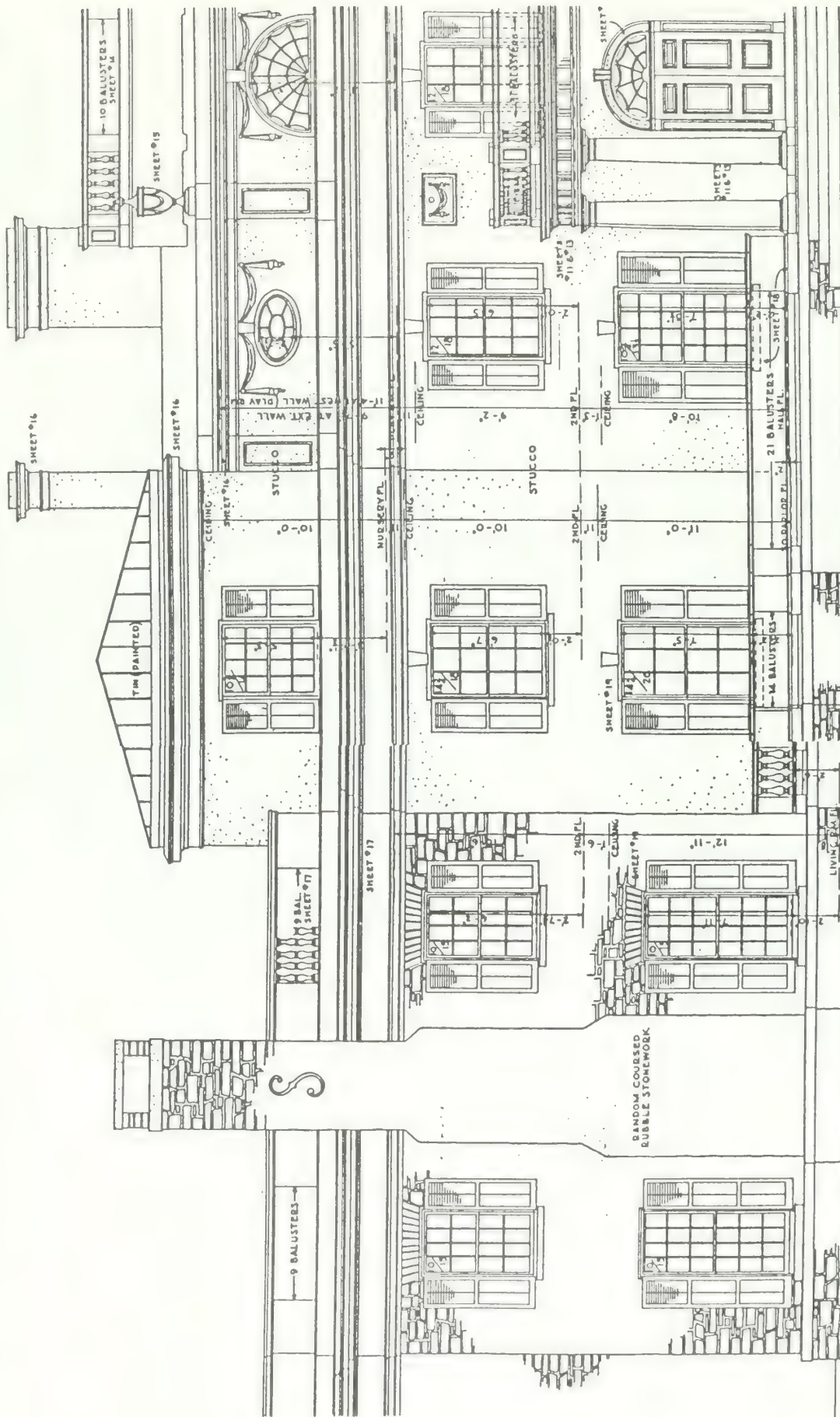


DANIEL M. C. HOPPING, DEL.

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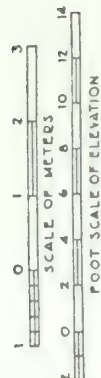
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HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO.
NY-4355
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
JULY 1941
SHEET 7 OF 35 SHEETS



EAST ELEVATION (SOUTH PORTION)

FOR FULL SIZE DETAILS OF THIS ELEVATION
SEE SHEETS #1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19



ALL WOODWORK PAINTED WHITE (WINDOW
FRAMES & SASH, PORTICO, BALUSTRADES,
CORNICES, KEYSTONES & PLAQUES)
INTERIOR WOODWORK, WATER TABLE & WINDOW
SILLS ARE CUT GUESTONE - SHUTTERS ARE
PAINTED GREEN

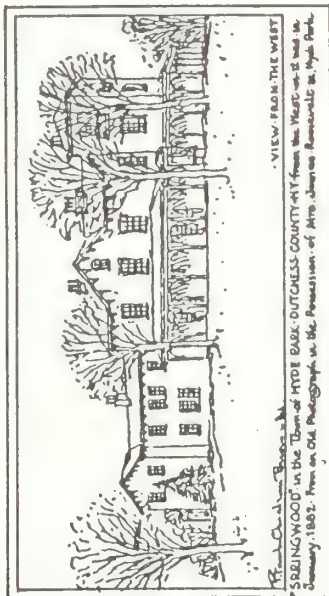
DANIEL M. C. HOPPING - DEL.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

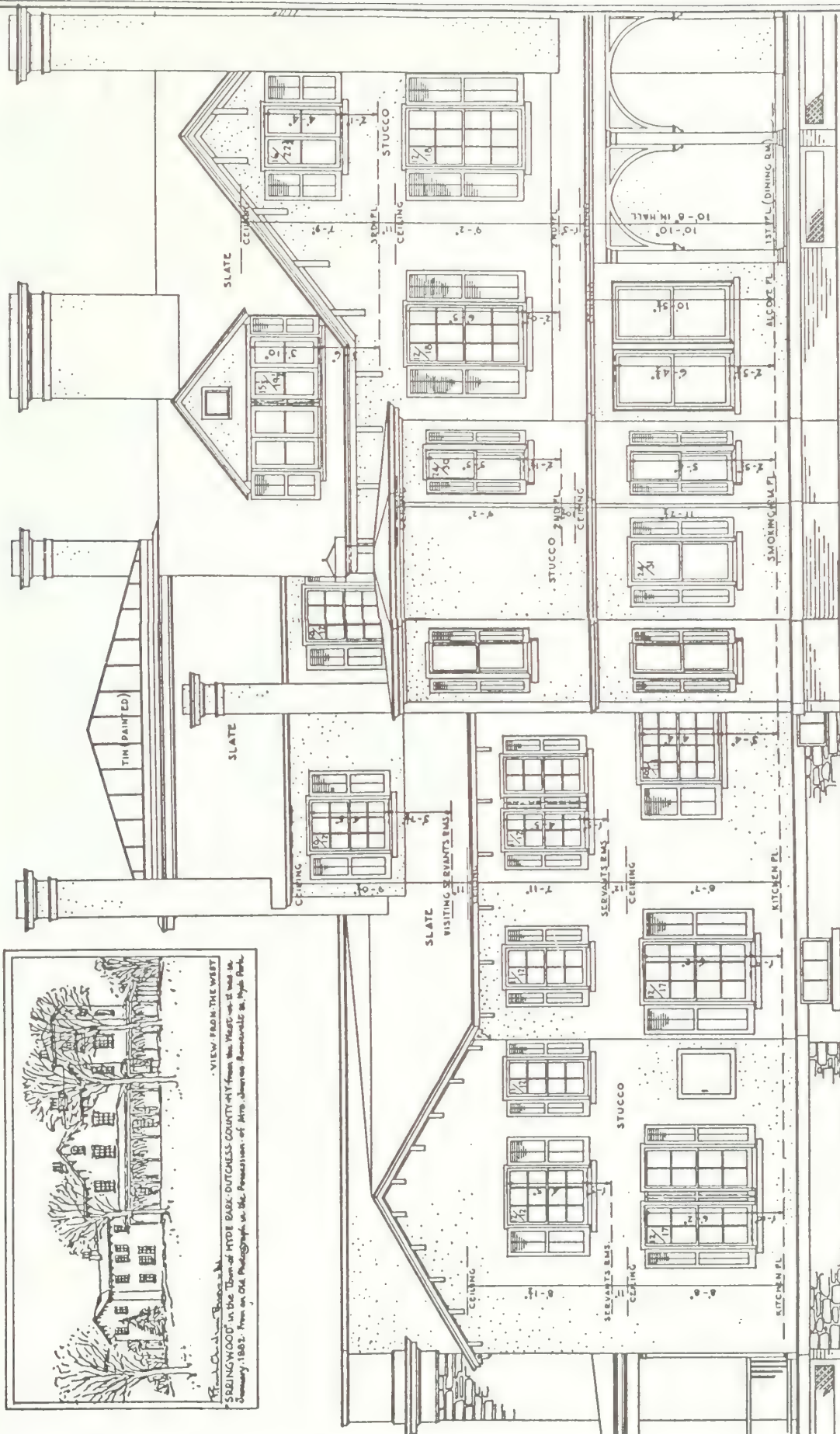
NAME OF STRUCTURE
"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SHEET NO.
NY-4355
JULY 1941

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 35 SHEETS



VIEW FROM THE WEST
"SPRINGWOOD" in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N.Y. from the West as it was in
January 1882. From an Old Photograph in the Possession of Mrs. James Roosevelt in Hyde Park.



WEST ELEVATION (NORTH PORTION) FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THIS PART OF HOUSE SEE SHEET #10

ALL WOODWORK PAINTED WHITE (WINDOW
FRAMES & SASH, PORCHES, CORNICES
& WATERTABLE) - SHUTTERS ARE PAINTED
GREEN



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1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

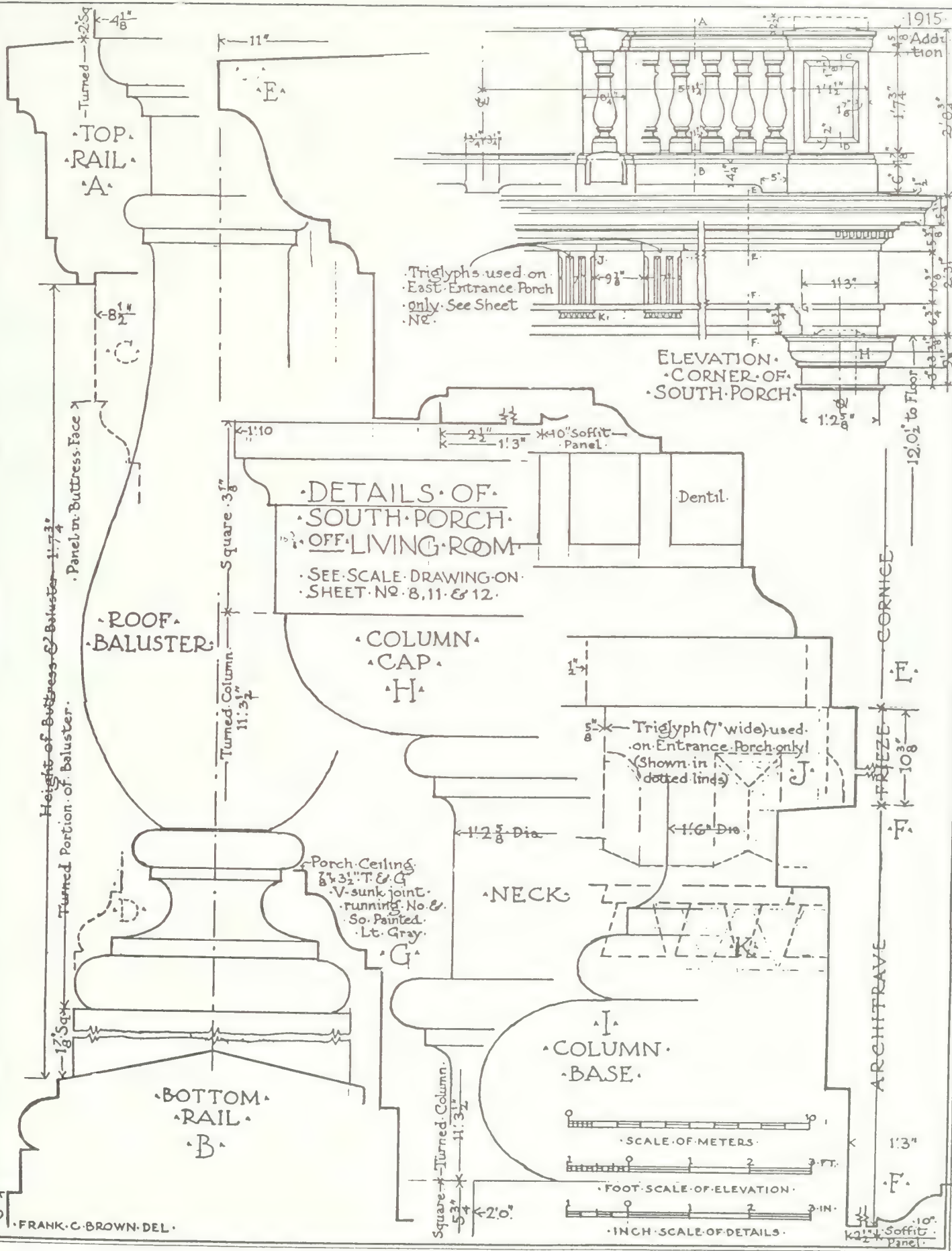
"SPRINGWOOD" - MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO.

NY-4355
JULY 1941

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 9 OF 35 SHEETS



1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC PLACES

"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

SUBJECT NO.
NY 4355
JUNE 1941
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 16 OF 35 SHEETS

SECTION THRO THE
INTERMEDIATE
CORNICE WHICH EX-
TENDS BE-
TWEEN PAVILIONS OVER 3rd ST.
STORY ONLY ON EAST FRONT
IS SHOWN IN DOTTED
OUTLINE TO INDICATE
MEASUREMENTS COULD
NOT BE FINALLY CHECKED

To Edge Main Tar & Gravel
Roof.

11 1/2'

GUTTER

To Edge of Tin Roof 11' 0 1/2"

GUTTER

CEILING
CEMENT BEDMOULD
CEILING EAST LOG-
GIA NORTH EAST WING

CORNICE TOP OF TWO
THIRD STORY PAVILIONS
SHEET No. 8

BREAK OUT OVER
3rd STORY STUCCO
PILASTERS UNDER
CORNICE CROWN
MOULDING

1' 0"
9' 1 1/2"
down to
Loggia
Floor

CORNICES OF
CHIMNEY TOPS
(CEMENT WITH HEAVY
GRAVEL AGGREGATE -
ACID BRUSHED OUT.)
SEE SHEETS 8 & 14

App. 5'

Frieze
8"

5'

SCALE OF METERS

1 0 1 2 3 4
INCH SCALE OF DETAILS

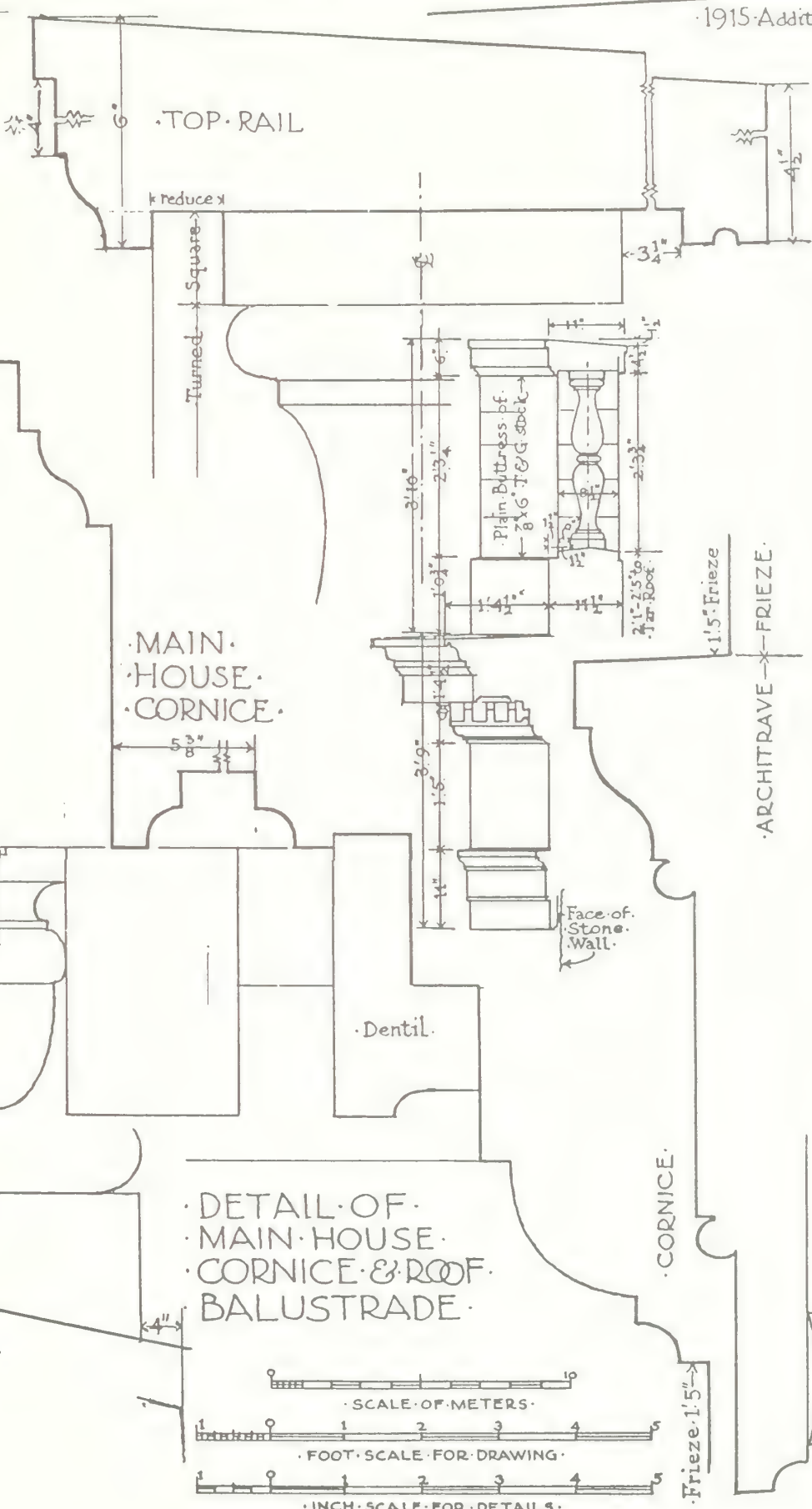
FRANK C. BROWN DEL.

Turned. 2'0 1/2": Entire Baluster 2'3 3/4" High.
Balusters set 13" apart & 1" off Buttress at Ends. this turning-reversed.

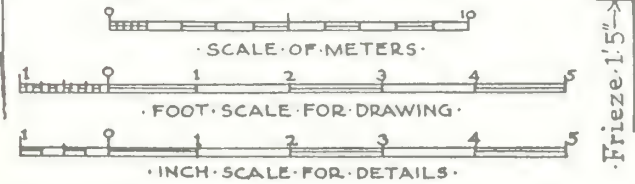
Square

BOTTOM RAIL

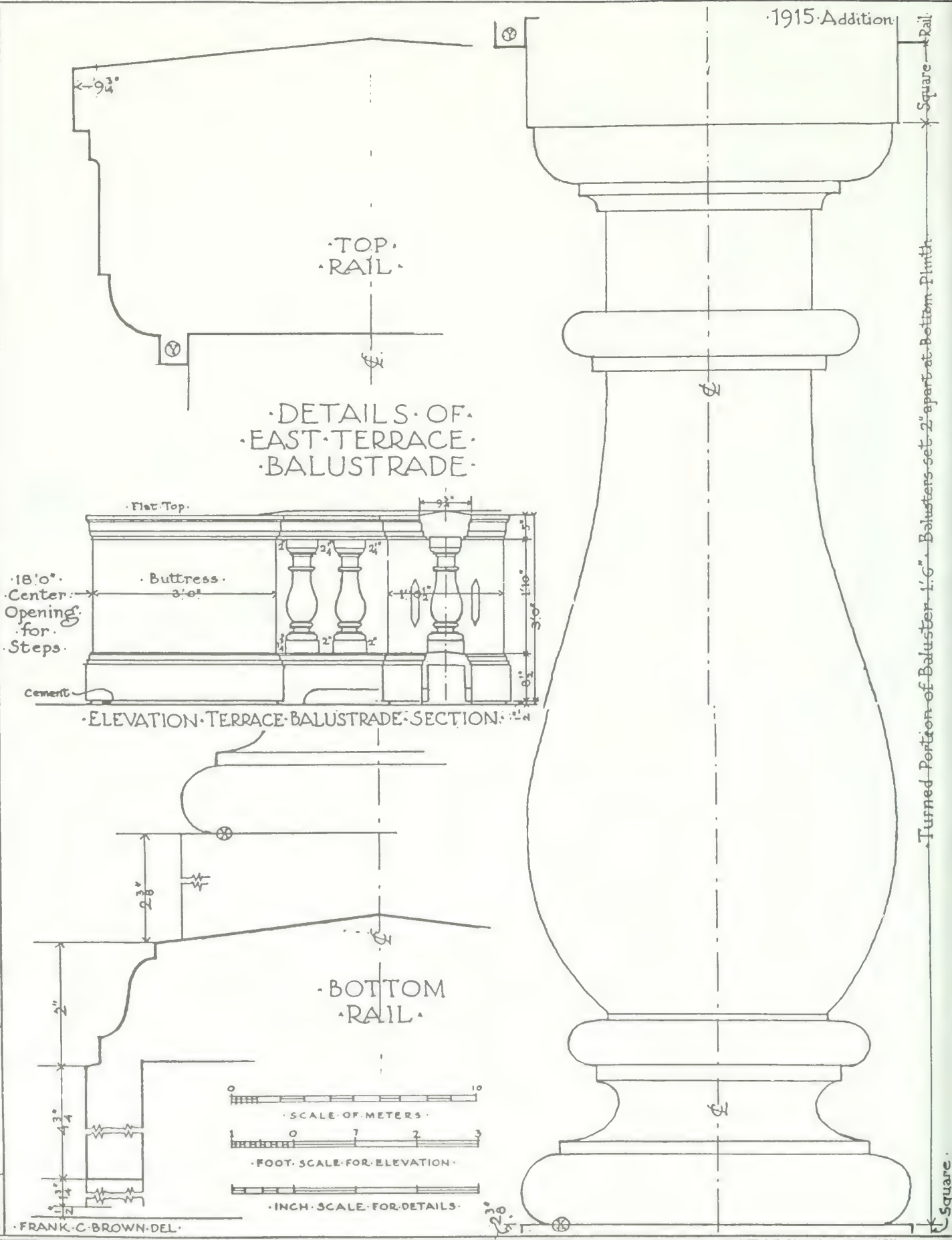
FRANK C. BROWN DEL.

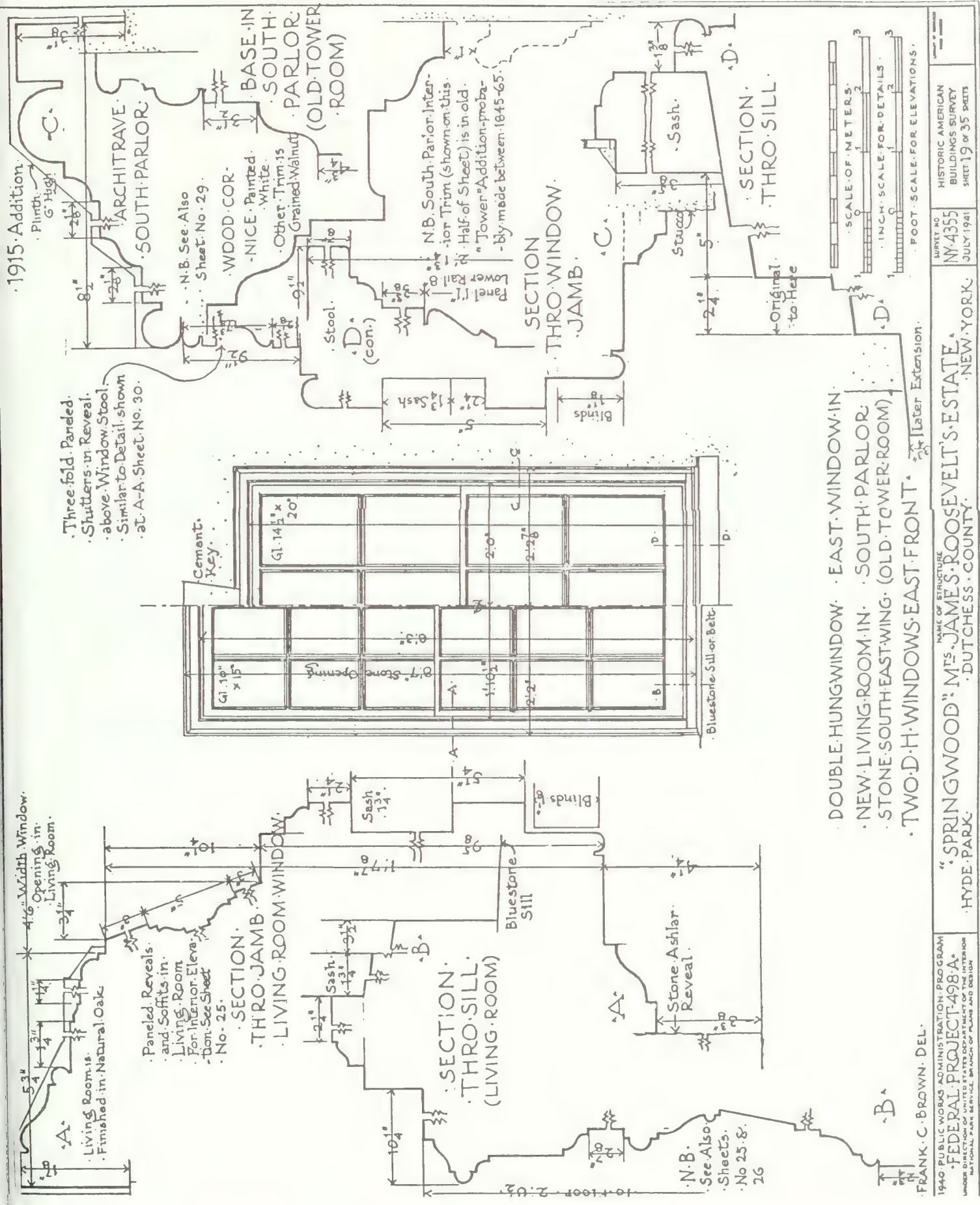


DETAIL OF
MAIN HOUSE
CORNICE & ROOF
BALUSTRADE

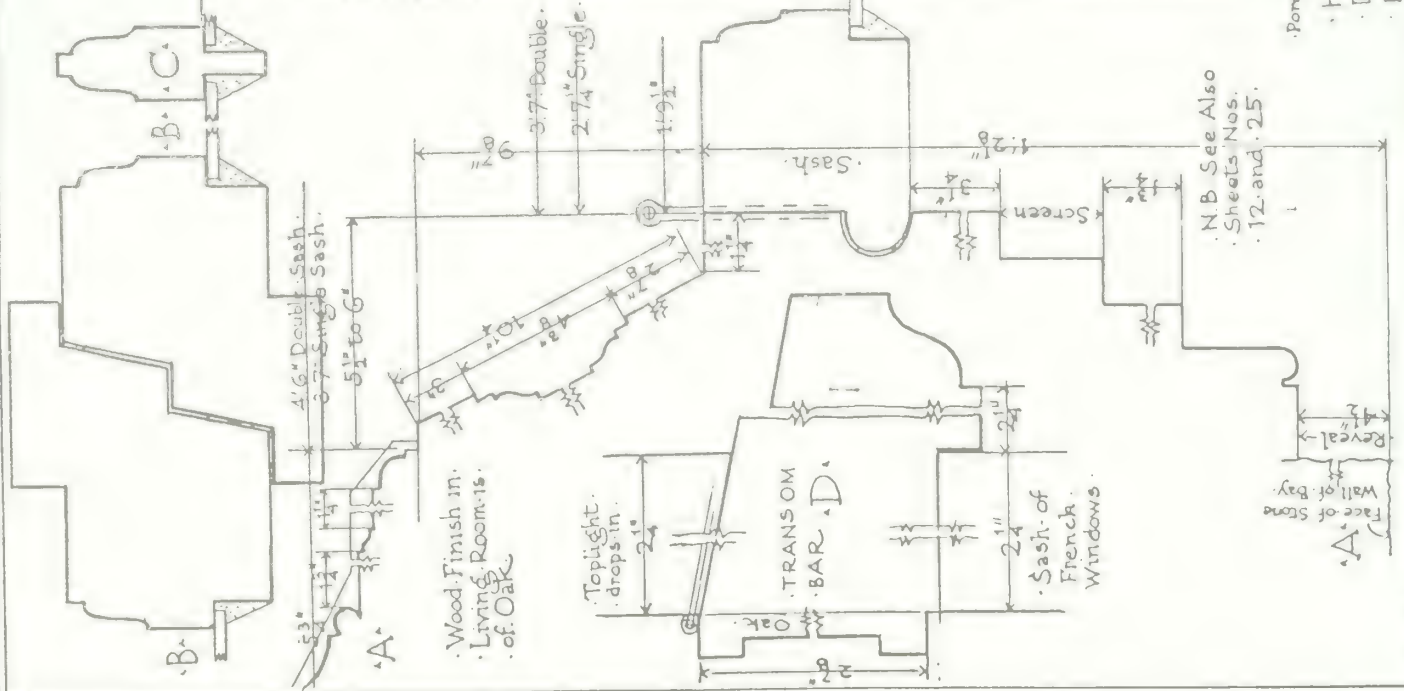


1915 Addition





1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION: PRO GRAM FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A UNDER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN CHARGE OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE "SPRINGWOOD" MTS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE HYDE PARK	SURVEY NO. NY-4355 JULY 1941	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 19 OF 35 SHEETS
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1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
-FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A-
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF PLANTS AND SOILS

"SPRING
HYDE PARK."

· SPRINGWOOD · M^{RS} JAMES · ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE ·
· PARK · DUTCHESS COUNTY · NEW

ATE.
NEW YORK.

NY 4355
JULY 1941

BU1 VGS SURVEY
SWR1 0 OF 35 SLOTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Porch Floor 9
Slateslone threshold.

Porch Floor 9 Stairs Stone 1 Interior Elevator
 HALF PAIR OF HALF SINGLE
 DOORS AT BAY DOOR AT SIDES
 IN CENTER OF TWO BAYS
 SOUTH BAYS IN LIVING ROOM
 INTERIOR ELEVATOR
 HALF OF HALF OF
 SINGLE PAIR OF
 DOOR DOORS

SCALE OF METERS

INCH SCALE FOR DETAILS

FOOT SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS:

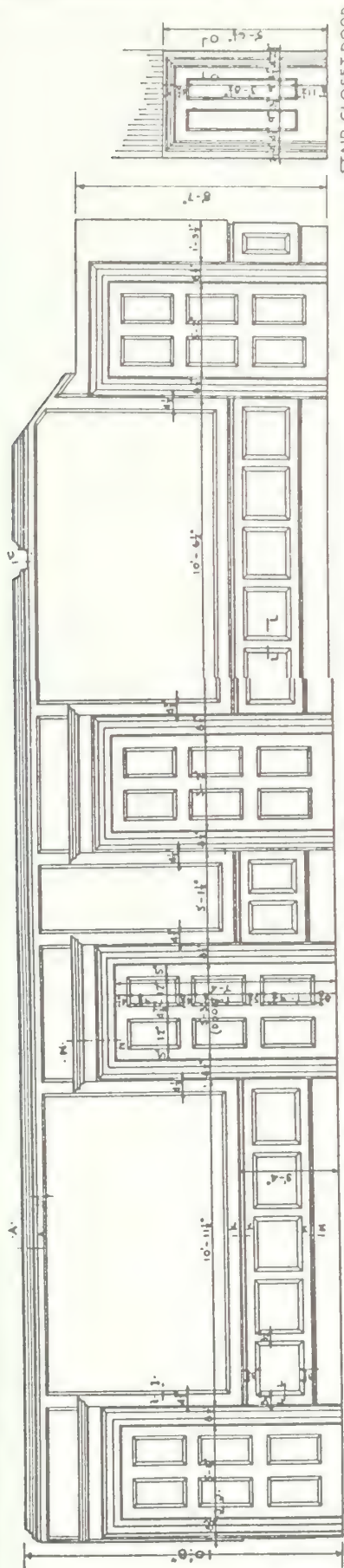
INTERIOR ELEVATION



SCALE OF METERS

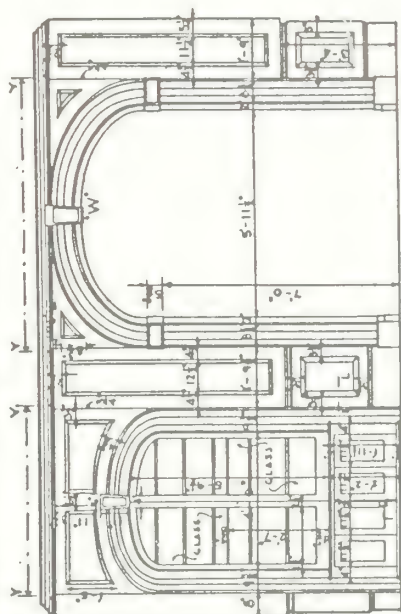
INCH SCALE FOR DETAILS

FOOT SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS:

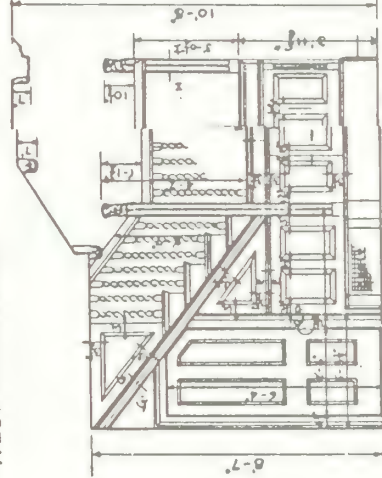


WEST ELEVATION

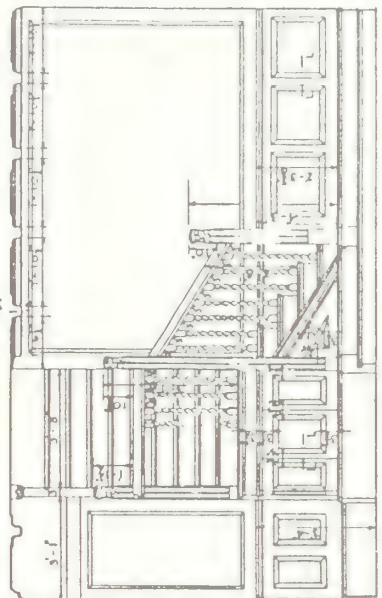
STAIR CLOSET DOOR



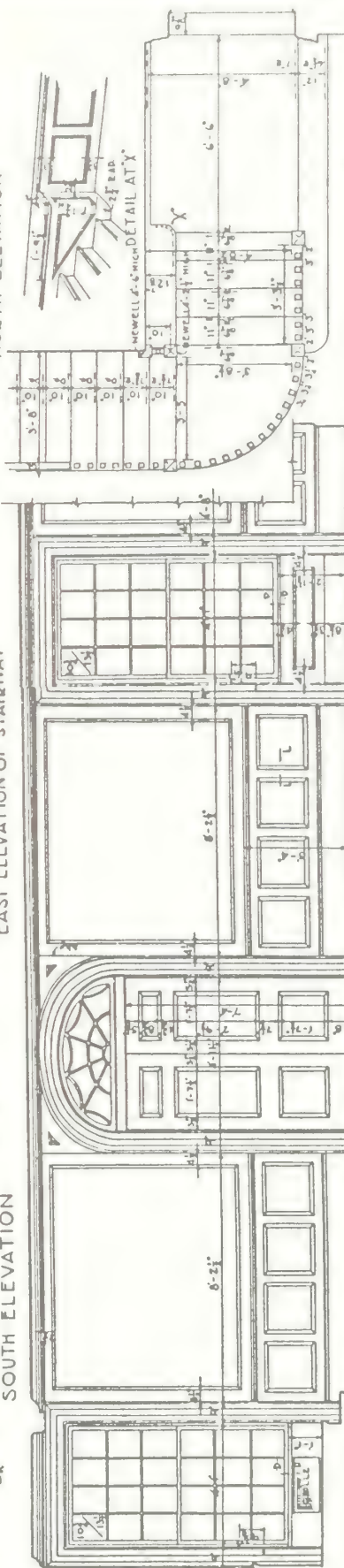
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION OF STAIRWAY



NORTH ELEVATION

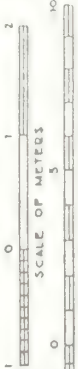


EAST ELEVATION

PLAN OF STAIRWAY

NOTE: ALL DOOR & WINDOW TRIM, DOORS, DADO, & STAIR NEWELLS, BAUSTERS, HANDRAILS, RISERS, FLOORING & STAIR TREADS & RISERS ARE OAK - PLASTER WALLS ABOVE DADO ARE PAINTED WHITE

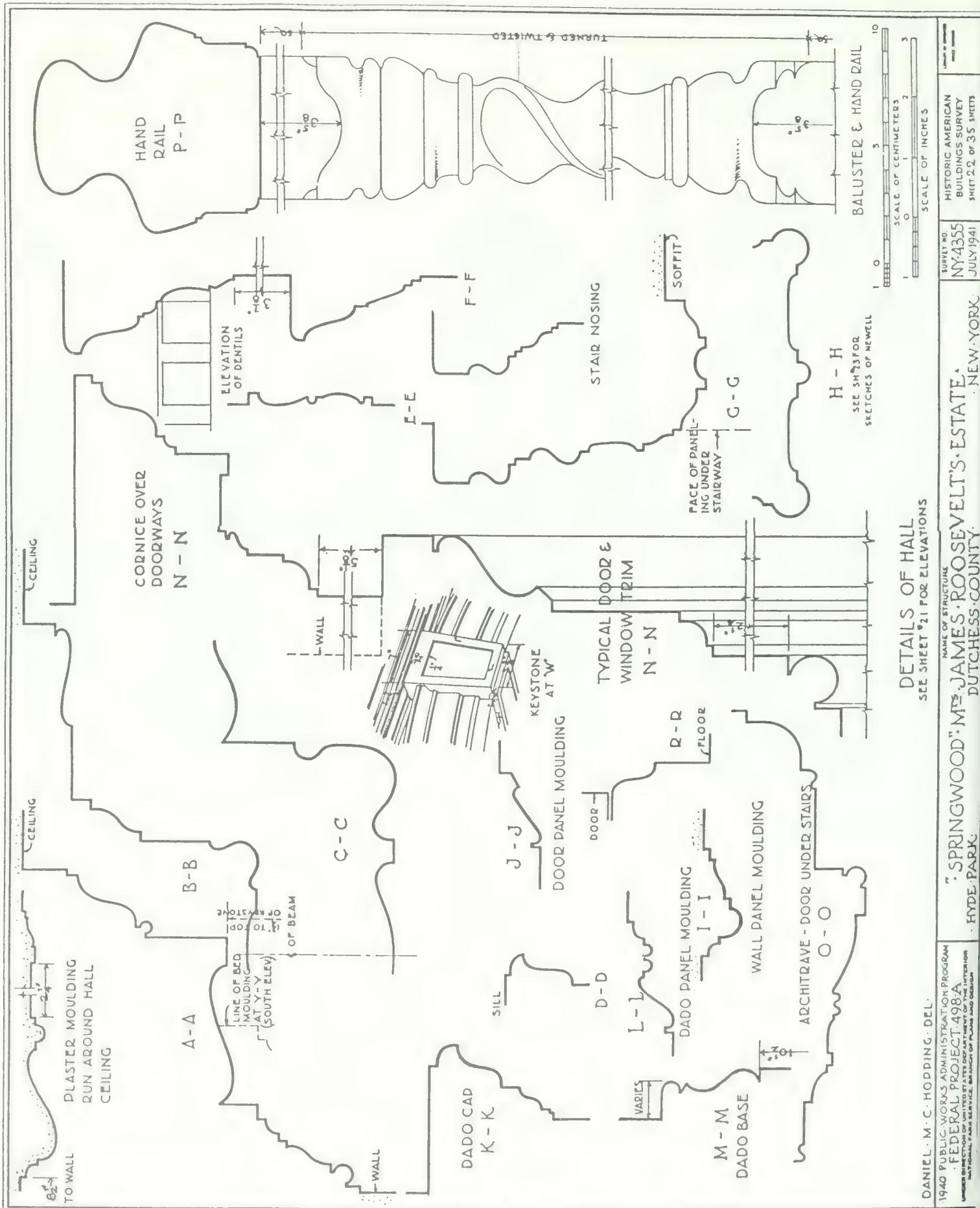
ENTRANCE HALL
(SEE SHEET 21 FOR DETAILS)

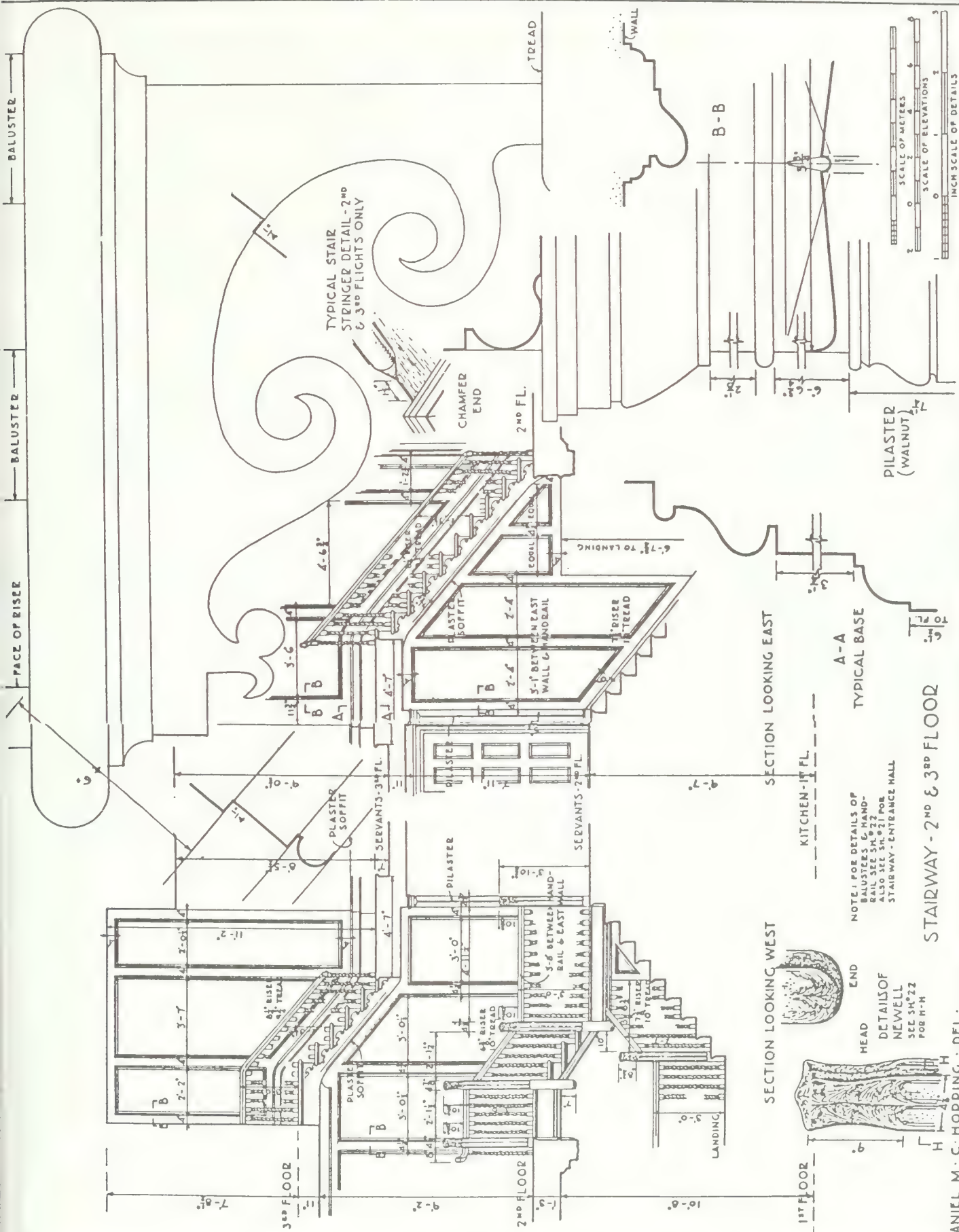


DANIEL M. C. HODDING - DEL.
1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT-498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF BUILDING
"SPRINGWOOD" - MR. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

SURVAIL NO.
NY-4355
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
JULY 1941
SHEET 21 OF 35 SHEETS





NOTE: FOR DETAILS OF
BALUSTERS & HAND-
RAIL SEE SH. 22
ALSO SEE SH. 21 FOR
STAIRWAY - ENTRANCE HALL

SECTION LOOKING WEST

SECTION LOOKING EAST

A-A
TYPICAL BASE

STAIRWAY - 2ND & 3RD FLOOR

DANIEL M. C. HOPPING - DEL.

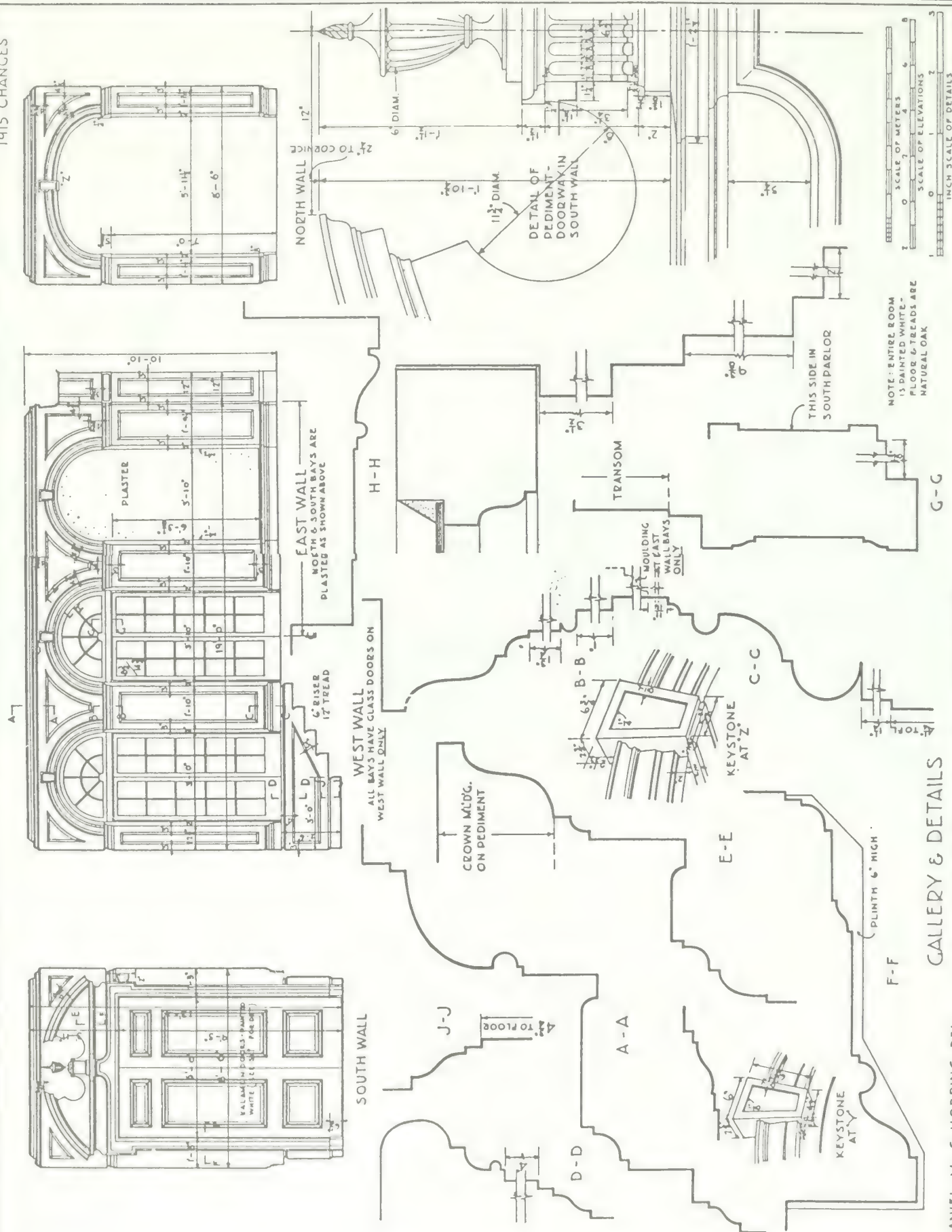
1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT-498-A
UNDER DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

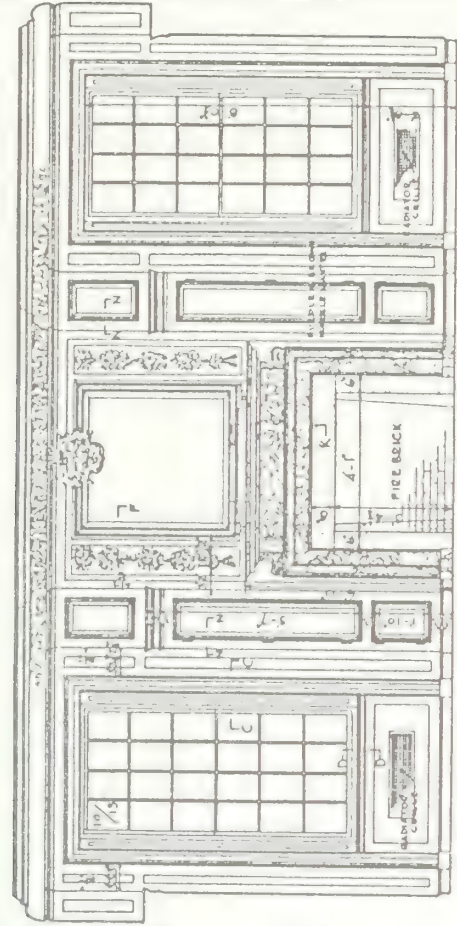
"SPRINGWOOD" MT. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

SURVEY NO.
NY 4355
JULY 1941

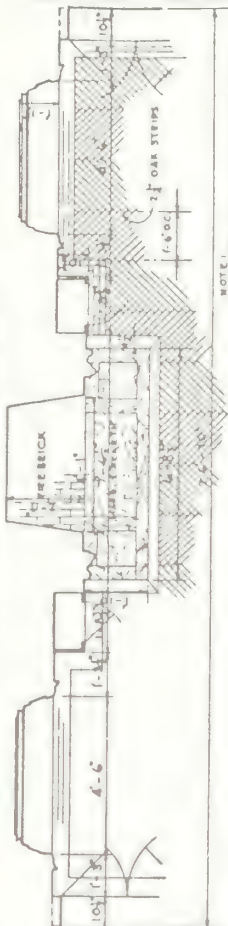
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 23 OF 35 SHEETS



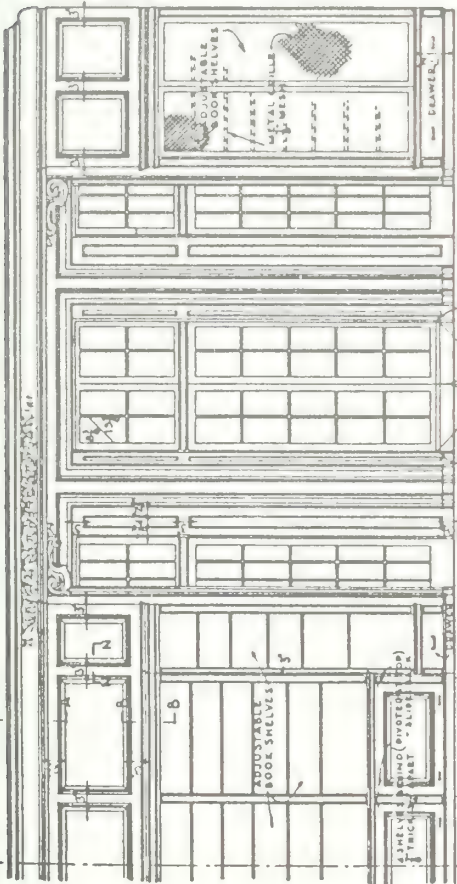




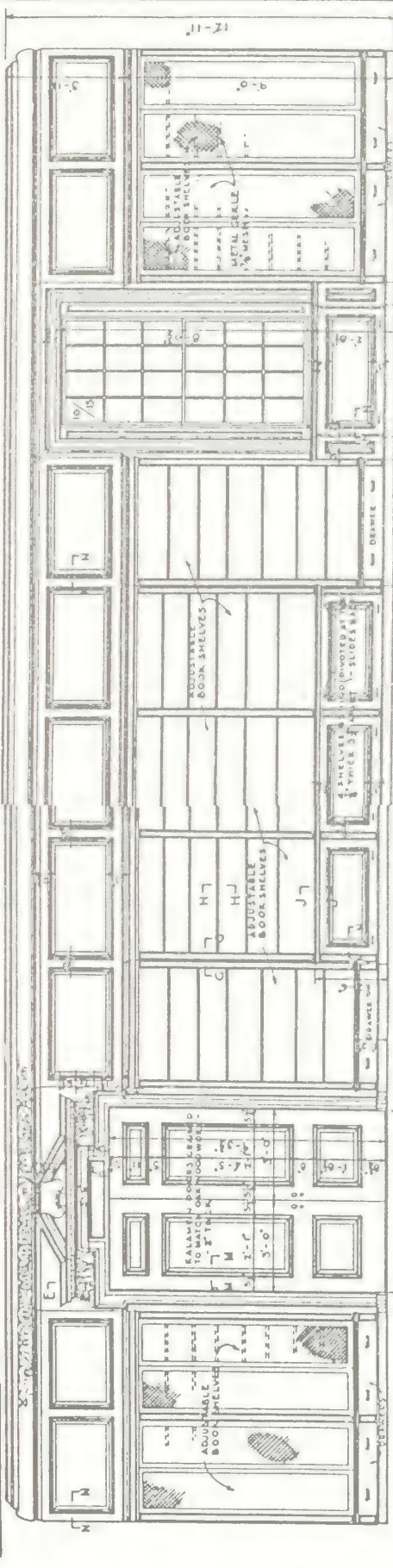
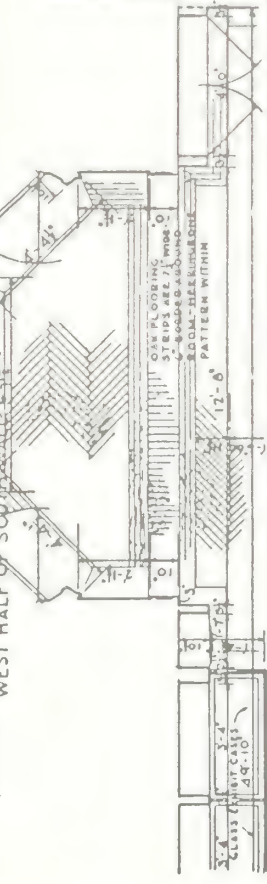
EAST WALL - (WEST WALL SIMILAR)



NOTE:
ENTIRE ROOM IS paneled IN OAK

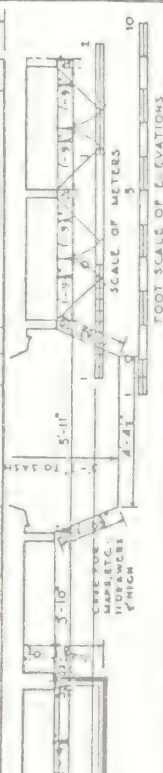


WEST HALF OF SOUTH WALL



NORTH WALL

LIVING ROOM
(SEE SHEET 166 FOR DET.)



SCALE OF METERS
FOOT SCALE OF ELEVATIONS

SHEET NO.
NY-4355

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
JULY 1941

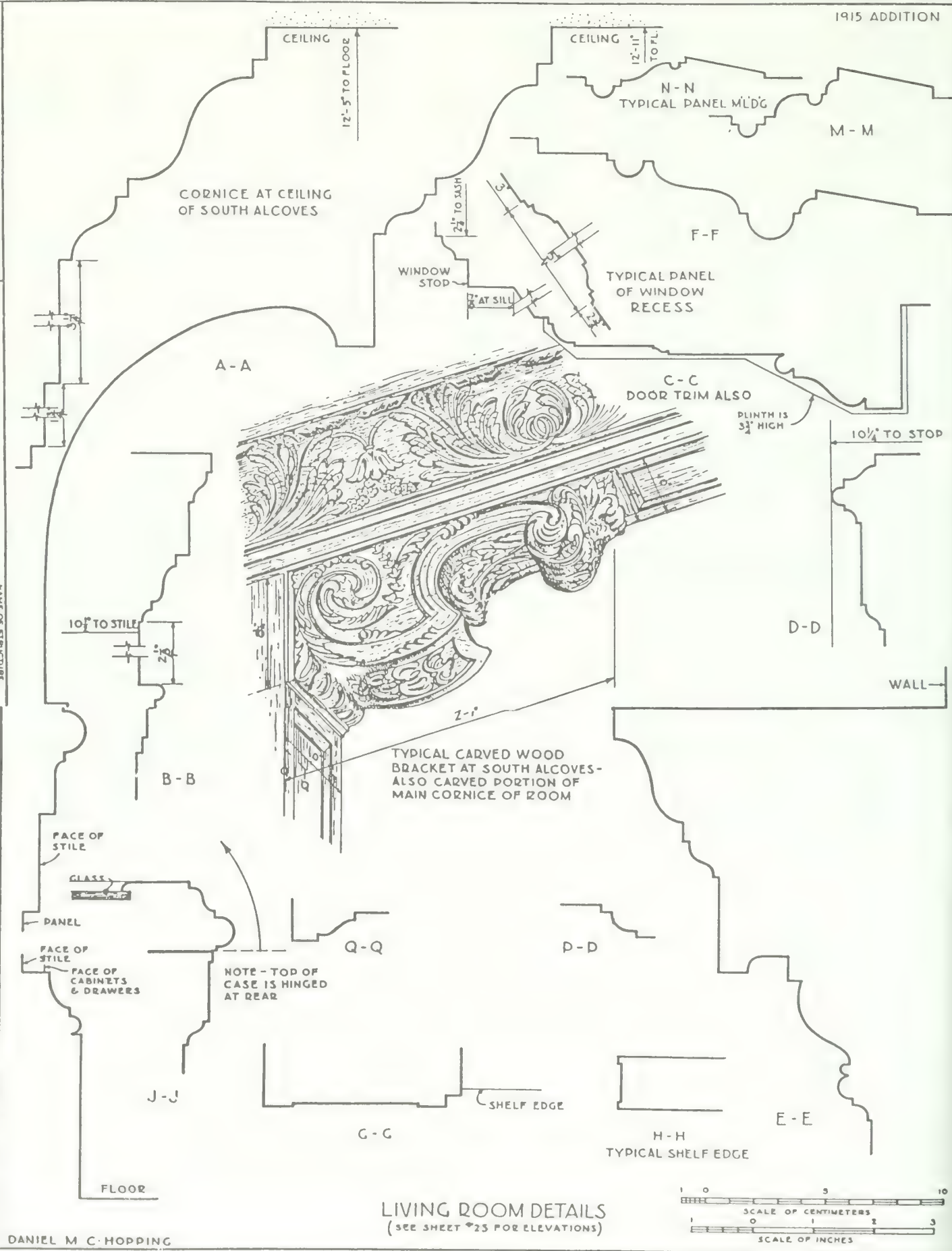
"SPRINGWOOD" MR. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

DANIEL M. C. HOPPING - DEL.
1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 1498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

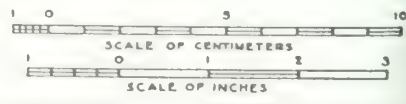
1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

"SPRINGWOOD" MT. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SHRINK NO
NY 4355
JULY 1941
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 26 OF 35 SHEETS



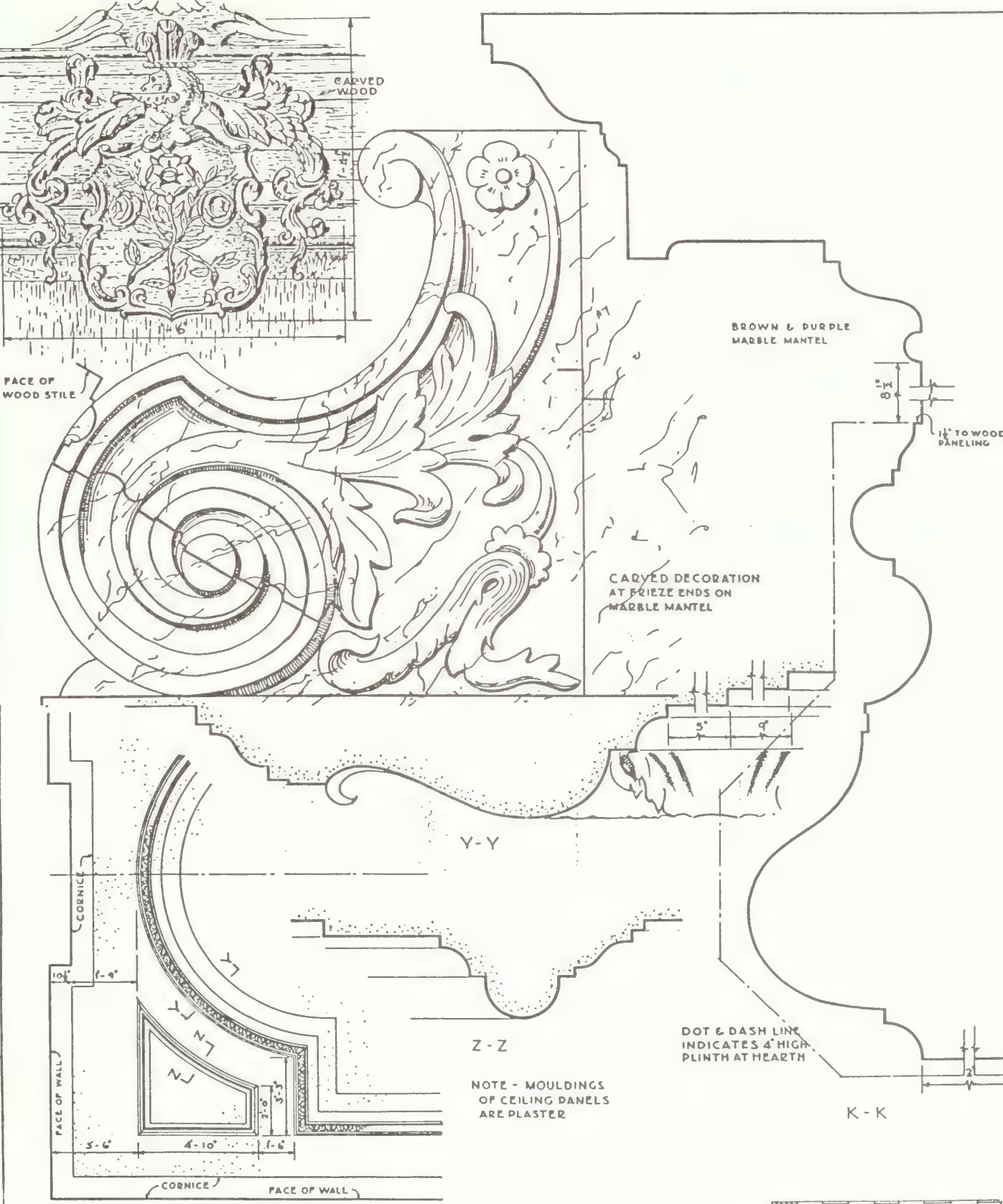
LIVING ROOM DETAILS
(SEE SHEET #25 FOR ELEVATIONS)



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935
HISTORIC AMERICA
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SURVEY NO.
N/4355
NAME OF STRUCTURE
Roosevelt, F. J. T. S. ESTATE
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
COUNTRY

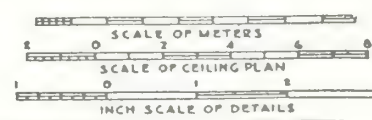
ROOSEVELT COAT-OF-ARMS OVER MANTEL

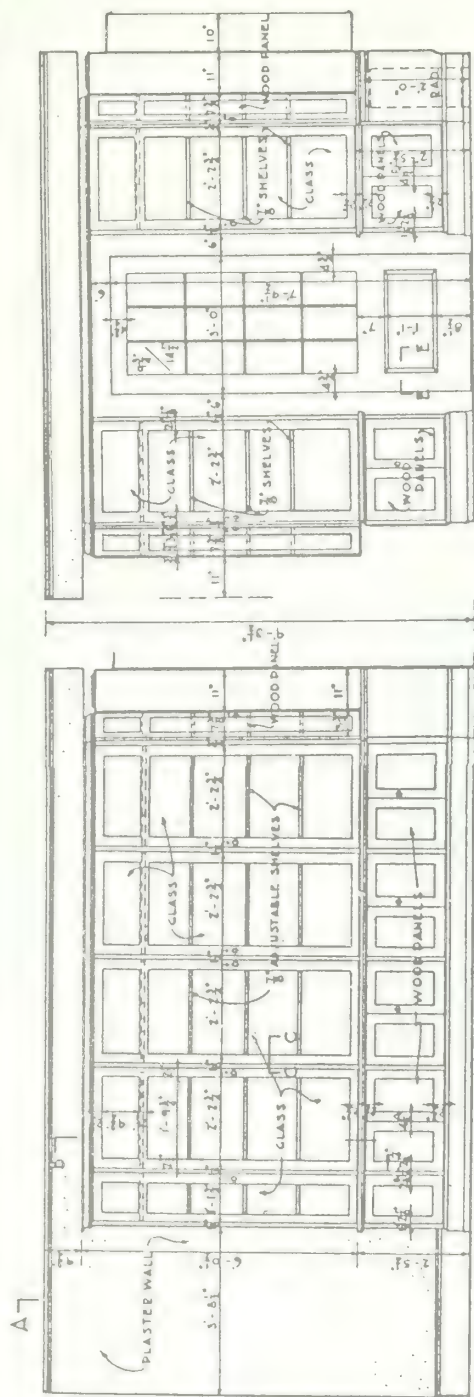
THIS ADDITION
FACE OF
WOOD STILE



LIVING ROOM DETAILS (SEE SHEET #25 FOR ELEVATIONS)

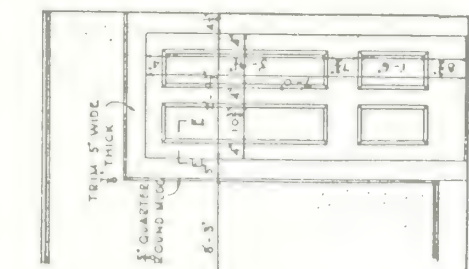
DANIEL M. C. HOPPING



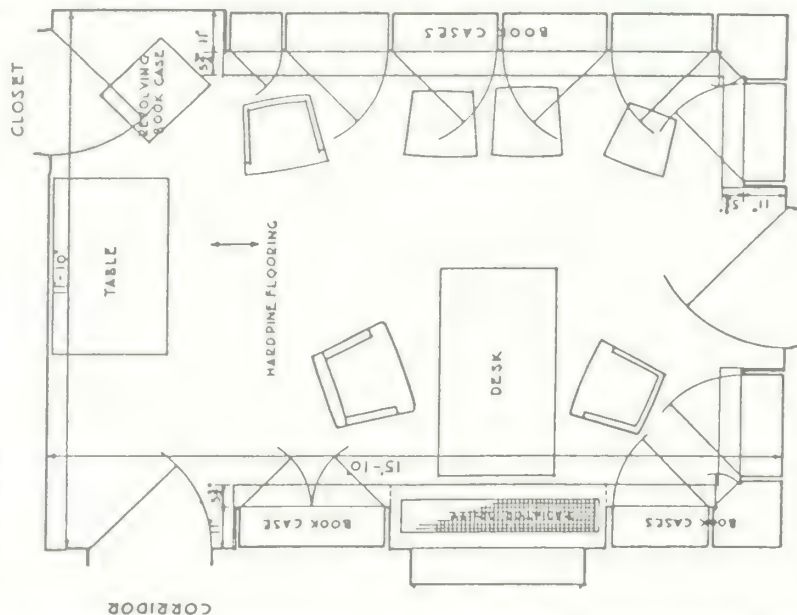


NORTH WALL

EAST WALL

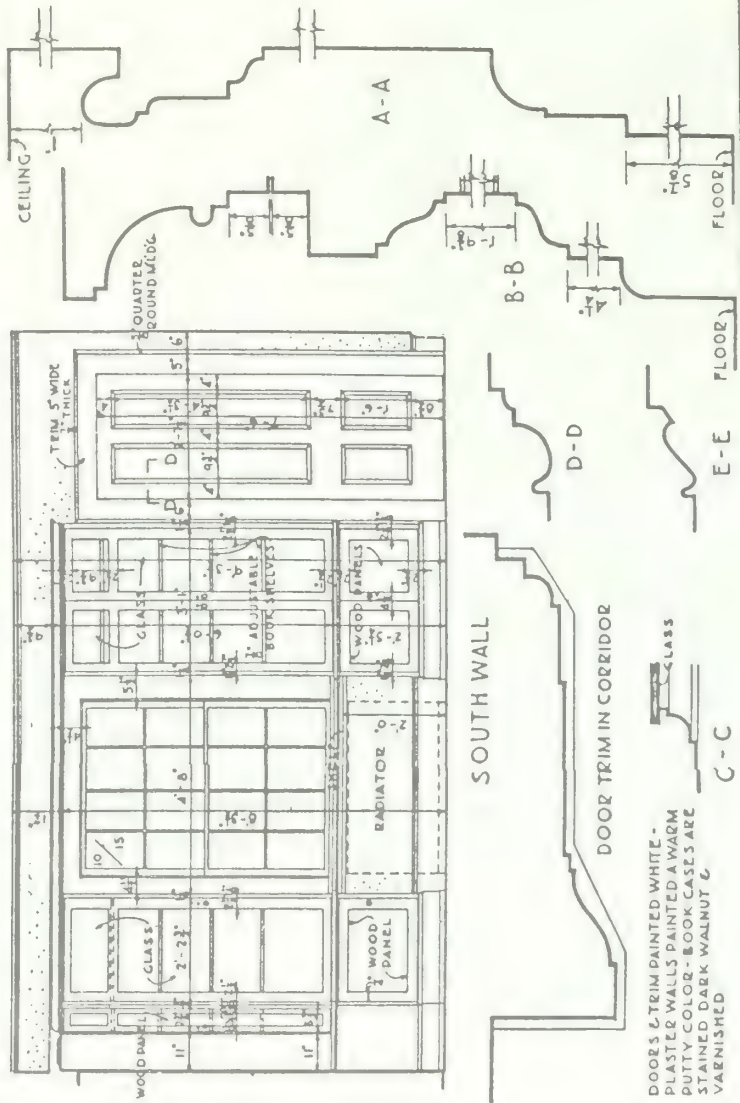


DOOR IN WEST WALL



LOGGIA

PLAN



SOUTH WALL

DOOR TRIM IN CORRIDOR

C-C

DOORS & TRIM PAINTED WHITE -
PLASTER WALLS PAINTED A WARM
DUTTY COLOR - BOOK CASES ARE
STAINED DARK WALNUT &
VARNISHED

STUDY & DETAILS

DANIEL M. C. HOPPING, DEL.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT-498-A
NATIONAL ARCHIVES SERVICE, BUREAU OF PLANNING AND DESIGN

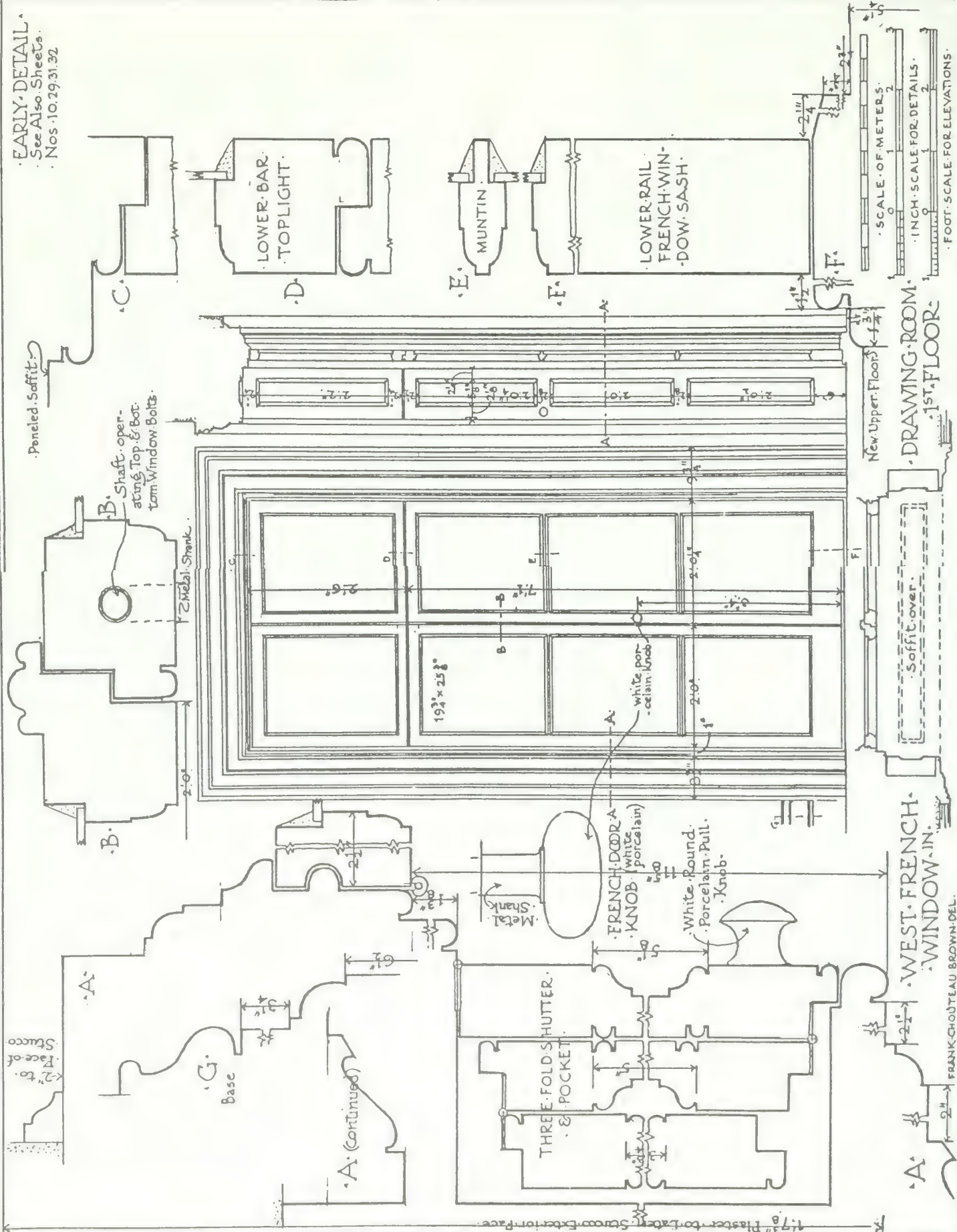
"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE,
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

SURVEY NO.
NY-4355

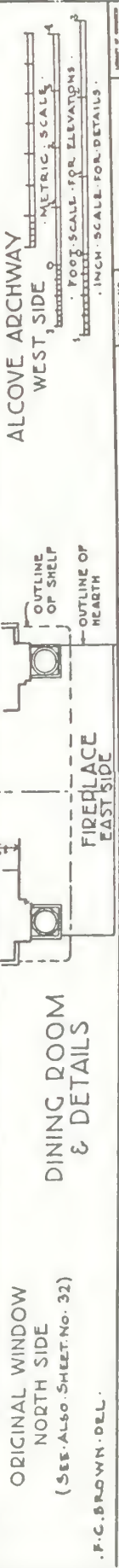
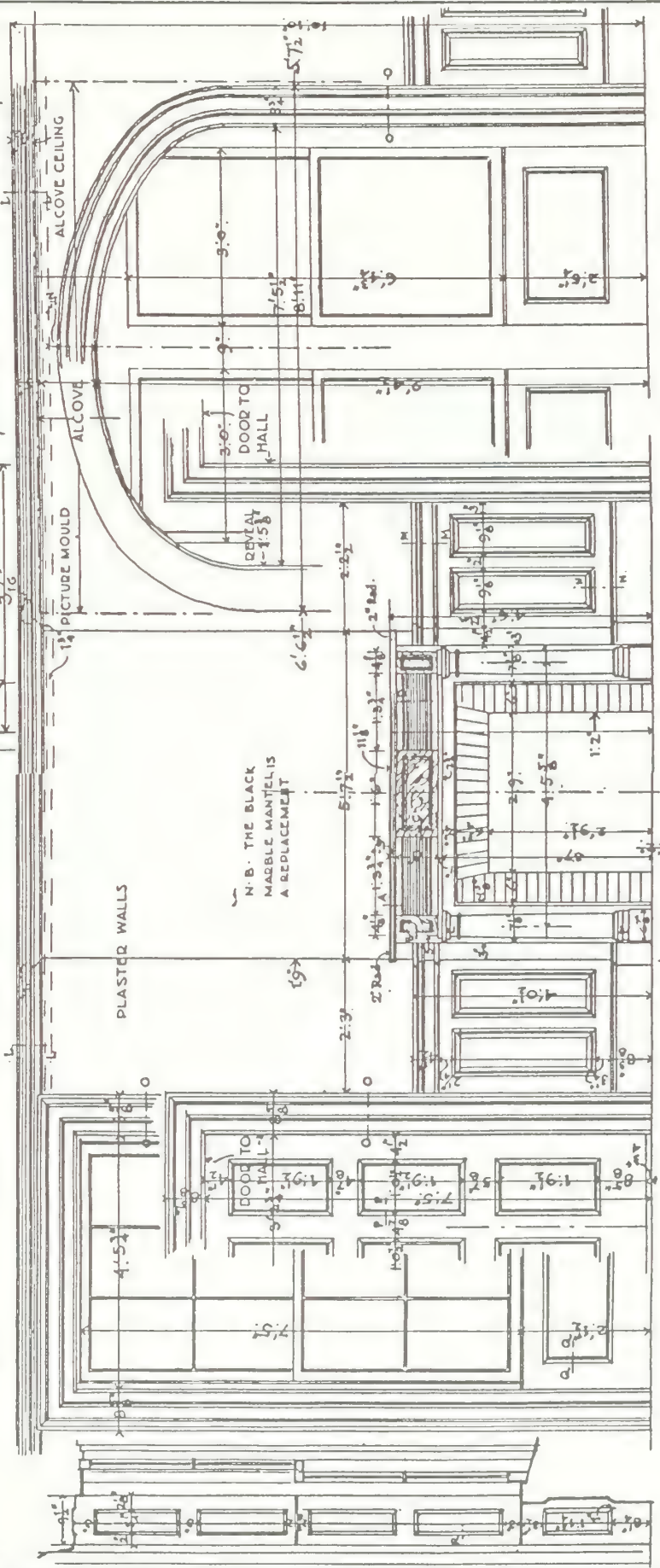
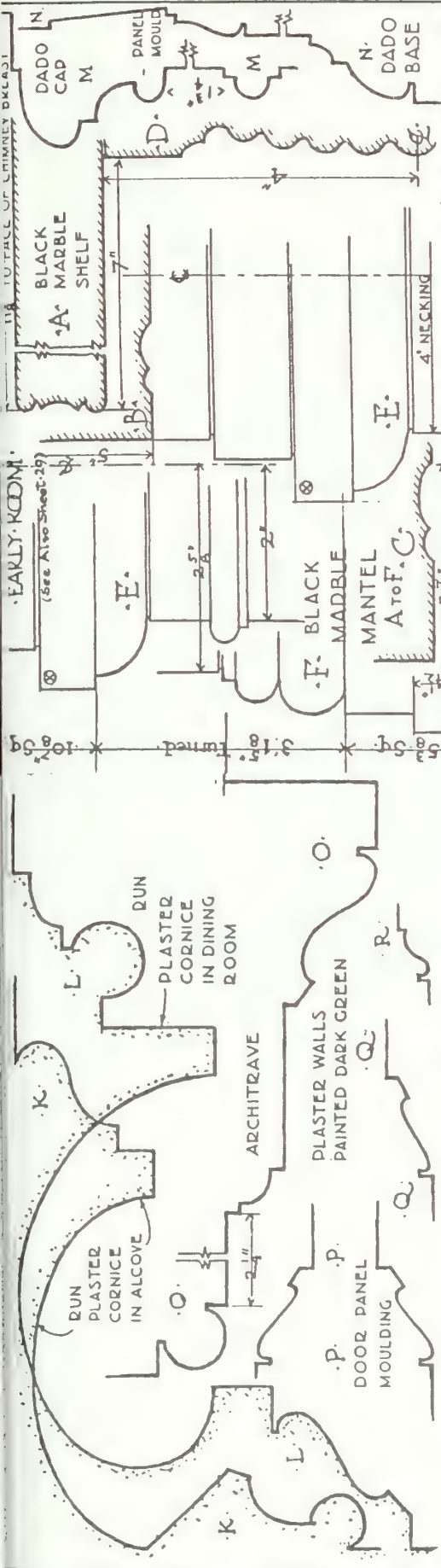
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
JULY 1941

SHEET 28 OF 35 SHEETS

EARLY DETAIL.
See Also Sheets
Nos. 10, 29, 31, 32

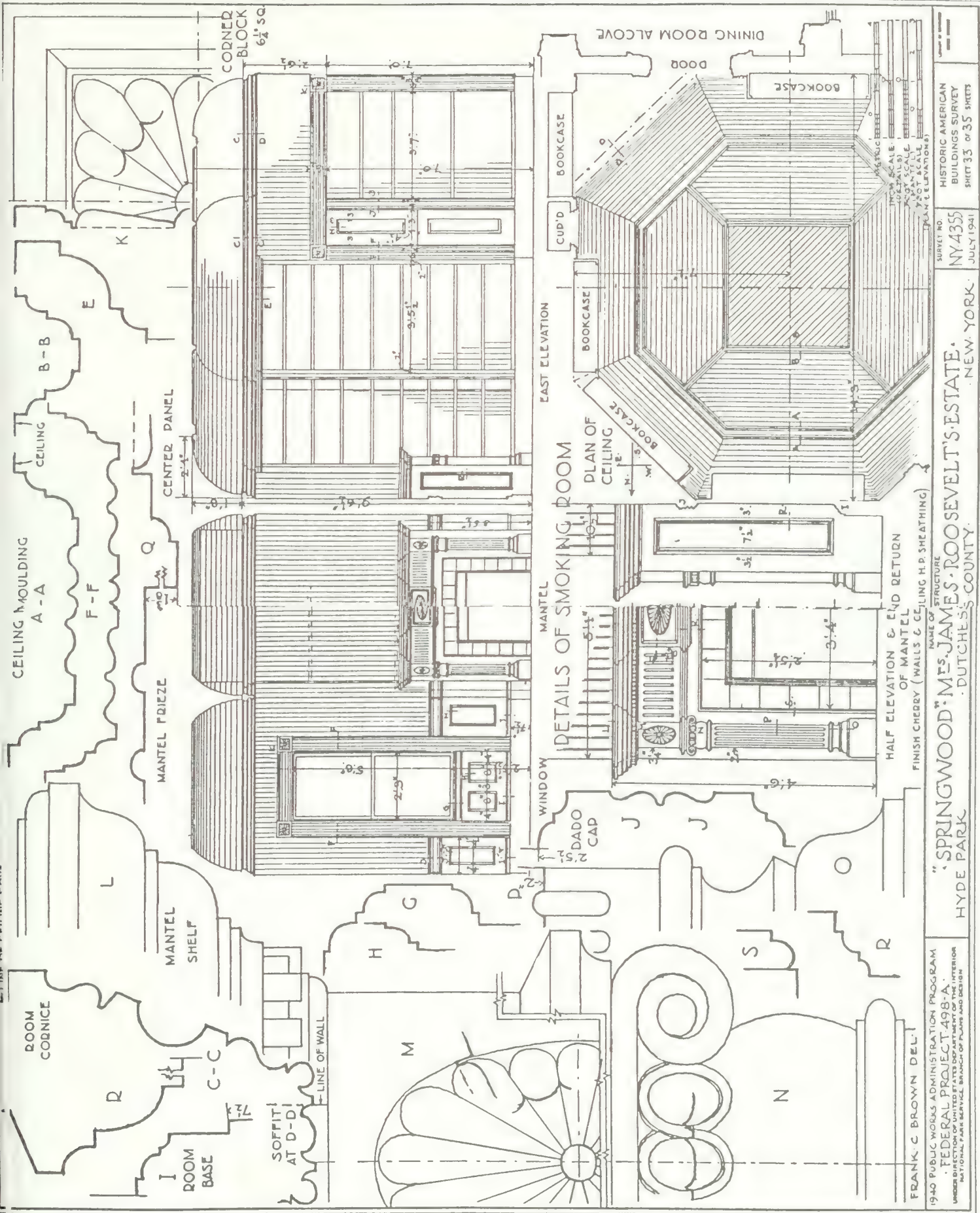


1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLUMB AND DESIGN
NAME OF STRUCTURE
"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES S. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK
SURVEY NO.
NY4359
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
JULY 1941
SHEET 30 OF 35 SHEETS



1940 - PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE "SPRINGWOOD," MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE, HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK	SURVEY NO. NY-4355 JULY, 1941	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 31 OF 35 SHEETS
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Abstracts of Lectures

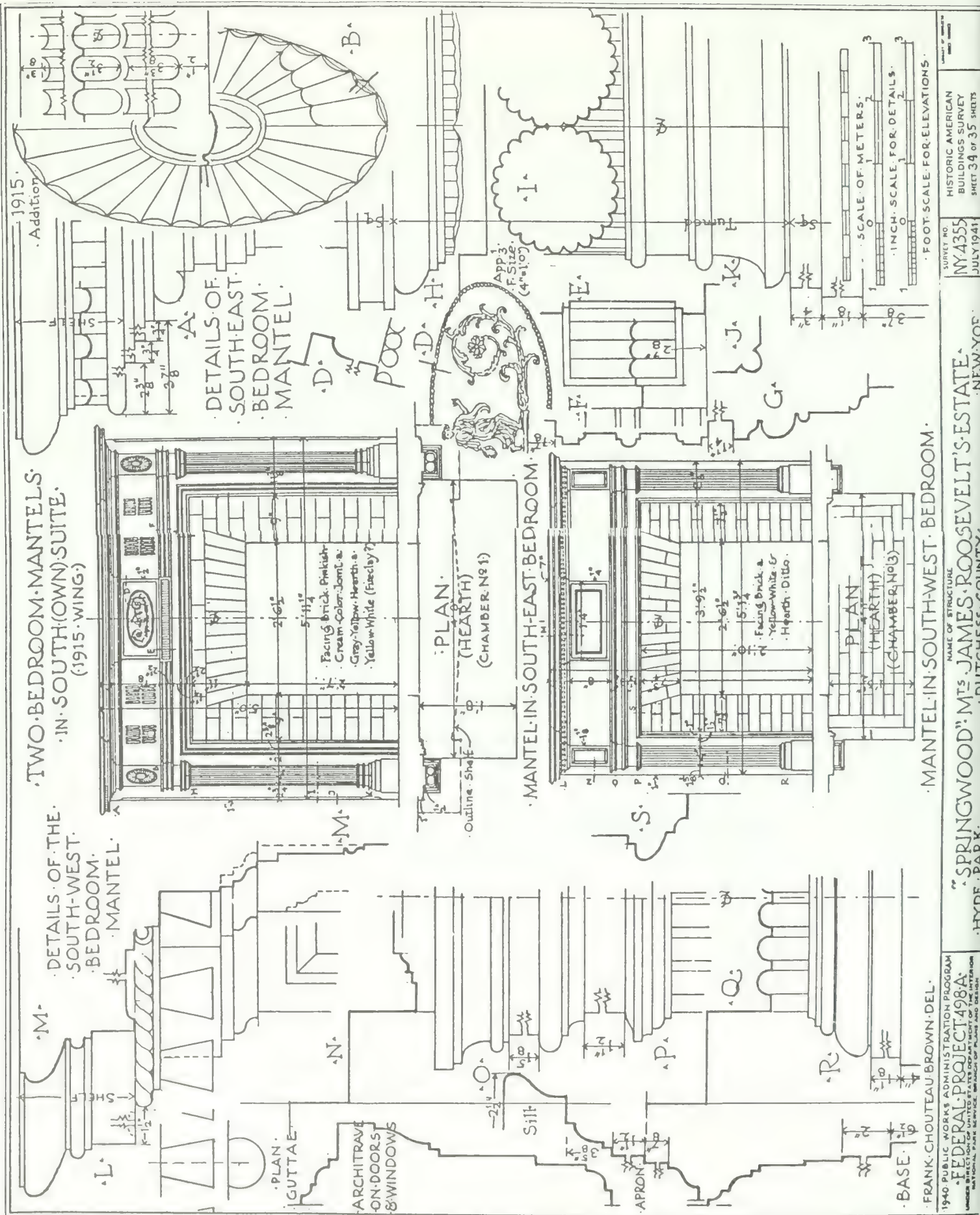


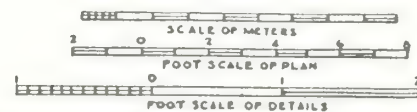
"SPRINGWOOD" MRS. JAMES ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE.
HYDE PARK
DUTCHES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

SURVEY NO.
NY 4355
JULY 1941

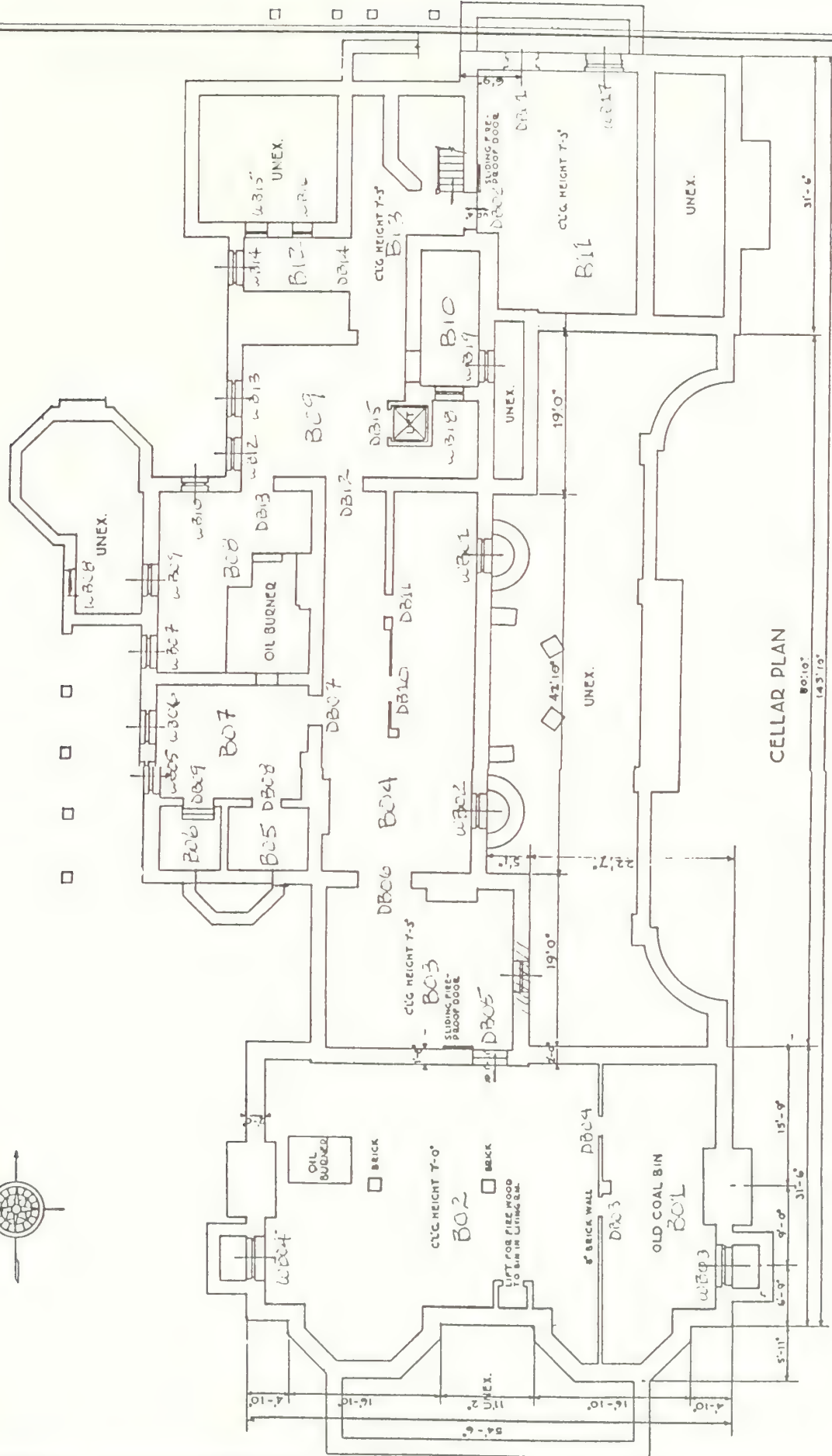
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 33 OF 35





APPENDIX C.

Floor Plans Indicating Room Numbers and Door and Window Numbers

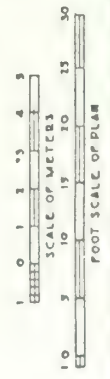
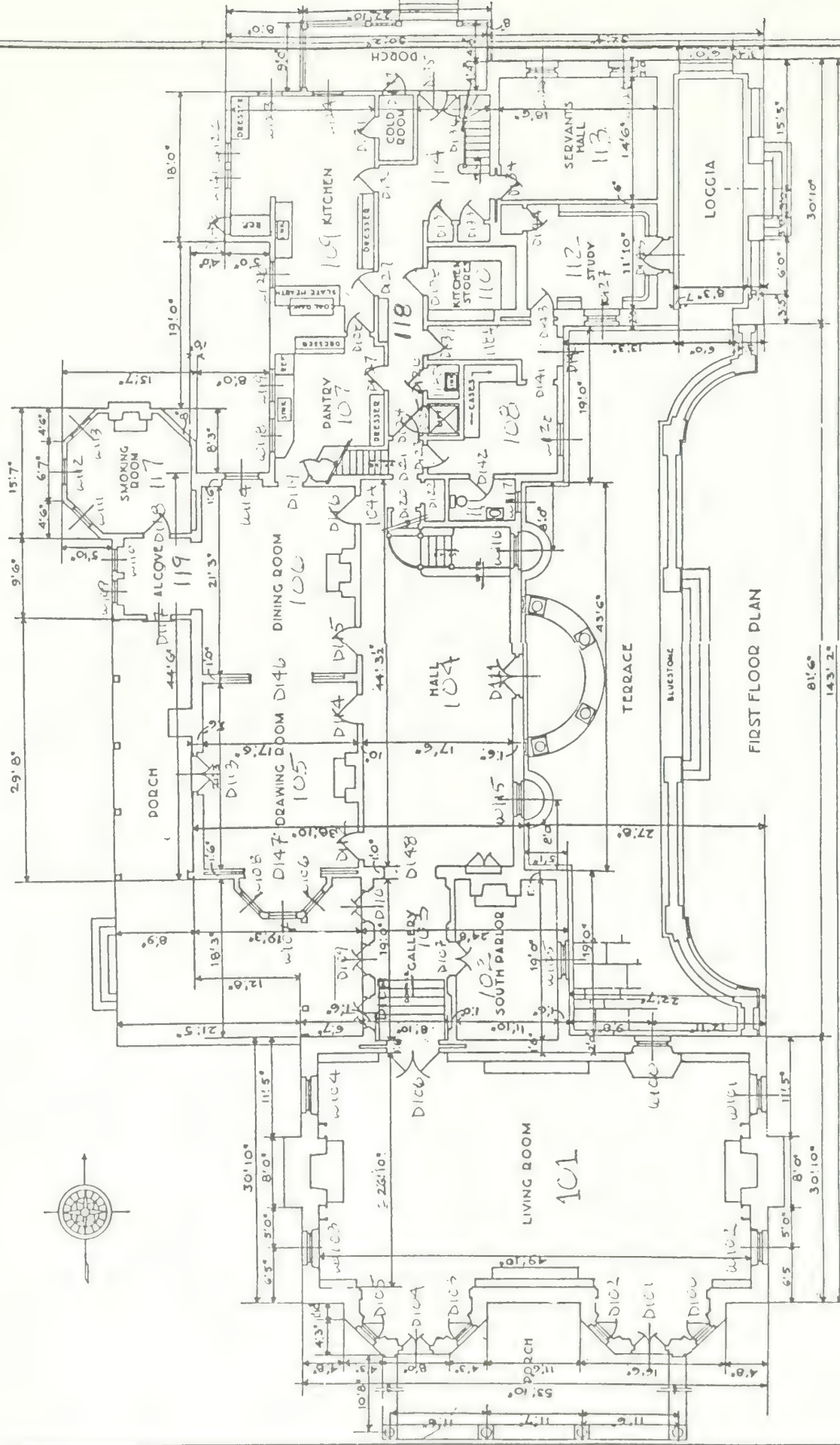


1940: PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.
FEDERAL PROJECT 498-A.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

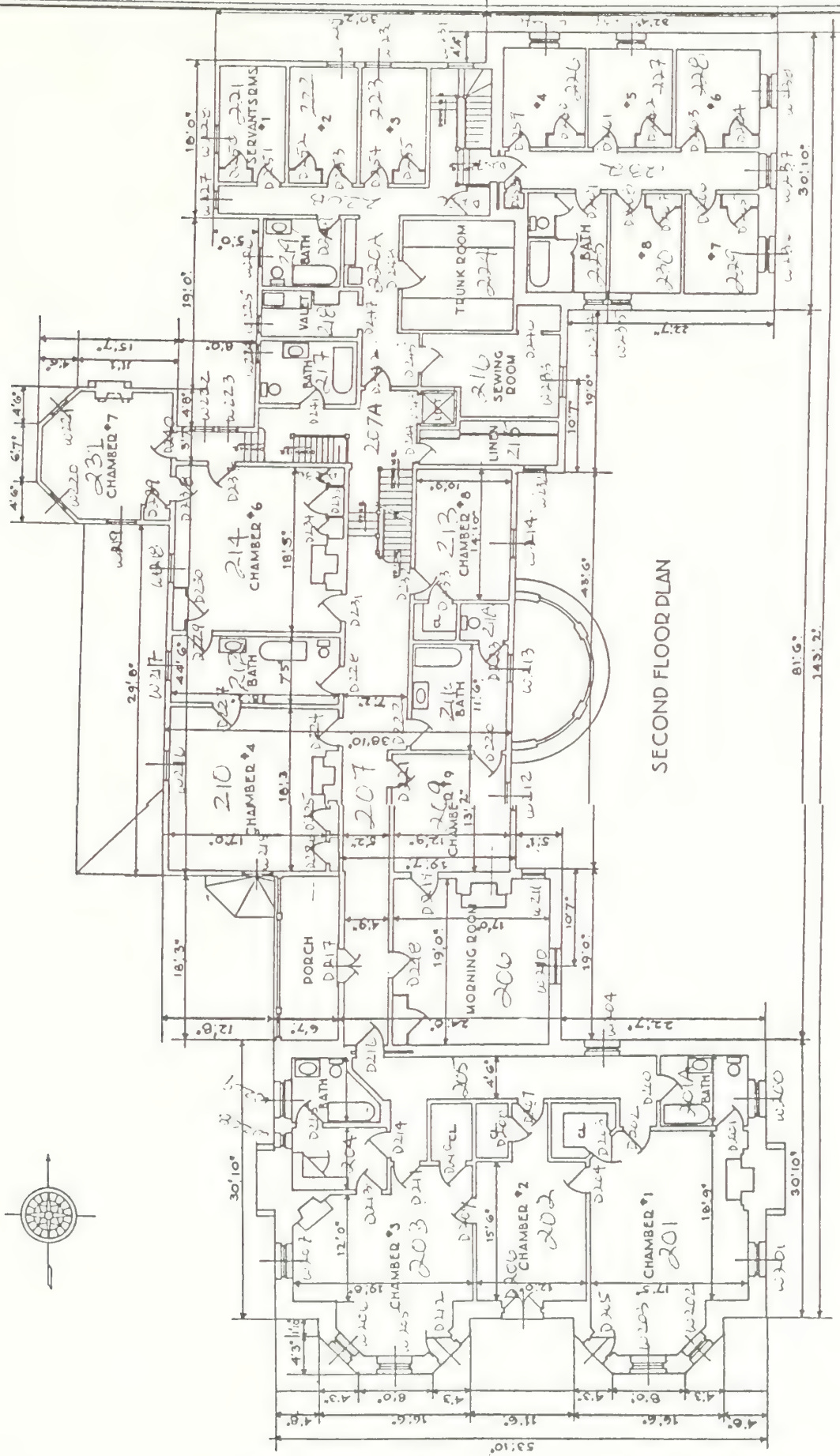
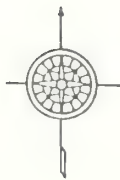
SURVEY NO.
NY-4355
JULY 1941

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SERIES 55 OF 123

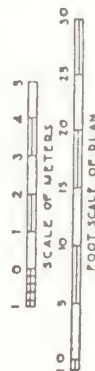
The diagram shows a horizontal tape divided into two sections. The top section is labeled 'SCALE OF METERS' and has markings for 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bottom section is labeled 'FOOT SCALE FOR DIAM.' and has markings for 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. The tape is shown with its ends and the scales are aligned horizontally.



DANIEL M. C. HODDING, DEL. 1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A DIVISION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE "SPRINGWOOD" Mrs. JAMES-ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK	SURVEY NO. NY4355	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 35 SHEETS
--	--	-----------------------------	---



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

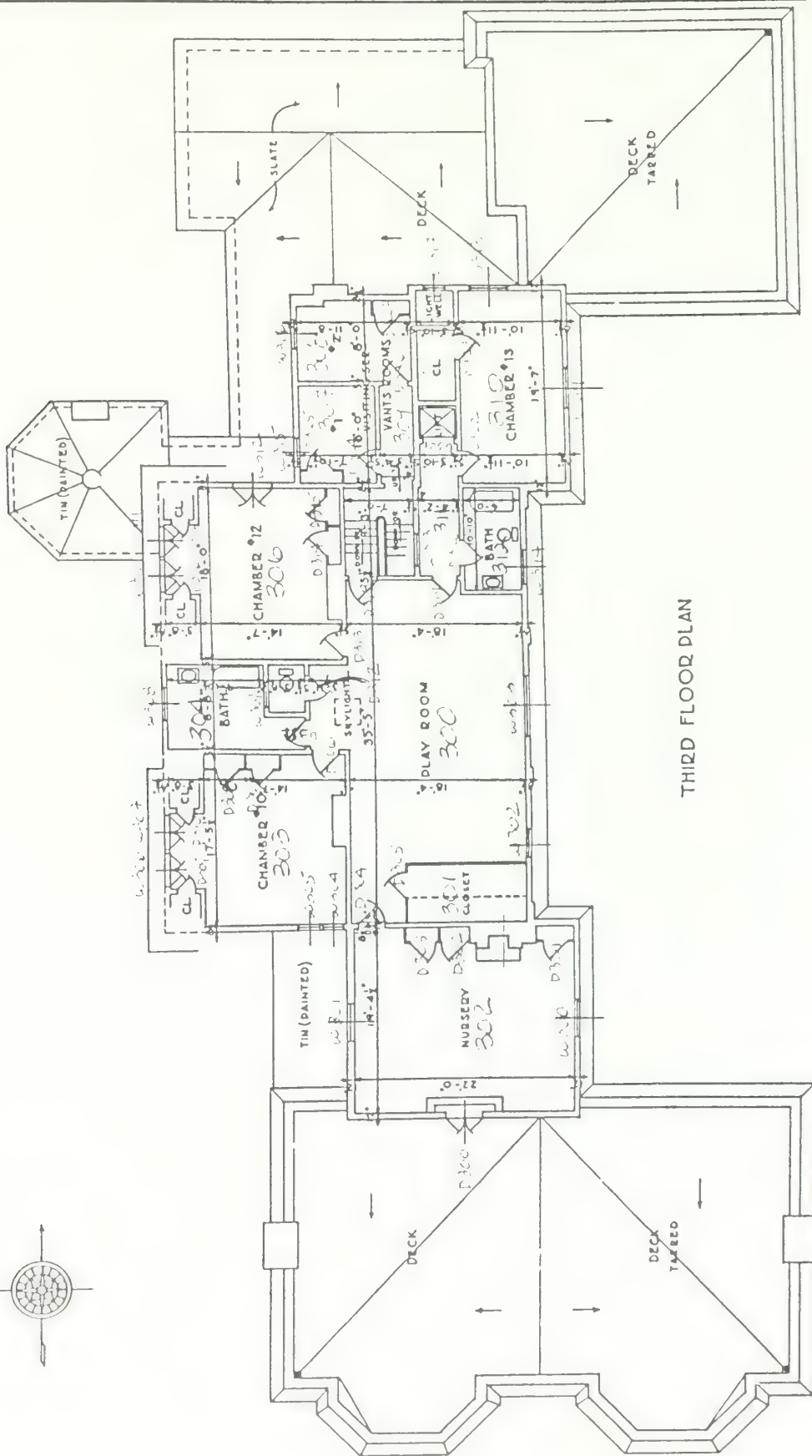
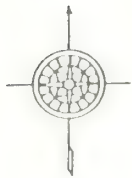


DANIEL M. C. HOPPING, DEL.

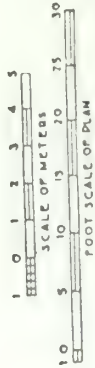
1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498A
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
"SPRINGWOOD" MR. JAMES V. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SURVEY NO.
NY 4355
JULY 1941
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 35 SHEETS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



DANIEL M. C. HODDING · DEL.

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APPENDIX D.

Finishes Analysis

INTRODUCTION

"Springwood," situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson River in Hyde Park, New York, was the estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). Originally constructed in the mid-19th century, the main house was enlarged in 1915 by Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, Franklin's mother. It was in this house that one of the United States' most powerful presidents lived his private life. His fondness for the home and estate prompted him to establish a vehicle by which a segment of the property would become government-owned upon his death, preserved for public visitations. The National Park Service has owned and operated the house and grounds since FDR's death in 1945.

A fire in January 1981 at the Home of FDR made it necessary to repaint many areas. No historic structure report (HSR) or finishes analysis existed for the Home at that time. It was thus necessary to conduct a limited paint analysis for purposes of repainting. Initially, the analysis was intended to provide color matches for the outer layers of paint, in order to restore the Home to its pre-fire condition. E. Blaine Cliver, then Chief of Historic Preservation in the North Atlantic Region, suggested that ca.-1945 paint layers should be matched instead, since slight variations could have occurred in repainting throughout the years.

The ensuing finishes analysis, which is presented here, was completed in 1983. It maybe less thorough than one conducted for an HSR. It was affected by time constraints relating to day-labor and construction schedules, and by missing architectural elements destroyed in the fire. No samples were removed from either floors or windows. Therefore, the 1983 finishes study should be considered a cursory examination with general conclusions. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to determine historical colors through comparison of paint samples and minimally available historical references. Generally speaking, it was found that much original and Wheeler-residency (1845-1867) elements remain, but that some areas date almost completely to the massive 1915 renovation.

[Editor's note:

After the initial finishes analysis was performed, this historic structure report on the Home was begun. The HSR drew on the evidence discovered in the finishes analysis, but went well beyond it via much additional research. Thus, the information about paint samples in the following study is still valid, but some of the conclusions drawn solely from them in 1983 are incorrect.]

METHODOLOGY

During the spring and summer of 1983, 256 paint samples were collected by day laborers employed by the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (NAHPC), now the Building Conservation Branch of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center. The work was overseen by Exhibit Specialist Ed Sturm, supervisor for the in-house restoration project; Larry Sorli, Historical Architect; and Peggy Albee, Architectural Conservator, all of the NAHPC.

Each sample was assigned an identification number based on the Integrated Research Organizational System (IROS), mounted in a wax-filled petri dish, and then examined under a Bausch and Lomb binocular zoom microscope. Samples were exposed to near ultraviolet light for approximately 48 to 72 hours in order to bleach yellowed oils. Chemical tests were conducted with sodium sulfide applied with an inoculating needle to determine if lead-base paints were in each sample. A blue-filter microscope attachment that simulates daylight was used for color-matching. Ca.-1945 paint layers were matched to the Munsell Color Notation System and Benjamin Moore commercial paints when an exact match existed. Other commercial paint lines were employed if Benjamin Moore's standard colors were not compatible. The research data and samples are stored at the NAHPC and are available for reference.

Since few or no records of previous repaintings exist, other sources were employed in order to pinpoint a ca.-1945 paint layer. Historic American Building Survey drawings from 1941 noted some general wall and trim finishes, and depicted changes that occurred after the enlargement of the house in 1915. Don McTernan, Chief of Museum Services at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS, provided certain oral historical information pertaining to room finishes and dates gained through conversations with former employees. NAHPC Architectural Conservator Andrea Gilmore gathered data regarding wallpaper installation, restoration, and reproduction. Gene Goldsmith, a former site painter at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS from 1965 to 1978, provided recollections from his tenure there. Another resource was a record Mr. Goldsmith compiled from memory in 1976, regarding patching and repainting conducted in the home during the previous decade.

Because FDR requested that nothing be changed in the home after his death, an assumption was made that the Park has honored his request. Therefore, although slight variations in color may have occurred in repainting, no major or drastic changes have taken place. Where woodwork is currently white, so has it remained; papered or painted walls are as they were in 1945. This assumption guided the technician where discrepancies in similar paint samples arose.

This limited compilation of resources was necessary because no historic structure report has been written for the home of FDR.¹ This analysis is based solely on paint evidence and use of the aforementioned resources. Drawn from bits and pieces rather than in-depth analysis of the entire structure, this study should remain inconclusive until a historic structure report is written and funds are provided to update the finishes analysis.

¹ This statement was true when it was written in 1983.

EXTERIOR FINISHES

Discussion

Only a very limited paint analysis was conducted on exterior elements of the Home of FDR. Two samples were removed from the balcony formed by the roof of the south wing, one from a first-story shutter, one from a porch deck, and one from a column from each of the four porches.

Little correlation in the use of lead-base paint exists among the samples. The balcony samples contain many layers of paint, the majority of which are lead based. The other six samples contain only four to six layers each, but two of these were removed without a substrate. Three of these samples (with substrates) contain no lead paint. Because relatively few exterior samples were removed and existing paint evidence will remain, only the outermost paint layer was color-matched. In addition, all layers within each sample generally fall within the same color range; i.e., the shutter sample (P108) displays five green layers, the porch deck sample (P109) contains four gray layers, and the south-porch column sample (P110) shows four white layers. Despite the few samples taken, a general decision was made to paint all existing shutters green, all existing gray porch decks and ceilings gray, and all existing white trim white.

Paint Colors

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
All exterior trim, sashes, doors, etc. presently painted white, and all replacement trim	N 9.5/	14-21*
Porch decks and ceiling presently paint gray, including east portico ceiling, west porches on first and second stories- ceiling and decks, north porch ceiling and deck	10B 6/1	Allentown Paints, Pennsylvania Dutch Floor and Deck Enamel, Alkyd 16-Series, Pure Gray 6-459
All exterior shutters and storm windows presently painted green	10G 2/2	Allentown Paints, Pennsylvania Dutch Breinig's Linseed Oil 10-Series Myrtle Green 10-702

* old Benjamin Moore system

INTERIOR FINISHES

First Story

Discussion

Main House

Introduction

Twenty-nine paint samples were removed from the first-story interior of the main house, excluding the Library/Living Room (Room 101) and the Smoking Room (Room 117), and analyzed. Because other investigations of architectural elements relating to style types, nail analysis, or construction analysis was not conducted, dating of all paint layers was inconceivable. However, it appears that the majority of the samples from this section of the Home, consisting of six to nine layers, originally date to the 1915 major renovation. This determination was based on possible number of repaintings established by dividing the total number of years since 1915, by the number of paint layers. Although wall and trim treatments vary from room to room, chemical testing with sodium sulfide provided the key for the ca.-1945 paint layer selection.

Walls

The walls of the Snuggery (Room 102) and West Drawing Room (Room 105) are papered, while the walls in the Gallery (Room 103) are painted plaster. Both the Dining Room (Room 106) and the Entrance Hall Room 104) have walls consisting of a paneled dado below a painted canvas wall covering.

A sample of the Dining Room wall canvas (P081) was retrieved by boring a hole through the plaster, revealing strata of plaster, glue, canvas, and three layers of nonlead green paint. In comparison to Dining Room trim samples, which have additional earlier layers of lead paint and graining, the canvas wall sample indicates the canvas may have been installed at the time of the 1915 renovation and left unpainted, because no evidence of previous paint or wallpaper exists between the plaster and canvas. This theory seems unlikely, in that unpainted canvas might appear unfinished. A more feasible alternative would be that the Dining Room was originally papered or painted, and this evidence was removed prior to the hanging of the canvas, which was immediately painted green. A former maintenance man indicated that he had patched the Dining Room wall canvas in the 1950's. If sample P081 and another sample (P014) reflecting only the same three nonlead green layers had been removed from patched areas, then the green decor would have been instituted by the Park and ignored FDR's directive.

The Dining Room's paneled dado has early layers of varnish and paint prior to the three green layers. It appears that this wainscot was originally varnished and repainted once (primed in white and finished with a lead-base cream-color paint) before the green paint was applied.

A sample removed from the Entrance Hall canvas reflected four early layers of lead-base paint, followed by three layers of nonlead paint, all within the white/cream color range. The number of paint layers indicate this canvas may have been installed during the 1915 renovation or soon thereafter. The paneled wooden dado below is both varnished and grained.

Applied to the painted wall surfaces in the Entrance Hall and Gallery are wooden moldings used to form a decorative panel design. They are painted to match the surrounding walls. Analysis showed that in the Entrance Hall, where only one sample was removed from the wall canvas and wall molding, the canvas had two additional early layers of lead-base paint. Either the entire canvas was painted before application of the decorative trim or the trim was added at a later date. In the Gallery, the moldings contain the same sequence of paint layers as the painted plaster, indicating a concurrent installation.

Woodwork

The majority of the woodwork in the Snuggery is grained, except for the wood cornice (sample P122), which is currently painted white. The sample shows that originally (1915?) all of the woodwork, including the cornice, was painted white; the second treatment consisted of graining with a tan-colored base coat. Only the cornice has been repainted since, with three coats of lead-base white paint and one nonlead white.

Paint evidence from the woodwork, including the cornice in the Gallery, shows it had never been grained, but painted in the color range of white to cream with three initial layers of lead-base paint, followed by four to five layers of nonlead paint.

Visual examination indicates that all of the wood trim in the Entrance Hall is either grained or varnished, including the lower wood cornice. The only exception is the decorative wall molding, which has been previously discussed.

Samples removed from the wood trim in the Dining Room indicate that it was originally treated with a cream/white primer, a tan base coat, and a graining layer. This differs from the paneled dado in this room, which was originally (in 1887) just varnished. The trim was later primed and repainted cream/white at the same time as the dado, prior to the redecoration in green.

The West Drawing Room trim samples show no traces of graining, but instead reflect an average of seven white or light cream paint layers, most of which are lead based. The picture molding is the only exception, being presently gilded. Under microscopic examination, the picture molding was first gessoed, undercoated with a layer of gray, and then finished with what appears to be a bronzing powder. Comparison of the sample to existing gold leaf proved incompatible. However, when compared to an existing sample of bronzing powder suspended in medium, it was visually more similar.

Cornices

The plaster cornice in the Dining Room has an initial coat of lead-base light brown (sample P125) after the size coat. Since the grained woodwork was base-coated with a similar color, it may have been used as a prime coat to enrich the cream finish layer, or a decision may have been made during renovation to paint, rather than grain, the cornice. This cream layer is followed by a layer

of lead-base light cream, a layer of lead-base off-white, a layer of dirt, and the three layers of nonlead green paint. The light cream and off-white layers represent either a primer and finish coat or two finish coats, the last of which was exposed to the environment long enough to collect a sufficient layer of dirt before the room was redecorated in green.

The West Drawing Room cornice samples (P016 and P123) contain three layers of lead-base whites, followed by four to five layers of nonlead whites.

As previously stated, the lower cornice in the Entrance Hall is grained to match the trim and paneled dado, while the upper plaster cornice is painted flat white to match the ceiling.

The wood cornices in both the Snuggery and the Gallery are discussed in the previous woodwork section.

Ceilings

Recollections of a ROVA maintenance man indicated that the ceiling canvas in the West Drawing Room was removed in the late 1940's and not replaced. Examination of sample P185 from the Drawing Room ceiling indicates a plaster substrate with four early layers of lead-base whites and three later layers of nonlead paint. The same maintenance man thought that the Dining Room ceiling canvas (sample P076) had been replaced in 1956. However, the present canvas has three early layers of lead-base whites and four later layers of nonlead paints. It thus seems that the canvas was not replaced in 1956, being much older. In addition, the number of paint layers in each ceiling sample are generally consistent with the number of layers in samples of wood trim believed to be original to the 1915 renovation. This discrepancy serves as a reminder that recollections are not always accurate, and should not be considered as documented evidence.

Although ceiling patching and replacement occurred throughout the Home since the Park Service's acquisition, no specific records were kept. Sample P114 from the Gallery ceiling contains only three nonlead paint layers, indicating patching or replacement work. The Snuggery ceiling sample (P019) also has three nonlead layers, but these are preceded by two lead-base layers, corresponding more closely to the paint sequences in the West Drawing and Dining Rooms. No ceiling samples were removed from the Entrance Hall.

Determination of Ca.-1945 Paint Layers

Several factors helped establish the ca.-1945 paint layer as being either the first or second layer after the lead-base paint layers. The criteria included:

1. Chemical testing with sodium sulfide on all samples provided comparable sequences of lead-base paint use in most samples.
2. Dining Room evidence
 - HABS drawings from 1941 noted that walls were painted dark green.
 - Gene Goldsmith's recollection of conversations with the Roosevelts indicated that the walls were painted green with slightly lighter trim.

- Don McTernan's inquiry to a retired site painter, employed from 1947 to 1978, who stated that the canvas wall covering had not been replaced during his tenure.
- Trim samples P015 and P042 showed that the layers of paint immediately prior to the green layers was a lead-base cream color.
- Paint analysis of samples P014, P015, P042, and P081 established that if the wall canvas had not been replaced since 1945, then:
 - the room was painted only once since the Park's acquisition in 1945;
 - use of lead-base paint in the Dining Room ceased prior to ca. 1945, when wall canvas was installed with a green finish coat of paint; and
 - the walls were painted green and the trim painted a slightly lighter green.

3. West Drawing Room evidence

- The Roosevelts installed an embossed wallpaper with a curvilinear design in 1939. In 1975 the Park installed an unembossed reproduction of the 1939 paper.
- Paint analysis of sample P078, removed from the side of a window architrave, indicated one layer of wallpaper had overlapped the trim. The paper found in this sample appears to be the trim edge of the 1939 paper, for several reasons:
 - the 1975 reproduction wallpaper met the trim and did not wrap around it;
 - in comparison under the microscope, the trim edge of a sample of the original embossed (1939) paper was similar to the fragments found in the paint sample; and
 - only one layer of nonlead base paint precedes the layer of wallpaper, and follows four or five layers of lead-base paints.

4. It is assumed that the Park followed FDR's wishes and maintained historical paint colors.

All of this evidence indicates that the first or second layer found, depending on the present color, after the lead-base paints is the ca.-1945 color.

Service Wing

Introduction

Nineteen paint samples were removed from the first-story interior of the service Wing. Only two samples were removed from each of the rooms within this wing, except for the Toilet (Room 111), where three samples were removed. These rooms are generally plain and utilitarian, having been used by the household staff.

Walls

Gene Goldsmith recalls many conversations with the Roosevelts regarding the proper wall colors (beiges) of this area. In the 1941 HABS drawings, only FDR's Study was worth noting in this wing, indicating the walls were painted a warm putty color and the doors and trim were painted white. Armed with this information, analysis began.

Selection of the ca.-1945 paint layer proved more difficult due to the varied number of paint layers among samples, and the fact that many of the wall samples had been taken without substrates. The Pantry wall sample (P005) reflects 16 paint layers, with only four early ones reacting positively to sodium sulfide, indicating lead content. Some of these layers may have become encased in their own oil, preventing a reaction to sodium sulfide. The seventh layer is the last layer to react positively to the lead-base paint test.

Although it would not seem odd to have repainted the service wing more frequently than the main part of the house due to heavier use, the Pantry is located in an area original to the pre-1915 house. Whether this sample reflects paint layers from an era prior to 1915 is unclear at this time. The first five layers are white, followed by light creams, whites, and off-whites. The ninth layer, or first nonlead light cream, was selected for color-matching. This color is slightly lighter than the standard historic wall color in this wing; however, since only one wall sample was studied, the possibility of discoloration within the room could not be ruled out.

In addition to the Pantry, other exceptions to a uniform wall color do exist. The sample from the East Hall (Room 118A) reflected only five paint layers (P009). The two earliest layers were lead-base whites, followed by three nonlead light creams and whites. The third layer in the strata of five, or a light cream color, matched the selected historic paint layer in the Pantry, and was earmarked as the ca. 1945 paint color.

Sample P174, removed from the walls of the Toilet (Room 111), displays only whites and off-whites. The first four layers are lead-base, followed by a nonlead off-white and a layer of dirt. These layers are in turn followed by one lead layer and three nonlead layers. The first nonlead layer after lead-paint use had ceased was selected for color-matching, and in this room alone matches the white woodwork.

The last exception pertains to the Kitchen Stores (Room 110). This wall sample (P007) reflected only three paint layers, the first two of lead-base creams and the last a nonlead light blue. Although this light blue color does not appear anywhere else in the Home, and may have been applied by the Park due to its inconspicuous location, it was selected as the historic color for lack of other evidence.

The remaining rooms—the Coat Room, FDR's Study, the Kitchen, and the Servants' Hall—and halls likewise reflect a varied number of paint layers. The sample removed from the Kitchen (P003), which was part of the original house, contains 12 layers, while the sample from FDR's Study (P127) only contains six layers. However, the criteria used for historic paint color selection was always based on the premise that lead-base paint use ceased prior to 1945. Each of the aforementioned rooms' samples reflect the same beige color in this sequence as either the first or second layer thereafter, except for FDR's Study and the Servants' Hall (sample P002). These two samples do not display any lead paint, but may have been removed from areas where patching occurred shortly after the Park's acquisition, or where layers have become completely encased in oil. The same shade of beige can be found in both of these samples.

Woodwork

Application of the nonlead paint theory resulted in the same white color-match for each woodwork sample throughout the first-story service wing, despite the differences in the number of paint layers from sample to sample. The Kitchen sample (P004) from the north window sill appears to be from the original house and was either left intact or reused during the 1915 renovation. It reflects 20 paint layers, the first 10 of which are lead-base paints. On the other hand, samples P010 and P011—both from the halls off the Kitchen—reflect only five paint layers, none of which show any lead paint. These two samples are similar, and are assumed to come from patched or replaced pieces. Their second layers were color-matched as the ca.-1945 paint layer.

Ceilings

By the time paint analysis began at the Home, all paint had been scraped from the ceilings in the first-story service wing. Therefore, it was decided to paint the ceilings white, which was the color of the ceilings in the first story of the main house.

First-Story Historic Paint Finishes

Note: The Living Room/Library, Smoking Room, and graining in the Snuggery and Main Hall are excluded from this study.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
Main House		
<i>Entrance Hall (104) -</i> canvas wall, picture molding	10YR 9/1	OW 21
<i>Gallery (103) -</i> canvas wall, cornice, woodwork	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Library/Living Room (101) -</i> metal entry door	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>West Drawing Room (105) -</i> plaster molding, cornice, woodwork	10YR 9/1	OW 21
<i>Dining Room (106) -</i> canvas wall cornice, woodwork	10GY 6/2 10GY 7/2	between 20-38 and 20-39* between 20-37 and 20-38*
<i>Snuggery (102) -</i> cornice	N 9.5/	14-21*

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
Service Wing		
<i>Butler's Pantry (107) -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>Coat Room (108) -</i>		
walls	slightly lighter than 10Y 8/4	GB 5
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>Kitchen (109) -</i>		
walls	slightly lighter than 10YR 8/4	GB 5
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>Kitchen Stores (110) -</i>		
walls	10BG 9/1	OW 43
<i>Toilet (111) -</i>		
walls and woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>FDR's Study (112) -</i>		
walls	slightly lighter than 10YR 8/4	GB 5
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>Servants' Hall (113) -</i>		
walls	slightly lighter than 10YR 8/4	GB 5
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>Back Hall (118) -</i>		
walls	slightly lighter than 10YR 8/4	GB 5
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>East Hall (118A) -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
woodwork	N 9.0/	14-20*
<i>All first-story ceilings</i>	N 9.5/	14-21*

* old Benjamin Moore system

Second Story

Discussion

South Wing

Introduction

The south wing was an entirely new addition to the Home, built during the 1915 renovation. The second story housed bedrooms and bathrooms for Sara, Eleanor, and FDR. A total of 27 paint samples were removed from this area for examination.

Walls

The Sitting Room/Sara's Bedroom (Room 201), and FDR's Bedroom and Dressing Room (Rooms 203 and 204, respectively) are wallpapered. Eleanor's Bedroom (Room 202), situated between the other two bedrooms, is currently painted. However, the two samples removed from the walls in the room failed to determine if this was the historic treatment. Both samples (P131 - north wall; P181 - south wall) have only three layers of nonlead paint, the first cream color acting as the primer, followed by two layers of the same light cream color. This would indicate that: (a) the area had been scraped prior to recent repainting; or (b) that the walls had always been wallpapered prior to painting; or (c) that elements were replaced after 1915. Because no historical evidence was found, the paint color selected to be matched is the outermost layer of light cream.

Wall samples removed from the South-Wing Hall (Room 205) show evidence of some scraping (P132 - south wall). However, two of the four samples with substrates display one layer of lead-base paint used as a primer, followed by seven (sample P067) and six (sample P184) layers of nonlead paints. The last three layers in all four samples clearly reflect the last repainting, which probably occurred the same time as the repainting in Eleanor's Bedroom. The two to three layers prior to that reflect the second-to-last repainting. Sample P132 from the south wall does not exhibit layers previous to this time, but sample P183 precedes the last two repaintings with a layer of dirt, a layer of nonlead cream color, and no substrate. This nonlead cream matches the second layer in both P067 and P184, and was used for color-matching purposes.

Samples P144 and P142 are from the walls of Sara's Bathroom (Room 201A) and FDR's Bathroom (Room 204A), respectively. The first sample has five layers of paint, while the second has six. The first three layers in both samples are lead-base paints, and the fourth, a nonlead off-white, was selected as the historic color for each room.

Woodwork

Except in the South-Wing Hall, where post-historic repainting probably occurred more frequently due to high visitor exposure, the number of paint layers in the woodwork samples are fairly consistent, ranging from six to eight. One exception is P130, from the doorway trim to Eleanor's bedroom, which has no lead layers and fewer total layers; it may have been scraped.

The colors generally fall within a white to off-white to light cream range. In all cases, the theoretical first nonlead layers after use of lead paints had ceased matched each other, and were selected as the historical paint layers. All picture moldings fell within this category, as well.

Ceilings

Samples removed from the ceilings of FDR's Bedroom, Dressing Room, Sara's Bedroom, and the South-Wing Hall all appeared to be taken from areas which had been patched. The number of layers ranged from two in FDR's Bedroom (sample P137), to five in the hall (sample P148). The other two samples each contained three layers. The sample from Sara's Bathroom ceiling (P143) had three lead-base layers followed by three nonlead layers. The fourth layer from this sample was selected for color-matching for all ceilings in the south wing, except for Eleanor's Bedroom.

Since Eleanor's Bedroom appears to be somewhat of an enigma concerning its wall samples, its ceiling sample (P145) was treated with suspicion, as well. This sample displays only two lead-base layers, followed by four nonlead layers, including a white, a cream, and two more whites. The cream appears to be more of a prime coat for a subsequent white. Therefore, the preceding white (and first nonlead layer) was selected as the historical color. Although this ceiling color is whiter than that of the ceilings in the other rooms in this wing, it may reflect a different schedule of repainting, exemplifying Eleanor's constant struggle to overcome her mother-in-law's dominance.

Main House

Walls

The premise that the use of lead-base paint was discontinued in the Home prior to FDR's death was again the basis for the selection of ca.-1945 paint layers in the second-story samples. Although the number of paint layers varies greatly in all the second-story samples due to construction changes prior to 1915-1916, the number of nonlead layers after the last lead-base layer is more consistent. Generally, these layers range from one to four in number, except in the Main Hall, where repainting by the Park occurred more frequently due to its high-traffic exposure.

A few trim samples contained remnants of wallpaper, but did not provide additional support for ca.-1945 paint layer selection. For lack of better evidence at the present time, the first paint layer after the last lead-base layer was selected as the historic color. Since the overwhelming majority of all later layers are whites and off-whites, they fall within a similar and limited color range, leaving only a small margin of error.

Woodwork

As stated previously, Gene Goldsmith conducted painting training courses in the south wing in the 1970's, which suggests that these areas had been scraped of historic paint finishes prior to repainting. Areas in the main house may have been scraped, as well. Samples removed from the picture moldings in the Chintz Room (Room 210) and the Pink Room (Room 214) lacked any lead paints. Chintz Room samples were P160 and P178; Pink Room samples were (P165 and P177). These two rooms are the only rooms on the second story that have cornices, and the only rooms that have no lead paint on their picture moldings. Either the picture moldings were replaced or installed shortly before FDR's death, or were replaced by the Park. More investigation of molding profiles and nail types is necessary before a conclusion is reached. They will be painted the same color as their cornices, because they visually appear as one element with the cornice.

Ceilings

Many ceiling samples also show only two or three nonlead paint layers. Although no specific records were kept on replacement of ceilings, Gene Goldsmith did repair several ceilings within the Home during his tenure as site painter, which is reflected in the paint analysis. Where ceilings had been replaced, color selection was based on ceiling color from rooms within the same area.

Service Wing

Only the Linen Room and Sewing Room were scraped of paint, leaving valuable paint evidence in all other areas. However, because the second-story service wing will be closed to the public, only a cursory examination of this wing's paint was attempted.

Second-Story Historic Paint Finishes

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
South Wing		
<i>Sara's Bedroom (201)</i> - trim, picture molding, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Sara's Bathroom (201A)</i> - trim, walls, ceilings	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Eleanor's Bedroom (202)</i> - walls trim, picture molding ceiling	10YR 9/2 5Y 9/1 N 9.5/	OW 19 OW 11 14-21*
<i>FDR's Bedroom (203)</i> - trim, picture molding, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>FDR's Dressing Room (204)</i> - trim, picture molding, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>FDR's Bathroom (204A)</i> - walls, trim, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>South-Wing Hall (205)</i> - walls trim, picture molding, ceiling	10 YR 9/2 5Y 9/1	OW 19 OW 11
Main House		
<i>Birth Room (206)</i> - trim, picture molding, ceiling	N 9.5/	14-21*
<i>Main Hall (207)</i> - walls, wall molding, picture molding trim ceiling	2.5Y 9/2 5Y 9/1 N 9.5/	OW 13 OW 11 14-21*

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
<i>Blue Room (209) -</i> trim, picture molding, ceiling	N 9.5/	14-21*
<i>Chintz Room (210) -</i> cornice, picture molding trim, ceiling	5Y 9/1 N 9.5/	OW 11 14-21*
<i>East Bath (211) -</i> walls, trim, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>West Bath (212) -</i> walls, trim, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Boyhood Room (213)-</i> trim, picture molding, ceiling	N 9.5/	14-21*
<i>Pink Room (214) -</i> cornice, picture molding trim, ceiling	5Y 9/1 N 9.5/	OW 11 14-21*
<i>Little Green Room (231) -</i> trim, picture molding, ceiling	N 9.5/	14-21
Service Wing		
<i>All rooms, hallways -</i> walls trim, ceiling	slightly lighter than 10YR 8/4 N 9.5/	GB 5 14-21*

* old Benjamin Moore system

Third Story

Discussion

The third story of the Home of FDR has seen only minimal use since 1945. It was opened to the public on rare occasions such as an open house; to the curator's knowledge, it has never been used to house Park guests. Consequently, this story required less maintenance than those open to visitors, and its paint samples reflect fewer paint layers. Some 107 samples were collected for finishes analysis of the third-story interior.

The assumption that the first nonlead paint layer was the ca.-1945 paint color was again the criteria for historic color selection. Corroborating evidence was found in samples removed from Chamber #10 and the Nursery, which have walls currently painted green and blue, respectively. Samples P091 and P172 removed from the walls of Chamber #10 displayed a green as the first nonlead paint layer; likewise, samples P087 and P219—removed from the walls of the Nursery—showed a blue as the first nonlead paint layer. This evidence, in conjunction with the premise that the Park has maintained the home as it was left at the time of FDR's death, supports the general theory that the first paint layer after the use of lead paint had ceased is the historic (ca.-1945) paint color. Gene Goldsmith did compile a record showing that some repainting and ceiling replacement occurred in the late 1960's, but only in four third-story rooms, which is reflected in the paint samples.

One problem complicating the third-floor finishes analysis was the amount of damage done by the 1982 fire. This story suffered the most damage because the fire began here. Consequently, not all architectural elements survived from which to take samples. Judgments were made about areas where no samples were available based on similar elements within a room or on the same story.

Walls

Analysis of some areas shows only lead-base paint layers and in minimal application. Such samples included P101, from the south Visiting Servant's Room; P072 and P073, from the plaster walls of the Playroom closet; P074, from the Playroom closet's support stiles; and P104, P208, and P209, from the West Toilet walls and trim. These areas tended to be less important than the others, requiring less frequent repainting. In all of these samples, the outermost layer was selected for color-matching, under the assumption that the last time each was painted was prior to the use of nonlead paints by Roosevelt painters, and therefore prior to 1945.

Woodwork

Several woodwork samples had a first nonlead paint layer similar color to the wall color. However, current color schemes in all third-story rooms generally finish the wood trim in contrasting white. Analysis of two baseboard samples from Chamber #13 illustrates the possible contradiction. Sample P204 shows a light cream, the same as the wall color, as the first nonlead paint; sample P239 shows only white layers of paint. Similar contradictions occur in Chamber #10 and the Playroom. One explanation might be that the painter painted the walls first, overlapped the edges of some

woodwork, and returned to paint the woodwork white. In all cases where this discrepancy occurred, the white was selected as the historic color.

Ceilings

The ceiling color for the entire story was based on samples removed from Chamber #10 (P092), Chamber #12 (P069, P094, and P171), the Playroom (P071), the south Visiting Servants' Room (P191), and the north Visiting Servants' Room (P192). This color, Munsell 5Y 9/1, will also be used for the West Bath and Toilet, and East Bath ceilings, even though bathroom ceilings on the second story are painted the same color as walls and woodwork. This decision is purely conjectural, and should be so noted.

Third-Story Historic Paint Finishes

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
Main House		
<i>Playroom (300) -</i>		
plaster walls, closet interior plaster walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
painting woodwork in interior of closet	between 5Y 9/1 and 5Y 9/2	OW 71
trim	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
radiator	Mobile Inc., high-temperature aluminum paint 37-A-10	
<i>Nursery (302) -</i>		
plaster wall below picture molding, picture molding, closet interiors	10BG 9/2	Sherwin Williams, Beau Monde II, BM 29-18 LRV 72
trim other than picture molding, ceiling-hatch door and casing, radiator	N 9.0/	14-20*
plaster walls above picture molding, ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Chamber #10 (303) -</i>		
plaster walls, closet interior plaster walls	10G 6/2	AJ 8
trim	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
radiator	Mobile Inc., high-temperature aluminum paint 37-A-10	

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
<i>West Bath (304) -</i>		
walls, trim	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
radiator	Mobile Inc., high-temperature aluminum paint 37-A-10	
<i>West Toilet (305) -</i>		
walls, trim	10YR 9/2	OW 19
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Chamber #12 (306) -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim, exterior of wood closet, radiator	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling, closet interior plaster walls	5Y 9/1	OW 11
Service Wing		
<i>Visiting Servants' Room #1 (307) -</i>		
walls, closet interior plaster walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim, ceiling, radiator	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Visiting Servants' Room #2 (308) -</i>		
walls, closet interior plaster walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim, ceiling, radiator	5Y 9/1	OW 11

<u>Location</u>	<u>Munsell</u>	<u>Benjamin Moore</u>
<i>Chamber #13 (310) -</i>		
plaster walls below picture molding, picture molding	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim, radiator	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling, plaster walls above picture molding	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Chamber #13 Closet -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Hall (311) -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
trim, doors, baseboards	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Light Shaft -</i>		
walls	10YR 9/2	OW 19
<i>East Bathroom (312) -</i>		
walls, trim, radiator	N 9.0/	14-20*
ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
<i>Stair Hall (315) -</i>		
walls, moldings	2.5Y 9/2	OW 13
trim, inc. wall side of risers; ceiling	5Y 9/1	OW 11
tread and baluster side of risers	varnish, to match original	

* old Benjamin Moore system

APPENDIX E.

**Congressional Resolution Authorizing the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
and Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site,
July 18, 1939**

CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION (7/18/39) —

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY &

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1062

PUBLIC LAWS—CHRS. 322-324—JULY 18, 1939

[53 STAT.

[CHAPTER 324]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 18, 1939
[S. J. Res. 115]
[Pub. Lws., No. 30]

To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. As used in this joint resolution—

Terms defined.
"Donor."
"Historical material."

(a) The term "donor" means Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(b) The term "historical material" includes books, correspondence, papers, pamphlets, works of art, models, pictures, photographs, plats, maps, and other similar material.

"Board."

(c) The term "Board" means the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

TITLE II—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

SEC. 201. The Archivist of the United States is authorized to accept for and in the name of the United States from the donor, or from such person or persons as shall be empowered to act for the donor, title to a tract of land consisting of an area of twelve acres, more or less, of the Hyde Park estate of the donor and his family, located on the New York-Albany Post Road, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, State of New York; such area to be selected and carved out of the said estate by the donor and to be utilized as a site for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library provided for in this title.

Archivist authorized to accept title to library from donor.

SEC. 202. The Archivist is authorized to permit the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Incorporated, a New York corporation organized for that purpose, to construct on the area referred to in section 201 of this title a building, or buildings, to be designated as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and to landscape the grounds within the said area. Such project shall be carried out in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Archivist. The Federal Works Administration is authorized to permit the facilities and personnel of the Public Building Administration to be utilized in the preparation of plans for and in the construction and equipping of the project: *Provided*, That the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Incorporated, shall enter into an arrangement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the said Public Building Administration for the costs and expenses incurred for such purposes, as determined by the Federal Works Administration.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc., construction of building, landscaping, etc., authorized.

Assistance by Public Building Administration.

Proviso.
Reimbursement.

SEC. 203. Upon the completion of the project authorized in section 202 of this title, the Archivist shall accept for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, as a gift from the donor, such collection of historical material as shall be donated by the donor. The Archivist may also acquire for the said Library from other sources, by gift, purchase, or loan, historical books related to and other historical material contemporary with and related to the historical material acquired from the donor. The historical material acquired under this section shall be permanently housed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library: *Provided*, That the Archivist may temporarily remove any of such material from the said Library when he deems it to be necessary: *And provided further*, That the Archivist may dispose of any duplicate printed material in the said Library by sale or exchange, and, with the approval of the National Archives Council, may dispose of by sale, exchange, or otherwise any material in the said Library which appears to have no permanent value or historical interest. The proceeds of any sale made under this section shall be paid into the special account provided for in subsection (d) of section 205 of this title, to be held, administered, and expended in accordance with the provisions of that subsection.

Acceptance of project, upon completion as a gift from donor.

Acquisition of similar related material from other sources.

Proviso.
Temporary removal of material.

Disposition of duplicate, etc., printed material.

Proceeds from sales to be paid into special account.

Funds pledged for upkeep, etc.

SEC. 204. The faith of the United States is pledged that, upon the construction of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and the acquisition from the donor of the collection of historical material in accordance with the terms of this title, the United States will provide such funds as may be necessary for the upkeep of the said Library and the administrative expenses and costs of operation thereof, including the preservation and care of historical material acquired under this title, so that the said Library shall be at all times properly maintained.

SEC. 205. (a) A Board to be known as the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is hereby established. The Archivist and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio members, and the Archivist shall be chairman of the Board. There shall also be five members of the Board appointed by the President for life, but the President may remove any such member for cause. Vacancies on the

Board established; membership; tenure, vacancies, not deemed U. S. officers.

Board shall be filled by the President. Membership on the Board shall not be deemed to be an office within the meaning of the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

Compensation re-
striction; expense al-
lowance.

(b) No compensation shall be paid to the members of the Board for their services as such members, but they shall be allowed their necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties under this title. The certificate of the chairman of the Board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable.

Acceptance and ad-
ministration of gifts
as trust funds; invest-
ment.

(c) The Board is hereby authorized to accept and receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer the same as trust funds for the benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The moneys or securities composing trust funds given or bequeathed to the Board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury who shall invest, reinvest, and retain investments as the Board may from time to time determine: *Provided, however,* That the Board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in such trust funds, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury make any investments for the account of the Board which could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that he may make any investment directly authorized by the instrument of gift under which the funds to be invested are derived, and may retain any investments accepted by the Board.

Proviso.
Restriction.

Deposit and dis-
bursement of income
from trust funds.

(d) The income from any trust funds held by the Board, as and when collected, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and subject to disbursement by the Archivist, except where otherwise restricted by the instrument of gift, in the purchase of equipment for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; in the preparation and publication of guides, inventories, calendars, and textual reproduction of material in the said Library; and in the purchase, under section 203 of this title, of historical material for the said Library. The Archivist may make sales of any publications authorized by this section at a price which will cover their cost and 10 per centum added, and all moneys received from such sales shall be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the special account herein provided for.

Use of, in publica-
tion of guides, textual
reproduction of Li-
brary material, etc.

Sales of publica-
tions, use of receipts.

Use of principal of
any gift or bequest for
designated purposes.

(e) Unless otherwise restricted by the instrument of gift, the Board, by resolution duly adopted, may authorize the Archivist to use the principal of any gift or bequest made to it for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (d) hereof.

Powers of Board as
trustee.

(f) The Board shall have all the usual powers of a trustee in respect to all funds administered by it, but the members of the Board shall not be personally liable, except for misfeasance. In the administration of such trust funds the actions of the Board, including any payments made or authorized to be made by it from such funds, shall not be subject to review or attack except in an action brought in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provision of any trust accepted by the Board.

Custody and control
of buildings and
grounds.

Sec. 206. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be responsible for the care, maintenance, and protection of the buildings and grounds of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in the same manner and to the same extent as he is responsible for the National Archives Building in the District of Columbia. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, the immediate custody and control of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and such other buildings, grounds, and equipment as may from time to time become a part thereof, and their contents shall be vested in the Archivist of the United States, and

he is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers and employees, including clerical assistance for the Board, as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in him by this title.

SEC. 207. The Archivist shall prescribe regulations governing the arrangement, custody, protection, and use of the historical material acquired under this title; and, subject to such regulations, such material shall be available to the public free of charge: *Provided*, That the Archivist is authorized to charge and collect, under regulations prescribed by him, a fee not in excess of 25 cents per person for the privilege of visiting and viewing the exhibit rooms or museum portion of the said Library; and any funds so derived shall be paid by the Archivist into the special account provided for in subsection (d) of section 205 of this title, to be held, administered, and expended under the provisions of that subsection.

Archivist to prescribe suitable regulations.

Fees for Admission fee.

SEC. 208. The Archivist shall make to the Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Such report shall include a detailed statement of all accessions, all dispositions of historical material, and all receipts and expenditures on account of the said Library.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 209. The costs incurred by the Archivist in carrying out the duties placed upon him by this title, including the expenses of the members of the Board and the costs of the Board's necessary clerical assistance, shall be paid out of the appropriations for The National Archives Establishment as other costs and expenses of The National Archives Establishment are paid; and such sums as may be necessary for such purposes are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Appropriation authorized, payable from appropriations for National Archives Establishment.

TITLE III—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT RESIDENCE

SEC. 301. The head of any executive department, pursuant to agreement between him and the donor, may accept for and in the name of the United States from the donor, or from such person or persons as shall be empowered to act for the donor, title to any part or parts of the said Hyde Park estate of the donor and his family which shall be donated to the United States for use in connection with any designated function of the Government administered in such department. The title to any such property may be accepted under this section notwithstanding that it may be subject to the life estate of the donor or of any other person or persons now living: *Provided*, That during the continuance of any life estate reserved therein no expense to the United States in connection with the ordinary maintenance of the property so acquired shall be incurred: *Provided further*, That the acceptance hereunder by the United States of the title to property in which any life estate is reserved shall not during the existence of such life estate exempt the property, except to the extent provided in section 304 of this title, from taxation by the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, or the State of New York as other real property in the said town, county, or State is taxed under the applicable laws relating to taxation of real property.

Acceptance of parts of Hyde Park estate of donor for use designated, subject to life estate, etc.

Proviso.
No Federal expense during continuance of life estate reserved therein.

Local and State taxes.

SEC. 302. Upon the expiration of all life estates reserved in any property acquired under this title for use in connection with a designated function of the Government, or, if no life estate is reserved, immediately upon the acceptance of title thereto, the head of the department administering the said function shall assume jurisdiction and control over the property so acquired and administer it for the purpose designated, subject to the applicable provisions of law.

Jurisdiction and control upon expiration of all life estates reserved.

Rights reserved by
Congress.

Sec. 303. The right is reserved in the Congress to take such action and to make such changes, modifications, alterations, and improvements in connection with and upon any property acquired under this title, during or after the expiration of any life estate reserved therein, as the Congress shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same; but neither the improvements so made nor any increase in the value of the property by reason thereof shall be subject to taxation during the existence of any life estate reserved in the property.

Approved, July 18, 1930.

APPENDIX F.

Deed of Conveyance with Abstract of Title, December 29, 1943

✓
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and ANNA
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT his wife

✓
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dated: _____

Please record and return to:

Record & Return to
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

46

1043	FILE NO. 2823-
FILED RECORD	6.00
INDEXED BY 57	209
WRITTEN BY 40.10	COMPLETED 7/27/38

Dutchess County Clerk's Office
Received on the 31st day of December 1938
at Newburgh, N. Y. M. Recorded in
Book No. 613 of Deeds.
at page 209 and examined
FREDERIC A. SEITZ, Clerk
H. C. H. H. H.

10221

THIS INDENTURE made the 29th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, between FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, his wife, both of the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, State of New York, parties of the first part, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, by virtue of the provisions of Title III of a joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1939, (Pub. Res. No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session), the head of any executive department of the United States, pursuant to agreement between him and said Franklin D. Roosevelt, is authorized to accept as a donation for and in the name of the United States, title to any part of the Hyde Park estate of said Franklin D. Roosevelt for use in connection with any designated function of the Government administered in such department, and

WHEREAS, said Franklin D. Roosevelt has agreed to donate, subject to certain conditions and reservation hereinafter set forth, unto the United States of America, the premises hereinafter described, to be utilized as a national historic site, and

WHEREAS, by virtue of the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666) the Secretary of the Interior of the United States is authorized to acquire, in the name of the United States, by gift, purchase or otherwise, title to any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein, for the purpose of preserving for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, this Indenture Witnesseth, that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the

premises, do hereby grant and release unto the said party of the second part and its assigns, forever, subject to the life estate hereinafter reserved, and conditions and agreement hereinafter set out, and to be used as a national historic site, which use shall constitute a covenant running with the land, all that parcel of land, together with all improvements erected and standing thereon, situated in the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, and State of New York, particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the west line of the New York and Albany Post Road where the said line is intersected by the southerly line of a 16.31 acre tract known as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library site and described in the deed from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, to the United States, dated July 24, 1939, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Book 576 of Deeds, at page 227, and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set five inches above the ground; thence along the southerly line of said library site the following courses and distances: North $87^{\circ} 27'$ West 0.05 of a chain (3.3 feet) to a granite monument set in the ground and marked "US FDR 1939", and North $87^{\circ} 27'$ West 17.87 chains (1179.42 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument; thence along the westerly line of the said library site North $0^{\circ} 10'$ East 8.45 chains (557.70 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument set in the division line between the lands of the said Franklin D. Roosevelt and land now or formerly of Mary Newbold Morgan; thence along the land now or formerly of said Mary Newbold Morgan the following courses and distances: South $87^{\circ} 06'$ West 7.56 chains (498.96 feet) to a point marked by a one-inch iron pipe set in a six-inch square concrete monument six inches above the ground with a brass cap marked "AP1 FDR 1943", and South $89^{\circ} 24'$ West 4.15 chains (273.90 feet) to a point in the center of a rock fence on said division line and which point is the northwesterly corner of the tract herein described; thence along other land of said Franklin D. Roosevelt the following four courses and distances:

South 18° 51' East 0.04 of a chain (2.64 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP2 FDR 1943"; South 18° 51' East 7.52 chains (496.32 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP3 FDR 1943"; South 28° 49' West 9.46 chains (624.36 feet) to an iron pipe constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP4 FDR 1943"; and South 43° 56' East crossing a road leading to the river 0.68 of a chain (44.88 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid, marked "AP5 FDR 1943", and set in the original division line between the southerly line of "Wheeler Place" and the northerly line of "Boreel Place"; thence along the said original division line and along other land of Franklin D. Roosevelt the following courses and distances: South 87° 40' East 30.88 chains (2038.08 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP6 FDR 1943", and South 87° 40' East 0.10 of a chain (6.6 feet) to a point where the westerly line of said New York and Albany Post Road intersects the original southerly line of said "Wheeler Place" and the original northerly line of "Boreel Place", and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set six inches above the ground; thence continuing along the westerly line of the said road the following courses and distances: North 2° 56' East 7.31 chains (482.46 feet) to an iron pipe set six inches above the ground and North 5° 05' West 1.06 chains (69.96 feet) to the point or place of beginning, containing 33.23 acres, more or less, together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part of, in and to the New York and Albany Post Road, lying in front of and adjoining the land hereinabove described and conveyed, to the center of said road, and being a part of the 110.0 acre tract which James Roosevelt, deceased, acquired during his lifetime from Josiah W. Wheeler and wife, by deed dated May 16, 1867 and recorded on June 6, 1867, in Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Book 140 of Deeds, at page 329, and which tract of land the said James Roosevelt, deceased, under his last will and testament, recorded on December 22, 1900 in the Surrogate's Office of Dutchess County in Liber 15 of Wills, at page 303, devised to his widow, Sara Delano Roosevelt, for life, and the remainder thereof, in fee, to his son, the said Franklin D. Roosevelt, the said Sara Delano Roosevelt having departed this life on September 7, 1941;

together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties of the first part in and to said premises; AND there is also granted and released unto the party of the second part and its assigns, the right, at any and all times hereafter, to enter upon the "Boreel and Kirchner Farms or Places" immediately south of the land herein conveyed, and upon "Wheeler Place" immediately west of the land herein conveyed, and cut down and remove from each of the said three named Places all trees and timber of any and all kinds that may be necessary to secure and preserve to the party of the second part and its assigns, the river and mountain views as they now exist.

60 ACRES NOW HIS OWNERS

The land hereinabove particularly described is granted and conveyed subject to the following conditions, reservation, and covenants:

FIRST: That at all times hereafter, the premises conveyed, consisting of the residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, together with all appurtenances, shall be maintained as a National Historic Site and in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as hereinafter reserved. In the maintenance of the property as such national historic site, no change, modification, alteration or improvement in connection with and upon the premises shall be made except such alterations or improvements which the party of the second part shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same;

SECOND: The premises above described are conveyed subject to and there is excepted and reserved unto said Franklin D. Roosevelt, an estate for and during the term of his natural life, subject to the following terms and conditions:

(a) The life tenant shall keep the premises herein conveyed in good condition and repair, and during the continuance of said life estate, no expense to the United States in connection with the ordinary maintenance of the premises conveyed herein shall be incurred;

(b) The acceptance hereunder by the United States of title to the premises herein conveyed shall not during the existence of the life estate herein reserved exempt the premises herein conveyed from taxation by the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, or the State of New York as other real property in the said town, county or state is taxed under the applicable laws relating to taxation of real property, except as provided in the following paragraph:

(c) The party of the second part shall have the right to take such action and to make such changes, modifications, alterations, and improvements in connection with and upon the premises herein conveyed, during the existence of the life estate herein reserved, as it shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same, but neither the improvements so made nor any increase in the value of the property by reason thereof

shall be subject to taxation during the
existence of such life estate.

THIRD: The party of the second part covenants and
by accepting this conveyance and in consideration thereof
agrees that at the termination of the said life estate
exercised and reserved unto Franklin D. Roosevelt, it will
permit Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of Franklin D.
Roosevelt, and their five children, Anna R. Boettiger,
James Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Jr. and John A. Roosevelt, hereinafter referred to as "Joint
Occupants", to reside in and occupy the above-described
premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for personal
residential purposes only, for and during the joint lives of
said Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, Anna R. Boettiger, James
Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and
John A. Roosevelt, and the life of the survivor, subject to
the following terms and conditions:

(1) The party of the second part shall
at all times have the right to possess or
enter on the above-described premises for
the purpose of making repairs or improve-
ments thereon and preserving or assisting
to preserve the said premises as a national
historic site and for any other purpose
which will not interfere with, prevent
or impair the right of residence by the
Joint Occupants.

(b) The Joint Occupants shall in no way use the said premises in such manner as to impair or tend to impair its value as a national historic site, but shall maintain and preserve the said premises with the improvements thereon in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the premises prevailing when their right of occupancy first commences, and shall keep the same in good repair and condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

(c) While so using and occupying the said premises, the Joint Occupants shall be jointly and severally bound by the same terms and conditions set out as subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph "Second" above, as fully as if the said subparagraphs were here at length set forth, the effect of these provisions being extended through the period of residence and occupancy by each or all of the Joint Occupants,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, and its assigns, forever subject to the life estate reserved to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the right of residence and occupancy herein created and subject also to all the above conditions and covenants hereinabove set forth, all of which conditions and covenants shall run with the land and constitute a charge thereon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties of the first
part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year
first above written:

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of:

Grace G. Sullivan (L. S.)
Anna Roosevelt (L. S.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) ss:
)

On the _____ day of _____, 194_,
before me personally came Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna
Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, to me personally known, and
known to me to be the individuals described in, and who
executed, the foregoing instrument, and severally they
duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Notary Public
My commission expires

My commission expires
February 15, 1948

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the provisions of a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1939 (Pub. Res. No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session), and an Act of Congress, approved August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666), I have on this 30th day of December, 1943, accepted on behalf of the United States of America the deed dated the 29th day of December, 1943, from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, to the United States of America, without, however, accepting, and by these presents expressly excluding, political jurisdiction over any portion of the land described in said deed which at present is or constitutes a part of the New York and Albany Post Road.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Harold I. Felt
Secretary of the United States
Department of the Interior

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) ss:
)

On this 30th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, before me personally came Harold I. Felt, The Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and to me known to be The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and said Harold I. Felt acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of the United States of America.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to

33.23 acres of land in the Town of
Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York,
owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Being acquired by the United States
through the National Park Service of
The Department of the Interior as a
National Historic Site.

Justice File No. 33-33-377.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to

33.23 acres, more or less, in the Town
Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York,
owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Together with a Memorandum on the ques-
tion of title to the bed of New York
and Albany Post Road.

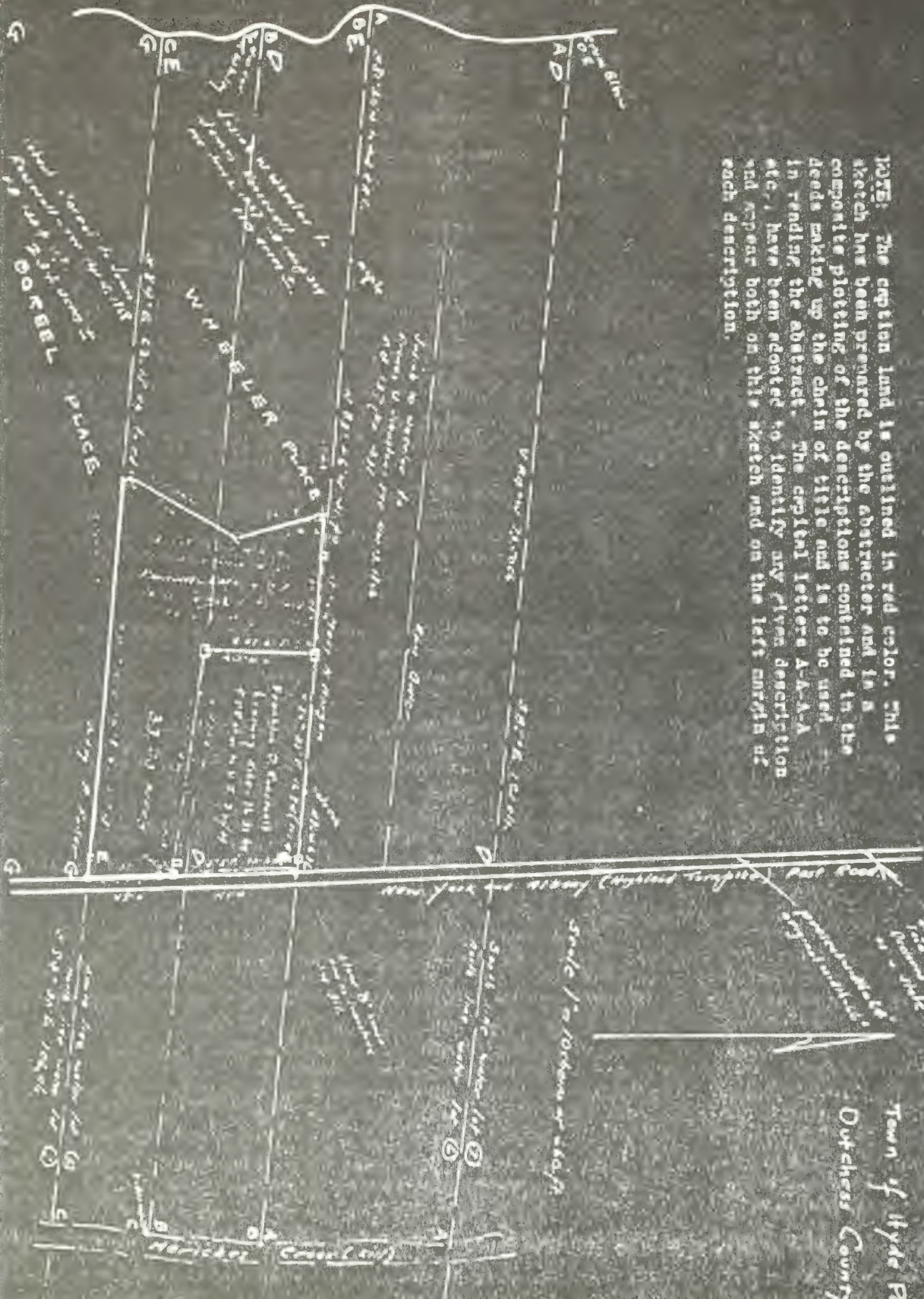
Above land is being acquired by donation
by United States of America by authority
of the provisions of Title III of Joint
Res. of Congress, approved July 18, 1939,
(Pub. Res. No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st
Session), and Act of Congress approved
Aug. 21, 1935. (49 Stat. 666).

CONTENTS OF ABSTRACT

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HUDSON RIVER

NOTE: The caption land is outlined in red color. This sketch has been prepared by the abstractor and is a composite plotting of the descriptions contained in the deeds making up the chain of title and is to be used in reading the abstract. The capital letters A-A-A-A etc., have been adopted to identify any given description and appear both on this sketch and on the left margin of each description.



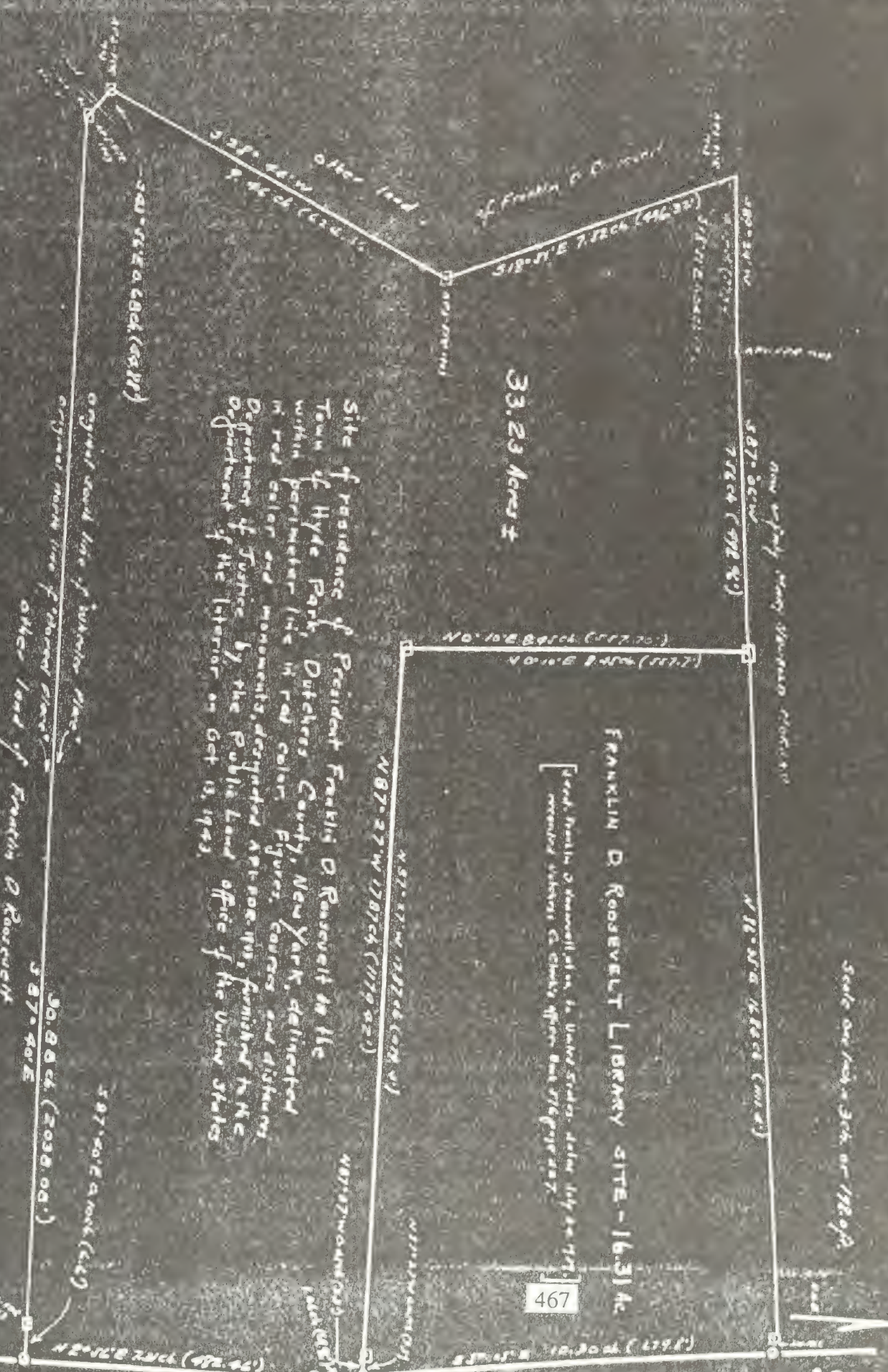
Scale one inch = 300 ft. or 1920 ft.

33.23 Acres ±

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY SITE - (6.3) AC

[Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Site, located on the site of the former residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, is hereby dedicated to the United States of America and shall be known as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Site.]

Site of residence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, delineated within perimeter line in red color. Figures, corners and distances in red color and monuments, designated A-B-C-D-E-F, furnished to the Department of Justice by the Public Land Office of the United States on Oct 13, 1943.



467

CAPTIONED LANDS.

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess and State of New York which is bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the west line of the New York and Albany Post Road where the said line is intersected by the southerly line of a 16.31 acre tract known as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library site and described in the deed from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, to the United States, dated July 24, 1939, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Book 576 of Deeds at page 227, and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set five inches above the ground; thence along the southerly line of said library site the following courses and distances: North $87^{\circ} 27'$ West 0.05 of a chain (3.3 feet) to a granite monument set in the ground and marked "US FDR 1939", and North $87^{\circ} 27'$ West 17.87 chains (1179.42 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument; thence along the westerly line of the said library site North $0^{\circ} 10'$ East 8.45 chains (557.70 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument set in the division line between the lands of the said Franklin D. Roosevelt and land now or formerly of Mary Newbold Morgan; thence along the land now or formerly of said Mary Newbold Morgan the following courses and distances: South $87^{\circ} 06'$ West 7.56 chains (498.96 feet) to a point marked by a one-inch iron pipe set in a six-inch square concrete monument six inches above the ground with a brass cap marked "AP1 FDR 1943", and South $89^{\circ} 24'$ West 4.15 chains (273.90 feet) to a point in the center of a rock fence on said division line and which point is the northwesterly corner of the tract herein described; thence along other land of said Franklin D. Roosevelt the following four courses and distances: South $18^{\circ} 51'$ East 0.04 of a chain (2.64 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP2 FDR 1943"; South $18^{\circ} 51'$ East 7.52 chains (496.32 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP3 FDR 1943"; South $28^{\circ} 44'$ West 9.46 chains (624.36 feet) to an iron pipe constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP4 FDR 1943"; and South $43^{\circ} 56'$ East crossing a road leading to the river 0.68 of a chain (44.88 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid, marked "AP5 FDR 1943", and set in the original division line between the southerly line of "Wheeler Place" and the northerly line of "Borsel Place"; thence along the said original division line and

along other land of Franklin D. Roosevelt the following courses and distances: South $87^{\circ} 40'$ East 30.88 chains (2038.08 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP6 FOR 1943", and South $87^{\circ} 40'$ East 0.10 of a chain (6.6 feet) to a point where the westerly line of said New York and Albany Post Road intersects the original southerly line of said "Wheeler Place", and the original northerly line of "Boreel Place", and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set six inches above the ground; thence continuing along the westerly line of the said road the following courses and distances: North $2^{\circ} 56'$ East 7.31 chains (482.46 feet) to an iron pipe set six inches above the ground and North $5^{\circ} 05'$ West 1.06 chains (69.96 feet) to the point or place of beginning, containing 33.23 acres, more or less, together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part of, in and to the New York and Albany Post Road, lying in front of and adjoining the land hereinabove described and conveyed, to the center of said road, and being a part of the 110.0 acre tract which James Roosevelt, deceased, acquired during his lifetime from Josiah W. Wheeler and wife, by deed dated May 16, 1867 and recorded on June 6, 1867, in Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Book 140 of Deeds, at page 329, and which tract of land the said James Roosevelt, deceased, under his last will and testament, recorded on December 22, 1900 in the Surrogate's Office of Dutchess County in Liber 15 of Wills, at page 303, devised to his widow, Sara Delano Roosevelt, for life, and the remainder thereof, in fee, to his son, the said Franklin D. Roosevelt, the said Sara Delano Roosevelt having departed this life on September 7, 1941.

The Crown of England (William III)

PATENT

to

Dated May 27, 1697

Rec. May 27, 1697

In the office of Secretary
of State, Albany, New York.
57, page 26.

Liber

Caleb Heathcote, Major Augustine
Graham, James Emott, Lt. Col. Henry
Filkins, David Jamison, Hendryck
TenEyck, John Aaretson, William
Creed and Jarvis Marshall.

The grantor conveys to the grantees in fee a tract of vacant land scituata, lying and being on Hudson's River in Dutchess County, bounded on the west by the said Hudson's River between the creek called Fish Creek (Crun Elbow) at the marked trees of Pauling (including the said creek) and the land of Myndert Harmenson & Company, thence bounded southerly by the land of said Myndert Harmenson & Company as far as their bounds go, westerly by the land of the said Harmenson and until a southerly line runs so far south until it comes to the south side of a certain meadow wherein there is a white oak tree marked with the letters "H.T.", thence southerly by an east and west line to the division line between the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, and so easterly as far as it goes, and from the head of said creek by a parallel line to the south bounds east and west reaching the aforesaid division line.

Except and always reserving out of this grant unto us, our heirs and successors forever all mines of gold and silver; and also all white or other sort of pine trees fit for masts of the growth of 24" diameter and upwards at 12" from the earth for masts for the royal navy of us our heirs and successors.

EXPLANATION.

The tract of land described in the foregoing patent came to be known as "Great Nine Partners Patent". On May 8, 1699, the tract was first divided into 36 principal lots and 9 water lots fronting on the Hudson River. This division was known as the First Division of the Great Nine Partners Patent and which division is on file with the Clerk's Office of Dutchess County, N.Y.

The caption land is embraced within the boundary lines of the southerly half of water lot No. 6, which was set off to James Emmott, one of the original patentees.

Water lot No. 6, as shown on above map is disclosed to front on the easterly side of the Hudson River, 30 chains in width and extending easterly to a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (360 chains). The pertinent section of water lot No. 6 has been delineated on sketch at page 1.

EXPLANATION.

In 1683 Dutchess County was included as one of the counties of the Province of New York. The Town of Clinton was then one of the geographical subdivisions of Dutchess County and embraced the caption land. On January 26, 1821, the Town of Clinton was changed to the name of the Town of Hyde Park.

The highway on which the caption land abuts is known by the designations of "Highland Turnpike" and "New York and Albany Post Road." This road originally was laid out by the Colonial Government by c.131 of the Colonial Laws passed June 19, 1703, as a public highway four rods (66 feet) wide. See page 37 where this act is set out in more detail. By c. 423 of the Laws of New York, 1896, this road was officially designated as a state highway to be known as "New York and Albany Post Road." See page 38 where this act is set out in more detail.

The abstractor has been unable to determine from the record why this road was formerly known as "Highland Turnpike." On information he was advised that possibly a road company known by the name of "Highland Turnpike Company" may have had something to do with either laying out this road or operating some transportation facility along the road. The abstractor has granted and granted "Highland Turnpike Company" but finds no conveyance into or out of it which affects this question.

EXPLANATION.

The following deed does not include any of the captioned lands, but is set out for purposes of location.

Jacob Bush and Elizabeth	:	WARRANTY DEED.
Bush, his wife,	:	
	:	Dated March 3, 1795
	:	Ack. March 3, 1795
to	:	Rec. June 12, 1795
	:	Liber 13 page 317
	:	Cons. 1050 pounds.
John Johnston.	:	

Grantors convey to grantee in fee.

Tract of land located in the Town of Clinton, Dutchess County, New York, in a patent called "Great Mine Partners" and is parcel of lot No. 6 in the first sub-division of the said patent, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the east bank of Hudson River at a place called Crum Elbow Point where there is some high rock or cliff with the letters "D I" cut on the rock and is the northwest corner of said lot No. 6 and southwest corner of lot No. 7, and running from thence S. 85° 41' E. in the line of lot No. 6 and Lot No. 7, 121 chains to a maple tree marked with a blaze and three notches on three sides standing on the west bank of a creek known by the name of "Meriches Kill", thence southwardly and southwesterly down and along the kill until it comes to the middle of said Lot No. 6, thence N. 85° 45' W. through the middle of said lot No. 6, 114.50 chains to the Hudson River, thence northwardly up and along the said river to the beginning containing 175 acres, more or less, and excepting out of the same the burying ground of the Crooks family, being a piece of ground 50 feet square reserved for their use with free access to the same on all proper occasions.

EXPLANATION.

Title from the patentee comes down regularly and an unencumbered fee simple title to the following land is acquired by Cornelius and John Ray.

Cornelius Ray and Elizabeth	:	WARRANTY DEED.
Ray, his wife,	:	
	:	Dated December 21, 1799
	:	Ack. December 21, 1799
to	:	Rec. April 28, 1802
	:	Liber 17 page 334
John Johnston	:	Cons. \$937.00
	:	

The grantors convey to the grantee in fee an equal undivided half part.

Tract of land in the Town of Clinton, Dutchess County, New York, (the said parcel of land being a part of that portion of lot No. 6 in the Great and Lower Mine Partners Patent which is known by the name of "the water lot in the first subdivision made within the said patent" bounded as follows:

B. B. 5

Beginning at the southwest corner of said Johnston's land on the east bank of Hudson River, thence S. 84° 30' E. with the southern line of said John Johnston's land 119 chains to Meriches Creek or Kill, thence southerly down the said creek to a butternut tree marked standing on the west bank of the said creek 7.50 chains from the south line of said lot No. 6 in a course from said south line N. 3° 30' W. and thence N. 84° 30' W. 112 chains to a stone set on the bank of said Hudson River, thence up and along said river to place of beginning, containing 81 acres.

Cornelius Ray, only acting
executor of the last will
and testament of John Ray,
deceased,

to

John Johnston.

EXECUTOR'S DEED.

Dated	December 2, 1799
Ack.	December 2, 1799
Rec.	April 28, 1802
Liber	17 page 331
Cons.	\$937.50

The grantor conveys to the grantee in fee an
equal undivided half part (to the same 81 acres by the
same description as set out in the foregoing deed re-
corded in Liber 17 page 334).

8-8-8

Richard Whiley and Marcia,	:	WARRANTY DEED.
his wife,	:	
	:	Dated February 2, 1811
	:	Ack. February 3, 1811
to	:	Rec. February 13, 1815
	:	Liber 24, page 527
	:	Con. \$3,800.00.
John Johnston.	:	

The grantors convey to the grantee in fee.

All that parcel in the Town of Clinton, County of Dutchess and State of New York, the said parcel being a part of that portion of lot No. 6 in the Great or Lower Nine Partners Patent which is commonly known and distinguished by the name of the water lot in the first subdivision made within the said patent and which parcel of land is bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the above mentioned lot No. 6 and by the northwest corner of the land of said Ann Barber and runs thence S. 84° 30' E. 106 chains to the Meriches Creek or Kill; thence up and along the said creek to a butternut tree marked standing 7.50 chains from the south line of the said lot No. 6 on a course N. 3° 30' W. from the south line; thence N. 84° 30' W. to Hudson's River; thence down and along said river to the place of beginning, containing 76 acres of land.

EXPLANATION: Title from the patentee comes down regularly and a fee simple title to the above described land is acquired by Richard Whiley.

John Johnston and Susannah,
his wife,

to

Henry H. Cruger

WARRANTY DEED.

Dated	May 9, 1820
Ack.	May 9, 1820
Rec.	September 2, 1821
Liber	28 pages 321
Cons.	\$3,800.00

Grantors convey to grantees in fee.

C-C-C

(The same 76 acres by the same description as set
out in Liber 24 page 527).

Henry H. Cruger (marital
status not stated)

to

William Henderson.

WARRANTY DEED.

Dated	October 24, 1823
Ack.	October 24, 1823
Rec.	October 31, 1823
Liber	30 page 98
Cons.	\$3040.00

Grantor conveys to grantee in fee.

C-C-C
(Same 76 acres of land by the same description
as set out in Liber 24 page 527), subject to mortgage from
the grantor to William Hosson, dated June 8, 1821, to
secure \$2,000.00. (This mortgage has been duly cancelled
of record).

Habendum in fee.

Full covenants and warranty, except as aforesaid.

Susannah,

WARRANTY DEED.

: Dated May 9, 1820
: Rec. Dec. 6, 1823
: Liber 30 page 100
: Cons. \$13,500.00.
:

rs convey to the grantee in fee.

land in the Town of Hyde Park,
York, beginning at a point in the
Johnston called "Bellifield" being
ghland Turnpike, being southeast
thence running N. 10° W. along said
ce N. 84° W. 73.50 chains to a heap
of Hudson River; thence down along
precably to the annexed map making
stones in the northwest corner of
n Johnston of Richard Whitley; thence
long the north line of said lot to
acres, 2 rods and 28 perches,
n the grantor to Cornelius Ray,
1950.00, and also mortgage
t Gillespie for \$5400.00 dated
e paid by the grantee, his heirs
tgages have been duly cancelled

warranty except as aforesaid.

in this deed does not

EXPLANATION.

C. C. C.
William Henderson who acquired the fee to the land under examination by the foregoing deed from Henry H. Cruger (Liber 30 page 98) and by deed from John Johnston (Liber 30 page 100), died intestate sometime prior to April 6, 1825, leaving him surviving as his sole heirs at law and next of kin, Sarah Henderson, widow, James H. Henderson, William D. Henderson and Mary E. Lyman. There is no record of the administration of his estate which omission, because of the age, may be waived.

James H. Henderson

TRUST DEED.

to

Sarah Henderson, widow, and
William Denning, as Trustees.

Dated August 24, 1825
Ack. August 25, 1825
Rec. December 4, 1826
Liber 36, page 469
Cons. \$10.00

Recites intestacy of William Henderson, deceased, and that Sarah Henderson, widow, Mary E. Lyman, William D. Henderson and James H. Henderson are the sole survivors and heirs at law; that decedent died seized of a great deal of real estate under contract for sale which moneys are due to decedent and that such debts are insufficient to pay the debts of the decedent, and that the grantor, together with the other heirs have decided to convey the real estate in trust to the grantees for purposes of management and sale.

Conveys to the grantees all the real and personal estate of the said William Henderson, deceased, in which the grantor has interest, to hold upon the trust and for the purpose of selling at public or private sale for cash or credit the said property or any part thereof and to execute proper deeds, etc.

C. C. C.

and

D. D. D.

Theodore Lyman, Jr., and Mary E.,
his wife, and William D.
Henderson,

to

Sarah Henderson, widow, and
William Denning, as Trustees

TRUST DEED

Dated April 6, 1825
Ack. August 13, 1825
Rec. December 4, 1826
Liber 36, page 471
Cons. \$10.00.

C. C. C.
Grantors convey to grantee all their right, title
and interest in the estate of William Henderson, deceased,
in trust and for the same purposes as described in the fore-
going deed, Liber 36, page 469.

Sarah Henderson, widow and
William Denning, Trustees,

to

Ephraim Hallbrook.

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

: Dated October 25, 1826
: Ack. December 2, 1826
: Rec. December 4, 1826
: Liber 36 page 475
: Cons. \$12,000.00.
:

Recites that William Henderson died intestate seized of the lands hereinafter described, leaving him surviving, Sarah Henderson, his widow, and James H. Henderson, William D. Henderson and Mary E, the wife of Theodore Lyman, Jr., his only children and heirs at law.

Recites conveyances by James Henderson, William D. Henderson and Mary E. Lyman to the grantors of all their respective interests in the estate of William Henderson, deceased, in fee, in trust for the purposes expressed in the deeds of conveyance.

The grantors, as trustees, and by virtue of the trusts and powers embraced in the aforesaid deeds, convey in fee to the grantee.

0-0-0
The same 176 acre tract of land by the same particular description as set out in the foregoing deed recorded in Liber 30 page 100, subject to payment of mortgage made by William Henderson and Sarah, his wife, to the Farmers Fire Insurance and Loan Company, dated January 1, 1824, in the sum of \$7,000.00, to be paid by the grantee. (The above described land has been released from this mortgage and subsequently this mortgage has been cancelled of record).

0-0-0
The same 76 acre tract of land by the same particular description as set out in the foregoing deed recorded in Liber 24 page 527, subject to a mortgage made by Henry H. Cruger to William Hossen, dated June 8, 1821, to secure the sum of \$2,000.00, to be paid by the grantee and his heirs or assigns. (This mortgage has been duly cancelled of record).

Ephriam Hollbrook and Nancy,
his wife,

to

James Boorman

WARRANTY DEED.

Dated April 1, 1843
Act. April 8, 1843
Rec. April 19, 1843
Liber 75, page 216
Cons. \$27,500.00

Grantors convey to grantee in fee.

Farm or tract of land in the Town of Hyde Park,
County of Dutchess and State of New York, now and for several
years past in the tenure and occupation of the said Ephriam
Hollbrook and bounded and described as follows; viz: West by

includes

Hudson River, thence to the Highland turnpike, north and west
by land now or late of E. Butler and by said Highland turnpike,
north, south and west by land now or late of Benjamin T. Benson,
east and north by land now or late of M. V. B. Schryver, east
by the middle of Meriches Creek and the several courses thereof,
and south by lands now or late of Dudley B. Fuller, containing
by estimation 405 acres, and warranted to contain not less than
395 acres.

Habendum in fee.

Full covenants and warranty.

Signed, sealed and witnessed.

Acknowledged in due form in the City, County and State
of New York, before Commissioner of Deeds. Authentication cer-
tificate as to Commissioners of Deeds duly annexed.

(NOTE: The captioned land is embraced within the
above description).

James Boorman and Mary W.,	:	Bargain and Sale Deed.
his wife,	:	
	:	Dated February 20, 1845
	:	Ack. February 21, 1845
to	:	Rec. February 25, 1845
	:	Liber 79, page 284
	:	Cons. \$1.00
Josiah W. Wheeler.	:	

Grantor conveys to grantee in fee.

Tract of land in the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, State of New York, which was conveyed to the said James Boorman by Ephriam Hollbrook and wife by deed liber 75, page 216 &c, lying westerly of New York and Albany Post Road (formerly the Highland turnpike) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the northerly boundary line of the farm now owned and occupied by Dudley B. Fuller and the centre of said Post Road and running thence along the centre of said road N. 8° E. 7 chains 20 links; thence along the center of said road N. 15° E. 7 chains, 34 links; thence in range with a stone marked B set in the earth on the west side of said road the centre of a white oak tree, monument of stones and marks on the rocks, N. 82° 15' W. 65 chains 78 links to a monument of stone to a mark on a point of rock between a maple and elm tree at the east side of a high ledge of rock, east of Crumelbow point, thence in range with a mark in a rock at a red cedar stake and monument of stone S. 7° 45' W. 2 chains 78 links to a point of rock with the letter B engraven upon it at the head of the cove east of Crumelbow point; thence along said cove and the mark of high water of Hudsons River S. 6° 15' W. 2 chains; thence S. 7° E. 3 chains 20 links; thence S. 5° 30' E. 4 chains; thence S. 15° 30' E. 1 chain 70 links to southwest point of rock; thence S. 88° E. 20 links across the end of said rock to a cove; thence along said cove N. 31° E. 80 links; thence N. 25° E. 1 chain 60 links; thence N. 87° E. 1 chain 50 links to the mouth of a small creek; thence S. 55° E. 70 links; thence S. 17° 30' W. 2 chains; thence S. 4° E. 1 chain 45 links to the northwest corner of the farm owned by said Fuller where the letter B is engraven upon the rock at the west side of a small cove; thence in company with said Fuller's line in a range with the letters W.B. to a monument of stone on a point of rock, S. 82° 15' E. 61 chains 32 links to the place of beginning, containing 94 acres, 1 rod and 16 perches, more or less.

E-E-E

Habendum in fee.

No covenants or warrenty.

Acknowledged in due form in City, County and
State of New York.

Authentication certificate attached in due form.

Josiah W. Wheeler and Mary
Boorman, his wife,

to

James Roosevelt.

WARRANTY DEED

: Dated May 16, 1867
: Ack. May 16, 1867
: Rec. June 6, 1867
: Liber 140 page 329
: Cons. \$40,000.00.
:

Grantor conveys to the grantee in fee.

5-1-1-1
All that certain piece or parcel of land
situate, lying and being in the Town of Hyde
Park on the westerly side of the New York and
Albany Postroad (formerly the Highland turnpike)
bounded northerly by land lately conveyed by
parties of the first part to Francis U. Johnston,
westerly by the Hudson River, southerly by land
formerly of Dudley B. Fuller and now or late of
Robert Borsal and easterly by the same postroad,
containing 110 acres, more or less.

Habendum to the grantee in fee.

Full covenants and warranty.

Signed J. W. Wheeler and Mary B. Wheeler, sealed
and witnessed.

Acknowledged in due form in the Kingdom of Italy,
City of Florence, before Bigelow Lawrence, Consul General
of the United States for the Kingdom of Italy. United States
Consulate seal - \$4.00 stamps attached.

EXPLANATION.

The following conveyance is set out for explanation and location purposes only. It is the first deed of record which establishes a monument mentioned in this description as "a stone placed inside a stone fence on the westerly side of said highway", (New York - Albany Postroad), which is the same monument as described in the caption page as the "limestone" monument.

Josiah W. Wheeler and Mary B. :	WARRANTY DEED
Wheeler, his wife,	:
	: Dated November 8, 1866
	: Rec. November 13, 1866
to	: Liber 137, page 431
	: Cons. \$25,000.00
	:
Francis U. Johnston.	:

The grantors convey to the grantee in fee.

Tract in Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, lying on the westerly side of the highway formerly known as the Highland turnpike and bounded easterly by the centre of said highway, northerly by land of Elias Butler, westerly by the Hudson River and southerly by land of the said Josiah W. Wheeler and the Hudson River, the land intended to be hereby conveyed and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said highway in a direct line with a stone placed inside the stone fence on the westerly side of said highway and in a direct line with a post and wire fence that runs along the north side of the garden of the said parties of the first part and being in the line of an old fence that formerly ran across the plain from said highway to the easterly end of said

post and wire fence; thence N 86°10' W. 6.36 chains along said post and wire fence to a white oak tree; thence N. 83° 26' W. 41.40 chains to a maple tree and heap of stones; thence S. 81° 31' W. 3.46 chains to a stake and heap of stones 17 links south of an elm tree at the easterly line of land granted to the Hudson Railroad Company; thence westerly and northerly along the easterly shore of the Hudson River to land of Elias Butler; thence easterly and northerly and again easterly along the boundary line between the land of said Butler and the land intended to be hereby conveyed to the centre of said highway; and thence southerly along the centre of said highway to the said point or place of beginning.

EXPLANATION.

The following conveyance is set out for location purposes only.

Robert Borsel and Sarah	:	WARRANTY DEED.
his wife,	:	
	:	Dated February 14, 1868
	:	Ack. March 16, 1868
	:	Rec. April 15, 1868
to	:	Liber 144 page 117
	:	Cons. \$3,000.00
	:	
James Roosevelt.	:	

The grantors convey to the grantee in fee.

Tract of land situated in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, now in the possession of the parties of the first part and bounded and containing as follows:

BEGINNING at the northwest corner of lands formerly belonging to the assigns of Leonard Lespinard, deceased, lately in the possession of Samuel Broom, on the east bank of Hudson River where letters W B are cut in a rock, running thence S. 83° 45' E. 111 chains 2 links to a stone set up, thence N. 2° 45' W. 20 chains to a stone set up, thence 83° 45' W. 124 chains 23 links to the east bank of the Hudson River where the letters W B are cut in a rock and thence down and along the said Hudson River to the place of beginning.

Together with all right, title and interest of the parties of the first part in and to the lands occupied by the Hudson River Rail Road Company in front of said premises and in and to the lands and water privileges extending out into the Hudson River in front of said premises. Containing 234 acres, 1 rod and 29 perches.

Recites Deed Liber 102 page 133.

Ad joins
Captains
land on the
south

James Roosevelt, testator,	:	LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.
	:	
to	:	Probated in Dutchess County Clerk's
	:	office
	:	Will dated April 20, 1900
Sara Delano Roosevelt	:	Codicil dated May 28, 1900
for life and remaining fee	:	Died Dec. 8, 1900
	:	Probated Dec. 22, 1900
	:	Liber 5, page 76
to	:	Recorded Bk. 15 of Wills,
	:	page 303.
	:	Letters Dec. 22, 1900
	:	Bk. 27, page 111
Franklin D. Roosevelt.	:	Order barring Crs. Bk. 26, page 622
	:	Transfer Inheritance
	:	taxes Paid
	:	Executors discharged April 24, 1909.
	:	Filing Box No. 18319

SEE PRINTED COPY OF TRUE TRANSCRIPT OF THE LAST WILL
AND TESTAMENT OF JAMES ROOSEVELT. DECEASED.

The will has been properly executed and the proceedings leading to the will being admitted to probate have been regularly conducted, letters testamentary have been properly issued, inventory and appraisal has been properly made and filed, creditors have been barred, transfer inheritance taxes have been paid, and order discharging the executors has been properly entered. Complete settlement of the estate was made by order entered July 12, 1943. The only matter that remains to be disposed is the filing of record of the receipts of disbursements made in final settlement. The filing of these receipts do not in any way affect title to the caption land.

The Last Will and Testament

of

James Roosevelt

I, JAMES ROOSEVELT, of the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess and State of New York, being of sound mind and memory, do hereby make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament.

First:—I desire my body to rest in my burial plot in St. James' Church Yard at Hyde Park, according to instructions which my Executors will find with this Will.

I wish my funeral to be as simple as possible and my remains to be borne to their last resting place by the men on my place.

Second:—I direct my Executors to pay to Elsefie McEachan, the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Third:—I give and bequeath unto my wife Sara Delano Roosevelt absolutely, all money to my credit in the Chemical Bank in New York City at the time of my decease, and also all my furniture, pictures, linen, wines, carriages, wagons, horses, harness, stock, farm and garden tools and implements of all kinds in my Country House and on my Country Place at Hyde Park. I give and bequeath unto my wife during her life, the use of all my plate and silverware, and at her decease, I give and bequeath the same unto my son Franklin D. Roosevelt. I also give, bequeath and devise unto my wife, during her life, the use and enjoyment of that part of my Real Estate in the Town of Hyde Park, which is known as the "Wheeler Place," and which is particularly described in a deed thereof made by Josiah Wheeler and wife to me, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1867, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Liber 140 of Deeds at page 329, &c.

I do also give, bequeath and devise unto my wife for and during her life, the use and enjoyment of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (being now a part of my "Boreel Place") bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the east shore of the Hudson River at the southwest corner of the farm known as the "Wheeler Place," heretofore conveyed to me by Josiah Wheeler and wife on the 16th day of May, 1867, and running thence along the south line of said Wheeler Place south 84 degrees, east 62 chains and 15 links to the west side of the Hyde Park Road, formerly known as the Albany Post Road, thence southerly along the west side of said road one hundred feet, thence north 84 degrees west, parallel with and keeping one hundred feet south of the south line of said Wheeler Place, about thirteen hundred and thirty-five feet to a point near the Cottage on the lot hereby described, thence north 88 degrees 20 minutes west about nine hundred and twenty feet to a point south of the Pond in the Wood, and distant one hundred and seventy-five feet south of said south line, thence north 84 degrees west, parallel with and keeping one hundred and seventy-five feet south of said south line, about sixteen hundred and fifty feet to the east shore of said River, thence along the east shore of said River, northerly about two hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning. Containing six acres and 90-100 of an acre. Together with all lands under the waters of the Hudson River in front of and adjacent to the above described lands. And also together with the right to keep and maintain the sewage disposal, as it now exists, by emptying it into the streams leading to the said River. Also hereby giving unto my said wife full right and authority at any and all times during her occupancy of said Real Estate, as aforesaid, to enter upon said "Boreel Place" and the "Kirchner Farm" on the south thereof, both of which farms are now owned by me, to cut down and remove from each of said last named Farms all trees and timber of any and all kinds that may be necessary to secure and preserve to the said "Wheeler Place" and to the occupants and owners thereof, the River and Mountain Views as they now are from the said "Wheeler Place."

I also give, bequeath and devise unto my wife for and during her life, the use and enjoyment of all that part of my "Boreel Place" lying on the east side of the Albany Post Road, and which is bounded on the west by said Post Road, on the north by the "Bracken Place," on the south by the Jones Farm, and on the east by lands of Dunphy and others.

I also give, bequeath and devise unto my wife for and during her life, the use and enjoyment of all of that farm of land known as the "Bracken Place" and particularly described in a deed thereof from Thomas E. Parker, George H. McLean and Patrick J. Flynn as Executors of Timothy Bracken, deceased, to me, dated September 1st, 1871, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Liber 163 of Deeds on pages 273, &c. Excepting however and reserving therefrom that part thereof heretofore sold by me to Thomas E. Parker.

In case my wife shall desire to have said Real Estate, or any part thereof, sold, then I direct my Executors, the survivor or survivors of them, to sell such part thereof as she may desire to have sold, either at public or private sale, and to make, execute and deliver all proper deeds thereof, invest

the proceeds in good securities, and the annual income thereof, to pay to my said wife, during her life, and at her death to pay the principal to my son Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On the death of my wife, I give, bequeath and devise all of said Real Estate, being the real estate which I have given my wife the use of during her life, or, so much thereof as shall not have been sold, as aforesaid, unto my said son Franklin D. Roosevelt forever, together with full right to him, his heirs and assigns, at any and all times hereafter, to enter upon the said Boreel and Kirchner Farms, to cut down and remove from each of said farms, all trees and timber of any and all kinds that may be necessary to secure and preserve to the said "Wheeler Place" and to the occupants and owners thereof, the River and Mountain views as they now are from the said "Wheeler Place," together with a right of way to the Hudson River over that part of the road constructed through and over the "Boreel Place," excepting and reserving to my son, James R. Roosevelt, the right to take ice and water from the Pond on said Real Estate, and the right of way to the River over the road leading thereto, as particularly mentioned and granted to my said son, James R. Roosevelt, in the Fourth Paragraph of this my Will.

*this does not
affect copy
and will
number.*

Fourth:—I give, bequeath and devise unto my son, James R. Roosevelt, all of that part of my real estate situate in the Town of Hyde Park, known as the "Boreel Place," and particularly described in a deed thereof made by Robert Boreel and wife to me, dated February 14, 1868, recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Liber 144, of Deeds on pages 117, &c., excepting and reserving therefrom all of that part thereof, together with the rights and easements hereinbefore given and devised unto my wife and to my son, Franklin D. Roosevelt. I do also give and devise unto my said son, James R. Roosevelt, his heirs and assigns forever, the right to take water by means of a ram, and also the right to take ice from the Pond on the property hereinbefore devised to my said son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and also the Right of Way from the "Boreel Place" to the River over the Road on the land hereinbefore given and devised to my said son, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I do also give, devise and bequeath unto my son, James R. Roosevelt, all of that tract of land situate in said Town of Hyde Park, known as the "Kirchner Place" and particularly described in a deed thereof made by Charles Kirchner and wife to me, dated the 18th day of October, 1886, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Liber 227 of Deeds on pages 270, &c., excepting and reserving however, unto my wife, during her life, and to my son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, his heirs and assigns forever, full right, power and authority at any and all times hereafter to enter upon said real estate herein devised to my said son, James R. Roosevelt, to cut down and remove all trees and timber of any and all kinds which may be necessary to secure and preserve to the said "Wheeler Place" the occupants and owners thereof, the River and Mountain views, as they now are from the "Wheeler Place."

Fifth:—If any of the legacies or devises hereinbefore mentioned shall be subject to the Inheritance Tax, I direct my executors to pay such tax out of the residue of my Estate, and not out of such legacies or devises.

Sixth:—After the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and all of the legacies and bequests above mentioned, I direct my Executors to divide all of the rest, residue and remainder of my Estate, Real and Personal, and of every name and kind into Three (3) equal parts, which I do hereby give, bequeath and devise as follows, viz:

One Part unto my son, James R. Roosevelt, his heirs and assigns forever.

One Part unto my Executors and Trustees, and to the survivors or survivor of them, in Trust, nevertheless, for my son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, at which time they shall pay the Principal to him, and I direct my Executors and Trustees to pay to my wife for the use and benefit of my said son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, all the income from this Trust as long as it exists. If my son Franklin D. Roosevelt shall die before he is of age, then I give, bequeath and devise One-Half of this One Part to my son, James R. Roosevelt, absolutely, and the remaining One-Half shall be held in Trust by my said Executors and Trustees for the use of my wife, she to have the Income thereof, during her life, and at her decease, I give and devise the Principal to my son, James R. Roosevelt, forever.

The said remaining Part or Third of my Estate I give and devise unto my Executors and Trustees, and to the survivor or survivors of them, in Trust, nevertheless, to be invested by them, and the Income thereof they shall pay to my wife during her life, and at her decease, I give, devise and bequeath the Principal of this last named Trust unto my sons, James R. Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, their heirs and assigns forever.

The above legacies are given my wife in lieu of dower.

I do hereby authorize and empower and direct my Executors, and the survivor and survivors of them, to sell at public or private sale, all of my Real Estate, not herein specifically devised, at such time or times as they, the survivor or survivors of them, may deem expedient, and to make, execute, acknowledge and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all proper deeds and conveyances of the same, and until the sale of said real estate, the same shall be leased by my executors, and so much of the rent as may be required for that purpose shall be used by them to pay the taxes, insurance and repairs of such real estate and the balance of such rent, together with the pro-

ceeds of said real estate, shall be a part of the said residue and remainder of my estate, and shall be divided and disposed of as above directed in this, the sixth paragraph, of my last Will and Testament.

Seventh:—I direct my executors and trustees to make such investments as they may deem safe and proper, and they may retain as part of said trust funds, investments I have made during my life, they to be in no manner liable or responsible for any loss, except through fraud or gross negligence.

Eighth:—I do hereby appoint my wife sole guardian of my son Franklin D. Roosevelt, and I wish him to be under the influence of his mother.

Ninth:—I give and bequeath to each of my executors and trustees the sum of one thousand dollars, in lieu of executors' and trustees' fees and commissions, and they shall not be required to give bonds in either capacity.

And Lastly:—I do hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife executrix, my son James R. Roosevelt, my brother John A. Roosevelt, and my brother-in-law Warren Delano, Jr., executors and trustees of this, my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 20th day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred (1900).

JAMES ROOSEVELT. [L. s.]

Witnesses: { JOHN HACKETT.
 { JOS. A. DAUGHTON.

The foregoing instrument was, on the day of the date thereof, signed, sealed, published and declared by James Roosevelt, the above named testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in our presence, and we then and there at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

JOHN HACKETT, residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOS. A. DAUGHTON, residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I, James Roosevelt, of the Town of Hyde Park, in the County of Dutchess and State of New York, being of sound mind and memory, do make, ordain, publish, acknowledge and declare this to be a Codicil to my last Will and Testament, bearing date April 20th, 1900, as follows, viz:—

WHEREAS, By my last Will and Testament, dated April 20th, 1900, I have given, bequeathed and devised unto my wife for and during her life, the use and enjoyment of all of that farm of land situate in the Town of Hyde Park, and generally known as the "Bracken Place," excepting that part which my Will states to have been theretofore sold by me to Thomas E. Parker; and

WHEREAS, The said sale to said Parker of said part of said Bracken Place was, in fact, no sale but simply a verbal agreement to sell to said Parker the north part of said "Bracken Place," and there never has been any transfer, deed or conveyance of any kind from me to said Parker of any part of the said "Bracken Place"; and

WHEREAS, The said Thomas E. Parker has recently concluded not to purchase any part of said "Bracken Place"; and

WHEREAS, The said Thomas E. Parker and I have heretofore settled and adjusted all matters involved in, relating to or affected by said agreement to sell to him said part of said "Bracken Place," and we have, for good and valuable considerations, paid by each to the other, cancelled and annulled said agreement for the sale to said Parker of said part of said "Bracken Place";

Now, THEREFORE, I, being the exclusive owner of the whole of said "Bracken Place" and the said Parker having no right, title or interest of any kind, either in law or in equity therein, do hereby give, bequeath and devise unto my wife, for and during her life, the

use and enjoyment of all of the said "Bracken Place" and, on the death of my wife, I give, bequeath and devise all of said "Bracken Place" to my son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, forever, subject, however, to the right of my wife to have it sold, and if sold, to have the use of the proceeds thereof during her life in the same manner as my said last Will and Testament provides for the sale of all real estate of which my wife is to have the use during her life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 28th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred (1900).

JAMES ROOSEVELT. [L. S.]

Witnesses: { JOHN HACKETT.
 { JOS. A. DAUGHTON.

The foregoing instrument was, on the day of the date thereof subscribed by James Roosevelt, the testator therein named, as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, he at the time of making such subscription, acknowledged that he made the same and declared the said instrument so subscribed by him to be a Codicil to his last Will and Testament. Whereupon we, then and there at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

JOHN HACKETT, residing at Hyde Park, N. Y.
JOS. A. DAUGHTON, residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, SURROGATE'S OFFICE. } ss.:

I, JOSEPH V. LYONS, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Dutchess, New York, do hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a copy of the last will and testament and Codicil thereto of JAMES ROOSEVELT, late of the Town of Hyde Park in said County of Dutchess, deceased, which said last will and testament and Codicil thereto was admitted to probate and record in said Court as a Will valid to pass both real and personal estate by a decree of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of Dutchess bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1900, and which said Will is recorded in the Dutchess County Surrogate's Office in Liber 15 of Wills, Page 303. That I have compared said copy with the original record now in my custody, and that the same is a true transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused the seal of office of our Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. FREDERICK S. QUINTERRO, Surrogate of our said County, at Poughkeepsie, in said County of Dutchess, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-

.....
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and
Sara D. Roosevelt, et al
(Licensors)

LEASE

to

Central Hudson Gas &
Electric Company (licensee).

:
:
: Dated March 5, 1913
: Ack. June 21, 1913
: Proved June 21, 1913
: Not recorded
: Cons. \$1.00 &c
:
:

IN CONSIDERATION of \$1. paid by the licensee to the licensors hereby give to the licensee the right to construct operate and maintain a line of poles and wires thereon with necessary guy and pole braces, over and along the premises belonging to the licensors in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N.Y., at the places designated on the map hereto annexed, which map is hereby made a part of this license, and the said licensors, their heirs, administrators, Executors and assigns, hereby and always reserving the right to terminate and revoke this license upon delivering to any one of the officers of said licensee a ninety day notice to remove all of its said property from the lands of the licensors at its own cost and expense and without cost or expense to the licensors or any one of them, or by mailing the said notice by registered mail to said licensee addressed to it at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The notice to be given to the licensee, as above provided, shall be in the following form:

"NOTICE to the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company: We do hereby elect to terminate and revoke and we do hereby terminate and revoke the license granted to you by us on the 5th day of March, 1913, in accordance with the terms of said license. YOU are required to remove your poles and wires from our premises within 90 days after the service of this notice upon you as provided in said license and in the event of your neglect or failure to comply with this notice we shall exercise the power conferred upon us and each of us by the conditions of said license.

Yours &c

Licensors"

The above notice shall and may be signed by the licensors or by any one of them or by their agent and it shall be as effectual if signed by one of said licensors or by an agent as if signed by all of said licensors.

And the said licensee agrees to remove all of its property from said premises at its own expense and without cost or expense of any kind to the licensors or any of them, within 90 days after such delivery or by mailing said notice, and in case it shall neglect or fail to do so, the said licensee for and in consideration of \$1. this day received from the licensors, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby make, constitute and appoint Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of said licensors, its true and lawful attorney irrevocably for it and in its name, place and stead, to remove by cutting down or otherwise, the said pole line, poles and wires, guy and pole braces from said premises of each of said licensors and to sell the same at public or private sale, retaining to himself the sale price as and for compensation for said removal; the said licensee hereby giving and granting to the licensor Franklin D. Roosevelt, or his heirs, Executors Administrators or assigns, full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises as fully, to all intents and purposes as it might or could do with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that its said attorney or his substitute (which word substitute shall mean and include any person deriving title to said property from said licensor Franklin D. Roosevelt, either by will, deed or descent) shall lawfully do or cause to be done or shall do what is authorized to be done by these presents and also the licensee hereby agrees to pay the licensors for all loss or injury to crops, and damages to other property, real or personal resulting from the use of said premises.

Signed, sealed and witnessed.

NOTE: Interview on May 3, 1939 by the abstractor with Mr. J. E. Doolittle, Division Commercial Manager of the aforesaid licensee, located at 50 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, disclosed that the above lease has not been amended or supplemented and is still recognised today.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna
Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife

to

United States of America.

QUITCLAIM DEED

Dated July 24, 1939
Rec. August 12, 1939
Liber 576, page 227
Cons. Donation

The grantors convey to the grantee in fee but subject to the trust, conditions and reservations as set out in deed;

All that parcel of land situated in the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, and State of New York, particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the line between the lands of Mary Newbold Morgan and the lands of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which location is monumented by a limestone firmly set in the ground and marked "J W 1866"; running thence N. $86^{\circ} 35'$ E., 0.05 chains (3.3 feet), to an iron pipe set at a point in the west line of the New York and Albany Post Road, which is the northeast corner of the tract herein described; thence S. $50^{\circ} 05'$ E., along the west line of said New York and Albany Post Road 10.30 chains (679.8 feet), to an iron pipe which is the southeast corner of the tract herein described; thence N. $87^{\circ} 27'$ W., 0.05 chains (3.3 feet), along other lands of Sara Delano Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, to a granite monument set in the ground and marked "U S - F D R 1939", and thence continuing E. $87^{\circ} 27'$ W., an additional distance of 17.87 chains (1179.4 feet), along other lands of Sara Delano Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt to a similar granite monument which is the southwest corner of the tract herein described; thence N. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E., 8.45 chains (557.7 feet), along other lands of Sara Delano Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt to a similar granite monument set in the line between the lands of said Mary Newbold Morgan and the lands of said Franklin D. Roosevelt, which is the northwest corner of the tract herein described; thence N. $86^{\circ} 35'$ E., along the line between the lands of said Mary Newbold Morgan and said Franklin D. Roosevelt, 16.84 chains (1111.4 feet), to a similar granite monument, thence continuing N. $86^{\circ} 35'$ E., in the same line an additional distance of 0.10 chains (6.6 feet), to the place of beginning, containing 16.31 acres, more or less, together with all the right, title and interest

Set out
for location
purposes
only.

of the parties of the first part of, in and to the New York and Albany Post Road, lying in front of and adjoining the land hereinabove described and conveyed, to the center of said road.

(THE ABOVE DEED IS SET OUT FOR LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.)

EXPLANATION

The records of the Surrogate's Office of Dutchess County disclose that Sara Delano Roosevelt, widow of James Roosevelt, deceased, died testate, a resident of Hyde Park, New York, on September 7, 1941, her last will and testament having been duly admitted to probate.

TAX SEARCH

Examination of the records of the Treasurer's office of Dutchess County, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for town, county and state taxes, of the Collector's office (Mrs. Florence Kipp) at Staatsburg, N.Y., for school taxes, and the Collector's office (Anna B. Edgar) at Hyde Park, N.Y., for fire taxes, disclose that all taxes and assessments, including taxes for the current year, have been paid.

It is noted that the tax records disclose the caption land is carried on the tax roll as "residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt with 86 acres of land. The land is assessed at \$12,000.00 and the residence at \$42,300.00 or a total of \$54,300.00. The amount of the taxes paid for the current year are as follows:

Town, county and state taxes	\$1,027.89
School taxes	699.76
Fire taxes	<u>359.02*</u>
Total	\$2,086.67

*This amount included other land. Tax on \$42,300 should be \$247.79

Dated: October 13, 1943

Matthew M. Epstein

Abstractor.

ABTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I have examined the indexes in the following offices for the following instruments covering the following periods against the persons shown by the foregoing abstract to have had or have an interest in the lands described on the caption page during such periods:

The office of the Clerk of Dutchess County, at Poughkeepsie, New York, for all deeds, mortgages, lis pendens, orders appointing receivers, general assessments, collateral bonds, statutory foreclosures, sheriff's bonds and tax sales from beginning of record to date hereof; for all judgments, decrees, transcript of liens entered or docketed for ten years last past; for all conditional sales, mechanics' liens and criminal bonds for three years last past;

The office of the Surrogate of Dutchess County, New York, at Poughkeepsie, New York, for all wills, administration of estates, probate or special proceedings and partition suits from beginning of record to date hereof;

I have also caused examination to be made of the records of the Treasurer's office of Dutchess County, at Poughkeepsie, New York, the Collector's office for school taxes, at Staatsburg, New York, and the Collector's office for fire taxes, at Hyde Park, New York, for any unpaid taxes, assessments or liens of any nature.

I state that the foregoing abstract is a true, correct and complete abstract of all conveyances and other instruments of writing on file or of record in the above noted offices; that it contains an abstract or sufficient notation of any and all proceedings had in the civil and probate courts of Dutchess County affecting this title; that there are no judgments, mechanics' liens, attachments, suits pending, transcript of judgments from the United States Circuit or District Courts, or any other such matters which in any way affect the title to the captioned lands, and that there are no taxes, assessments or other liens which in any way affect the title to the captioned lands except as shown in the foregoing abstract.

The foregoing abstract contains pages numbered 1 to 35, inclusive, and is certified as of the 13th day of October, 1943, at 1 P.M., eastern war time.

Matthew M. Egleston
Attorney, Department of Justice.

MEMORANDUM.

Re: Title to the westerly half of the bed of New York and Albany Post Road upon which the land proposed to be acquired as a site for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library abuts

SYLLABUS: The title to the westerly half of the bed of the New York and Albany Post Road (formerly known as Highland Turnpike) upon which the land proposed to be acquired by the government as a site for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library abuts is vested in the abutting owner.

DISCUSSION: The road in question is embraced within the boundary lines of the land originally settled by the Dutch and who, in 1664, surrendered the possession thereof to the English, and by the Treaty of Westminster in 1674 title thereto was established in the English.

The earliest record disclosing the laying out of this road is c. 131 of the Colonial Laws passed June 19, 1703. The Act is entitled "An Act for the laying out, regulating, clearing and preserving public common highways throughout this Colony", and the material provisions of this act are as follows:

For the better laying out, ascertaining, repairing and preserving the public, common and general highways within this Colony. Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of this Colony and by authority of the same, that there be laid out preserved and kept forever in good and sufficient repair * * * public, common and general highway to extend from Kings Bridge in the County of Westchester through the same County of Westchester, Dutchess County and the County of Albany of the breadth of 4 rods English measure at the least to be continued and remain forever the Public Common General Road and the Highway from King Bridge aforesaid to the ferry at Crowlew over against the City of Albany * * *."

The above clearly shows that the road was laid out by the English, thus precluding the necessity of discussing the Civil Dutch Law.

Reference to the above enactment of 1703 also shows that at the time this road was laid out the public acquired only an easement and not a fee to the bed thereof.

Failure of a statute authorizing establishment of highways to provide for compensation is evidence that an easement only is to be acquired by the public.

Bradly v. Crane, 201 N.Y. 14,
94 N.E. 359.

The next and last record which relates to the laying out of this road is the enactment by the New York State Legislature in 1896. Chapter 423 of the Laws of 1896 is entitled "An Act to preserve forever the New York and Albany Post Road as a State Highway". The material provisions of this chapter are:

Sec. 1. The old established road along the Valley of the Hudson from the City of New York to the City of Albany, known as the Albany Post Road, shall be a public highway for the use of the traveling public forever.

Sec. 2. The said highway shall be kept open and free to all travelers and shall not be obstructed in any way by any obstacle to free travel.

Sec. 3. No trustees of any village or corporation of any city upon its route, or Board of Council of Highways or Towns, or any other person or board whatever shall have the power or authority to seize or license the laying of any railroad tracks upon said highway, except and across the same, and any such action shall be void and of no effect.

The above act did not in any manner affect the status of the title to the bed of the road, but merely ratified the action theretofore taken by the Colonial government and definitely established of record the present road to be a State Highway known by the name of New York and Albany Post Road. See People ex rel Dingmore v. Vandewater, 176 N.Y. 500, which discusses this enactment at length.

In considering the application of the decisions of the New York courts to the instant question, the actual record description as contained in the instrument through which the present owners deraigned their title, is indispensable.

The present owners (the life tenant and the remainderman) acquired title to this land by devise under the last will and testament of James Roosevelt, deceased, who, during his lifetime, acquired title from Josiah W. Wheeler, et ux, by a warranty deed set out at page 24 of the abstract, recorded on June 6, 1867, in Liber 140 page 329. The description in this deed reads:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Hyde Park on the westerly side of the New York and Albany Postroad (formerly the Highland turnpike) bounded northerly by land lately conveyed by parties of the first part to Francis U. Johnston, westerly by the Hudson River, southerly by land formerly of Dudley B. Fuller and now or late of Robert Boreel and easterly by the same postroad, containing 110 acres, more or less.

A review of the decisions of the New York courts relating to such a description are as follows:

Where land sold is described as bounded by a highway (underscoring is mine - to be distinguished from "bounded by the side or line of a highway") the boundary is the middle of such highway. (a) Adams v. Rivers, 11 N.Y. Sup. Ct. 390; Wallace v. Fee, 50 N.Y. 694.

Where the record title shows that the premises were bounded by a street and not by the line of the street, the description would include the fee to the center, provided the grantor owned the fee. (b) Appleton v. City of N.Y., 219 N.Y. 150, 114 N.E. 73.

A deed bounded on a highway *prima facie* carries the title of the grantor to the center of the road, on the assumption that the grantor owned it, but when it appears to the contrary, title then extends to the roadside. (c) Dunham v. Williams, 37 N.Y. 25.

There is a legal presumption against the grantor who owns the fee of a highway upon which the conveyed lands abut intending and reserving such fee to himself. (d) Holloway v. Southmayd, 139 N.Y. 390.

Where a deed describes the land conveyed as bounded by a highway, the presumption is that the title to the land, to the middle of the highways, is in the grantee subject only to the public easement. (e) Mongan v. Village of Sing Sing, 164 N.Y. Supp. 560, 58 N.E. 1089.

To overcome the presumption that a conveyance of land bounded by an existing road carries the fee to the center thereof, there must be express words explicitly excluding the highway. (f) Van Winkle v. Van Winkle, 80 N.Y. Supp. 612.

When lands are granted bounded on a highway, the question whether title passes to the center of the highway is one of intent, which is to be gathered from the description of the premises in connection with the other points of the grant and by reference to the situation of the lands and the conditions and relation of the parties to the lands conveyed and to other lands in the vicinity. (g) Mott v. Mott, 68 N.Y. 246.

Considering the above description in light of the above decisions, the following questions present themselves:

1. Did the immediate predecessor in title of the present owners own the fee to that portion of the road in question?

2. Does the description as shown by the

conveyance to the present owners show the land conveyed to be bound by the west side of the New York and Albany Post Road, or to be bound by the New York and Albany Post Road? If the land is bound by the said side of the road, the fee to the road is excluded from the conveyance, but if bound by the road, the fee to the road is included.

3. Are there, of record, any other data which would assist in determining the intent of the grantor either to exclude or include the fee in the abutting road?

Re: Question No. 1: The grantor of the present owners did own the fee in the road in question. He acquired title to the instant land by deed set out at page 20 of the abstract and recorded February 25, 1845 in Liber 79 page 284. The description commences at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly boundary line of the farm owned and occupied by Dudley B. Fuller and the center of the New York and Albany Post Road, and runs thence along the center of said road N. 8° E. 7.20 chains, thence along the center of said road N. 15° E. 7.34 chains, etc.

The deeds of record prior to the deed into Josiah W. Wheeler, may give rise to the question whether Josiah W. Wheeler, grantor acquired the fee in the road, in that these descriptions (set out on pages 19, 18, 17, 16 and 14 of the abstract) all read in part:

Beginning at a point in the farm of the said John Johnston called "Ballifield" being on the west side of Highland Turnpike, being the southeast corner of this tract, thence running N. 1° W. along said turnpike 24.75 chains, etc.

From a consideration of these deeds as a whole, and of the reason as stated hereinbelow under "Re Question No. 2", it can be stated that the expression "along said turnpike" as distinguished from "along the westerly side of said turnpike" is sufficient to indicate the grantor's intention to include the fee in the road in this conveyance.

Re: Question No. 2. An examination of the abstract of title covering this land from beginning of record to the conveyance to the present owners, discloses clearly that the expression as used in the conveyance to the present owners, namely "being on the westerly side of New York and Albany Post Road, bounded * * * easterly by New York and Albany Post Road" means that the land so conveyed is located "west of" the New York and Albany Post Road as distinguished from being located "east of" the said road. In other words, the expression "being on the westerly side of the road" preceding a boundary description of the land conveyed which boundary description states that the land is bounded on the east by the said road, is used to designate location and not boundary.

The deed by which the aforesaid Josiah W. Wheeler acquired title from James Boorman, et ux, (see deed set out at page 20 - recorded February 25, 1845 in Liber 79, page 284) reads in part "tract of land lying westerly of New York and Albany Post Road (formerly the Highland turnpike) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly boundary line of the farm now owned and occupied by Dudley B. Fuller and the center of said post road, and running thence along the center of said road N. 8° E. 7.20 chains; thence along the center of said road N. 15° E. 7.34 chains, etc."

The deeds of the predecessors in title to the aforesaid James Boorman, et ux (see deeds set out at pages 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the abstract) all disclose this description by which the instant land was conveyed, namely "A tract of land * * * beginning at a point in the farm of John Johnston called "Ballifield" being on the west side of Highland Turnpike, being the southeast corner of this tract, thence running N. 1° W. along said turnpike 24.75 chains, etc."

See also deed set out at page 25 of the abstract. This deed is a conveyance by Josiah W. Wheeler, who is the same person who conveyed the captioned land to James Roosevelt, as set out on page 24. Under the deed set out on page 25, Josiah W. Wheeler conveyed land adjoining the

captioned land on the north and also abutting on the same road. The description in this deed describes the land conveyed as lying on the westerly side of the highway formerly known as the Highland Turnpike and bound easterly by the center of said highway. Thereafter a particular description follows which describes the easterly side of the land conveyed as running along the center of said highway. Surely this description conclusively shows that in that locality and during that particular period the expression "lying on the westerly side of the highway" was used to immediately locate the land but not in the sense of establishing its boundary lines.

In re Question No. 3: It can be concluded from the following title data of record that the immediate predecessor in title to the present owners, who, prior to his conveyance did own the fee in the said road, intended to include, not exclude, the fee to the road upon which the land abuts.

Neither the said predecessor in title, (Josiah W. Wheeler) nor any of his predecessors in title of record, excepted, in express words contained in any deed of record, the fee to this road or any portion thereof.

The following is some indication of the intention of the said Josiah W. Wheeler to retain to himself the fee in the bed of this road. Prior to his conveyance to James Roosevelt (see deed page 24) he had also acquired lands immediately north of the land he conveyed to James Roosevelt. (See deed set out at page 25). Now as common owner of the captioned land and land immediately north of it, if it were his intention to exclude the fee in the road upon which all of his holdings abutted, he certainly would not have included half of the road in the description of the conveyance by him of the land north of the captioned land. (See deed set out at page 25). In this deed Josiah W. Wheeler, in conveying the land north of the captioned land, he describes the parcel as "lying on the westerly side of the

Highland Turnpike and bounded easterly by the center of said highway, * * * and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of said highway in a direct line with a stone placed inside of the stone fence on the westerly side of said highway * * * thence along the center of said highway, etc." Seven months after Josiah W. Wheeler had made the above conveyance, he conveyed the captioned land to James Roosevelt by also identifying the land as being on the westerly side of the New York and Albany Post Road and bounded * * * easterly by the post road. The above two deeds by the same grantor are justification to conclude that the grantor certainly did not intend to retain in himself the fee in the road abutting the lands he had acquired.

From the foregoing disclosure by the abstract of title and the related judicial decisions, it can be stated that the captioned land comprising the 33.23 acre piece was acquired by James Roosevelt during his lifetime from one who owned the fee in the abutting road and that the deed into him describing the land to be bounded easterly by New York and Albany Post Road conveyed the title to this land to the center of said road, subject only to the public easement.

For future reference the following comment is added with respect to the question which may arise as to the true width of New York and Albany Post Road,

The 33.23 acre tract of land is bounded on the east by a two foot stone wall which stands within the easterly property line of this land, and which separates this land from the westerly line of the New York and Albany Post Road. The road was originally laid out to be 66 feet wide. By actual measurement, this road today measures 64 feet in width. Facts of record disclose that at one time the westerly side of this road was 2 feet west of its present location. The question then may arise whether the public can now claim any right or interest in and to that part of the land upon which the stone wall now stands.

The case of Peckham v. Henderson, et al., 27 Barbour (Sup. Ct. Rep. of N.Y.) 207 answers squarely any such contention. This case stands for the proposition that when a public highway was originally laid out six rods in width, but was fenced only four rods in width, and had been used thus fenced for 30 years, that portion of the land originally included in the six rod strip which was fenced off and unused as a highway, cannot be considered an encroachment and its use after 20 years constitutes adverse possession as against the public.

In our present case the road was originally laid out 66 feet in width; that more than 60 years ago a stone wall had been erected on the westerly 2 feet of this road, which wall has been standing continuously and adversely in its present position for more than 60 years; that trees, now more than 60 years old, to indicate the westerly side of the road, had been planted in front of this wall, and this road today measures 64 feet instead of 66 feet. The conclusion reached in Peckham v. Henderson, et al., applies also to our case, and the public could be estopped from claiming any right or interest in and to that portion of the land upon which this wall now stands.

Respectfully,



Matthew M. Epstein
Attorney.

ABSTRACTER'S COMMENT:

In addition to the disclosures of the instruments making up the chain of title to the caption land which comes down regularly into Franklin D. Roosevelt, the present record owner, the following are to be noted:

1. The gold and silver mines reserved in the patent set out at page 4.
2. The outstanding rights of Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company (located at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.) under the lease set out at page 30.
3. Such adverse rights which may be disclosed by a physical inspection.
4. The easterly two feet of the caption land constituted at one time the westerly edge of the abutting highway, as originally laid out. See pages 6, 37, 44 and 45 of the abstract. Notwithstanding that the rights of the public to use this two foot strip is now barred, the United States in accepting title to the caption land, in order to preclude any question as to jurisdiction from successfully arising, should exclude jurisdiction over any portion of the caption land which at present is or constitutes part of the New York and Albany Post Road.

Matthew H. Epstein

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PXXI POUGHKEEPSIE NY DEC 31 1943 327P

NORMAN M. LITTELL

ASST ATTY GENL

DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEED FILED AT TWO FIFTY SEVEN PM TODAY IN DUTCHESS COUNTY
CLERKS OFFICE FOR RECORDING. RECORDS OF THIS OFFICE SHOW NO
ENCUMBRANCES SINCE OCTOBER THIRTEENTH NINETEEN FORTY THREE

HENRY T. HACKETT

524P

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the telegram set out above is a true copy, received from Henry T. Hackett, Attorney-at-Law, of 226 Union Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, in response to a letter addressed to him by Norman M. Littell, Assistant Attorney General, dated December 30, 1943, enclosing original executed deed, dated December 29, 1943, from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, conveying 33.23 acres of land in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, to the United States, and requesting that the deed be filed for record with the Clerk's office of Dutchess County after the title records covering the land conveyed were continued from October 13, 1943 to and including the date of recordation, and that a statement of compliance with the foregoing request be furnished Mr. Littell in the form of a telegram.

Witness my hand this 3rd day of January, 1944.

Norman M. Chateau

Attorney, Title Section
Lands Division, Department of Justice.



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- Mr. Lewis Depew, chauffeur - Jan. 5, 1948
- Mr. Robert McGaughey, houseman and part-time butler - Nov. 22, Nov. 23, Dec. 14, 1947
- Mr. William A. Plog, farm superintendent - Oct. 14, Nov. 7, Nov. 13, 1947
- Mrs. William A. Plog, hired help - Dec. 19, 1947
- Mr. and Mrs. William A. Plog - Dec. 9, 1948
- Mrs. Theodore Robinson (Helen Roosevelt), FDR's half-brother's daughter
- Mr. Moses Smith - undated, Jan. 15, 1948
- Miss Grace Tully, secretary - Feb. 2, 1948

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site, NPS:

- Administrative files
- Chief of Maintenance files
- Research files



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